Greene County Public Library (Ohio)
0 53 85 0820410 3

donated by
Friends of the
Greene Co. Room
1996

8252 ©APCo

Greene Co.Room 977.1 Musking

Lewis, Thomas W. 1851-

Zanesville and Muskingum
County, Ohio
Vol. 2 ABW-3793 30.00

GREENE COUNTY ROOM
GREENE COUNTY LIBRARY
76 EAST MARKET STREET
XENIA, OH 45385

Zanesville

and

Muskingum County Ohio

A History of the Indians Who Trod This Section Ere the White Man Came; of the Making of City and County by the Heroic Pioneers, and of the Growth of Local Civilization During Six Score Fruitful Years

BY THOMAS W. LEWIS

VOLUME II.

Illustrated

CHICAGO, ILL.
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
1927

1V2

CHAPTER LXXX

FRAILTY, FLOODS AND FIRE TOO MUCH FOR SIX WOODEN BRIDGES

THEY DID AWAY WITH THREE AT THE FOOT OF MAIN STREET AND THREE AT THE FOOT OF THIRD—"SCENIC RAILWAY" RAN AT THE BASE OF PUTNAM HILL WHILE NEW "Y" WAS BUILDING—FIRST FIFTH STREET BRIDGE COST BUT $10,000—SIXTH STREET BRIDGE SWEPT FROM ITS PIERS IN 1913—MALLEABLE WORKS BUILT IN 1902.

The old Y bridge which spanned the Muskingum at the foot of Main Street for nearly seventy years was briefly described in the chapter covering events of the year 1832, among which events was the falling into the river, during a flood, of 300 feet of the structure and the consequent death by drowning of Ebenezer Buckingham, one of its owners.

The work and the materials used in that bridge (substructure and superstructure) were so honest and durable that the floods and storms which beat against it were defied long after expert builders had pronounced it unsafe for travel and had urged its condemnation.

TIRED OF TOLLS

The three Y bridges which had succeeded each other were privately owned and toll bridges. By the middle sixties strong public sentiment had developed in favor of state or county ownership and the abolishment of tolls. Responding to this the General Assembly instructed the state board of public works to learn at what price the bridge could be purchased.

The board reported that $28,000 was asked for it but that the Third Street bridge must go along with the Y at an additional cost of $16,000. The Legislature would not buy at this price, but on April 13, 1868, it authorized the board to purchase from the Muskingum and Licking Bridge Co. the main section of the Y bridge. This cost the state $19,200, the last payment having been made in 1872. Meanwhile, in 1868, the West Zanesville fork had been purchased by the county.

The old Y bridge was permitted to remain in use beyond what was considered the safety point because of the extraordinary traffic upon it. The public shrank from the dislocation thereof and especially from the stoppage of street car service; but at length, in 1900, the structure was condemned and preparations were made to substitute a reinforced concrete bridge. The contract was let September 22, 1900, at a price of $188,000 and traffic was opened in January, 1902.

The bridge is known now all over the land. Auto tourists have done much in

recent years to advertise its fame as, according to local claims, the only three-ended bridge in the world. They have been telling their fellow tourists about it and many of these are on the lookout for it.

DEFIED THE FLOOD

It is rather interesting to watch some of these informed tourists, especially at the West end of the Y, as they halt, bring forth a kodak and alight to "snap" the bridge. That unique concrete structure, of course, forms the main feature of the picture, but the tourists often turn their cameras upon the Licking and Muskingum dams and Putnam Hill park and the Dug Road.

The 1913 flood gave this bridge a most thorough test and it came through with everything intact but some lamp posts and several sections of balustrades. Looking at the roadway now, with the river far below, it is hard to realize that 7 or 8 feet of water covered the floor during three or four days in 1913.

After seven years it still is worth while to hear what the old Seventh Warders have to say about their feelings as from Putnam hill and the Dug Road they watched the waters of the Muskingum close over the Y during those terrible days of the 1913 flood. How much of it would be left, they wondered. Could even that reinforced concrete withstand such a tremendous battering as it was getting day after day from logs, houses and other heavy floatage as they passed over its top or through its arches?

Few events connected with the subsidence of the flood, gave those shaken spectators more hope, courage and spirit than the sight of the Y as its condition was revealed when the river had fallen.

THE SCENIC RAILWAY

Many readers will recall with interest that one cause of the public's reluctance to see the old "Y" torn down was removed by the enterprise and resourcefulness of W. H. Gibbs, then superintendent of the Zanesville Street Car line. Mr. Gibbs conceived the plan of connecting the tracks on West Main Street with those occupying Muskingum Avenue at the South end of the Third Street bridge by a line running along the river bank below Dug Road; and he carried out the enterprise so successfully that street car service between the East side of the river and the old Seventh Ward section went on during the building of the "Y."

The temporary line was humorously called "Zanesville's Scenic Railway," but it was not a derisive title. At the Third Street bridge the new track reached the river's shore by an incline; and thence it wound its way inside of the great rock which marks the shore below the East end of Dug Road and on Northward, at the base of the hill, to a point below the West end of Dug Road, where it rose to the higher level of West Main Street. The ride was a great novelty, and this and the scenic features established additional patronage for the company.

CITY AND BRIDGES FROM PUTNAM HILL

Old Third Street bridge in center. Superstructure swept away by 1913 flood and never replaced. Battered piers remain.

THE LOWER BRIDGE

The evident desire of the Legislature to purchase the Y-bridge and make it free had spurred many citizens and officials to action in behalf of the freeing of the Third Street bridge. As early as February 26, 1866, the City Council requested the county commissioners to purchase the structure. On the 5th of the following December, J. A. Adams, A. A. Guthrie, E. L. Beckwith, Valentine Best, John Galigher and others petitioned the commissioners to make the purchase. Sixteen days later, responding to a call made by the commissioners, numerous residents of Zanesville and vicinity met at the courthouse to discuss the proposition and a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the commissioners to coöperate with the state in the purchase of the upper and lower bridges.

The commissioners took prompt and thorough action, agreeing to pay $16,000 for the Putnam bridge and $28,000 for the "Y," the proportionate values of the main spans of the Y and its West Zanesville leg to be divided between the state and county upon a basis agreed upon. J. C. Brown, Henry Gilligan and John Shrake were appointed to determine the condition of the two bridges.

The City Council on January 14, 1867, agreed to defray one-third of the cost of purchase. The total cost was $44,000 and the state agreed to pay $19,200, which left $8,300 for the city and $16,500 for the county to pay.

It is a noteworthy coincidence that three wooden bridges were built at the foot of Third Street just as three were built at the foot of Main Street. The first of the Putnam structures was completed in 1813, without a roof. Four years later it fell into the river. The superstructure which succeeded cost about $15,000. A fire destroyed it on the night of May 27, 1845. A new one promptly went up and it was this bridge which the 1913 flood swept away. The old abutments and piers remain, although they were partly destroyed by the water and wreckage.

FIFTH STREET BRIDGE

Covering subjects of bridge construction not heretofore handled in this history, it is in order to speak of the Fifth, Sixth and Monroe Street bridges. A movement in favor of connecting the main portion of the city directly with the rapidly growing Terrace began in 1875, when, on May 4, a committee of citizens urged the county commissioners to construct a bridge for that purpose.

The board of trade approved the project and sent a committee November 2, 1875, to the commissioners to urge action. On April 5, 1876, another committee of citizens waited upon the commissioners. These gentlemen—T. J. Maginnis, Henry Jones, Hugh Madden, M. M. Granger, Dr. A. Ball and others—suggested selling the county's stock in the Central Ohio Railroad to provide funds for the construction of two bridges at Zanesville.

But there was need for bridges in other parts of the county and the commissioners hesitated. On March 15, 1877, they considered letters from Gen. William H. Ball, Col. Elias Ellis and L. Rambo, urging the sale of the railroad stock, 989 shares, and this sale the commissioners finally ordered.

But the prospective proceeds of the sale were seen to be inadequate and a committee of citizens again visited the commissioners, this time with the welcome news that $10,000 had been subscribed for the enterprise. As a result the commissioners awarded A. P. Stults the contract to build a bridge from the North end of Fifth Street to the West bank of the river at his bid of $9,999. This decision was reached March 11, 1878.

FROM $10,000 TO $108,000

It is remarkable that a $10,000 bridge spanning the broad Muskingum at North Fifth Street was possible even in that day of relatively low-priced materials and moderate wage scales. It is quite as remarkable that such a structure should have lasted through a period of about twelve years. When the time came to replace it, there were two main influences at work to make necessary the expenditure of a far greater sum for the substitute than had been appropriated for the original.

One of these was exerted by the United States Government, which had come into control of the Muskingum River, and the other grew out of the perils and delays connected with the crossings at grade of the railroad tracks located at the ends of the bridge. Surveys for a new bridge were made in 1890 and in August of that year the report was made that an overhead bridge would cost $108,000.

The plans prepared provided for "an elevated bridge, the East approach to pursue the course of Court Alley from Center Street, and by a curve to cross the river at right angles at a height to clear railroad traffic and steamers plying the river and returning to grade at Linden Avenue, midway between McIntire Avenue and the approach to the original bridge."

The contract for the substructure was let November 18, 1890, to T. B. Townsend, and for the superstructure to the Smith Bridge Co., of Toledo, at a total cost of $89,000. The structure was opened to traffic in March, 1893.

SIXTH STREET BRIDGE

By 1882 the age and reputed frailty of the Third Street bridge and its unfavorable location, combined to develop a movement for a structure further down stream. On the Zanesville side there was a struggle in which the residents and owners of property respectively on South Fifth and South Sixth streets contended for the prize. The Sixth Street interests won and on March 20, 1883 the county commissioners applied to the state board of public works for permission to build. In July, 1884, the contract was awarded T. B. Townsend, who built the substructure and to the Columbia Bridge Co., of Dayton, who built the superstructure. The bridge was completed December 7, 1885, at a cost of $72,689.96. It crossed the river between the South end of Sixth Street and the North end of Putnam Avenue.

The flood of 1913 swept this bridge away and it was rebuilt. Residents of Putnam dedicated the new structure in September, 1915.

MONROE STREET BRIDGE

This bridge spans the river at the North end of Monroe Street. It was built in 1889-1890 by the same contractors who erected the Sixth Street bridge, at a cost of $38,619.66.

NEW MALLEABLE WORKS

The Zanesville Malleable Iron Co. was incorporated in April, 1902, with a capital stock of $50,000. The incorporators were R. K. Frees, J. D. Brennan, S. H. England, M. M. Granger and Sherman Granger. This was another Citizen's League trophy, the league having won it while John F. Brown was president of that body. The agreement was that the company should have a free site and a bonus.

To the general reader there are elements of interest in the story of how Zanesville came to have a chance to secure this industry; to the city "booster" the story conveys elements of especial interest. It shows how unexpected opportunity sometimes knocks at the doors of cities, yet how much depends upon the kind of hospitality the visitor receives.

In June, 1901, Henry Broom, a Zanesville man living at the time in Springfield, O., came to this city to close a transaction which J. B. Wilson, the real estate dealer, had in hand. Before departing he told Mr. Wilson about an acquaintance who was looking for a site for a malleable iron plant and who was apparently impressed with what he, Broom, had said of Zanesville as a manufacturing point. The friend's name was J. D. Brennan. He had some money to put into a new plant and was a practical molder, as Broom was.

Mr. Wilson promptly saw that here was a promising industrial opportunity and urged Broom to bring Brennan to Zanesville. This was done and all three saw W. B. Cosgrave, a Citizen's League director, and later that body's president, John F. Brown.

VISITORS WELL RECEIVED

President Brown, alert and impressed, encouraged the visitors and later a meeting with the league's directory was brought about. There were other conferences and the result was the agreement referred to in the foregoing. Then came the usual local difficulties as to ways and means.

The league had previously purchased a piece of land owned by H. C. Van Voorhis and D. J. Richards and located just West of Woodlawn cemetery. This the league had platted and the lots it sold had yielded the $10,000 bonus paid the Curtis Steel Co. A strip of the league's ground remained. It lay alongside of Woodlawn cemetery and this the league sold to the city for $10,000 for cemetery uses.

It was the proceeds of this sale which furnished the bonus funds due the Zanesville Malleable Co. What remained was to provide a site and there was keen con-

test over that question. Two were much discussed, one across the Licking from the West end of Lee Street, the other on Ridge Road, outside the city limits.

In the course of his site inspections J. D. Brennan saw that group of Fair Oaks lots which faced the river just North of the tube mill and he quickly chose them for the site of the plant. But the state of the league's treasury was such that the price of the Fair Oaks lots could not be raised.

PUTNAM'S PROMPT RESPONSE

When J. B. Wilson, O. F. McKinney and C. W. Morrison found that Putnam could win the prize by putting up $1,500 and adding it to the sum which the Citizen's League was ready to pay, they guaranteed that sum themselves and the twenty-four lots of the Fair Oaks Syndicate were secured.

One day these three gentlemen canvassed Putnam for subscriptions to cover the amount they had guaranteed. At the close of the day the $1,500 had been pledged by the following subscribers: C. W. Morrison, O. F. McKinney, J. B. Wilson, Zanesville Electric Railway Co., Charles H. Dozer, Dexter Williams, M. Freilich, Chappelear & Sons, Josselyn Bros., D. Atlas, J. Wollner, Hivnor & Reed, J. F. Erskine, W. S. Bell, F. T. Gurley, Riley Brennon, Harry E. Leis, James Benjamin, John Etzel, C. M. Ludman & Co. The Fair Oaks Syndicate did their share by making a considerable reduction in the price of their lots.

Soon after this it was announced that the B. & O. civil engineers were staking off a line for a switch to connect the site with the Ohio & Little Kanawha road at the tube works. By July of 1902 the plant was under way; by fall it was finished and castings were coming from its molds. Thus it was that concrete results followed conferences and negotiations lasting over a year.

The nucleus of the present greatly enlarged plant cost about $20,000. It was of brick and substantially built. In due time its ownership was taken over by the Westinghouse Company.

CHAPTER LXXXI

PUTNAM SEMINARY AND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HISTORY INTERWOVEN

THE TWO INSTITUTIONS BEGAN TO EXIST IN MIDDLE THIRTIES AND HAD COMMON SUPPORT—SEMINARY BUILDING NOW HOUSES HELEN PURCELL HOME—PUTNAM CHURCH HAS HAD BUT SEVEN PASTORS IN 89 YEARS—BROTHER OF HENRY WARD BEECHER ITS FIRST MINISTER.

A regrettable event of the year 1902 was the retirement of the Putnam Seminary from the field of education, the closing of an institution whose long history had been one of great usefulness, distinction and honor. For two years after the cessation of its activities the building was occupied by the Brunton Sanitarium and at the end of that period the property was purchased by the trustees of the Helen Purcell Home, since which time it has been a home for aged women. The story of the rise and progress of this present institution is exceedingly interesting. Our pleasant task in the first section of this chapter is to speak of the origin and character of the Putnam Seminary.

When Miss Sarah Sturges Buckingham returned to her Putnam home after a period of schooling in Hartford, Conn., during the year 1835, she came with the feeling that at home there was a real need for a good school for girls. Action followed conviction. An establishment of that kind was opened in the Stone Academy on what is now Jefferson Street and a governess of the Buckingham home was placed in charge. The public took kindly to the enterprise and the General Assembly was asked to incorporate it. The response was favorable and the trustees were William H. Beecher, Levi Whipple, Alvah Buckingham, Julius C. Guthrie, Solomon Sturges and Albert A. Guthrie. Thus the Putnam Class Institute came into being.

A TIMELY TWENTY THOUSAND

The act of incorporation was passed in 1836. Miss L. A. Emerson of Newburyport, Mass., had previously become the institute's principal. Removal of the school was later made to the basement of the Putnam Presbyterian Church, but it was felt that a seminary was called for and would be supported, an institution with a home of its own.

Mrs. Eunice Buckingham, widow of Ebenezer Buckingham, donated $10,000 for the purpose and Solomon Sturges and Alvah Buckingham $5,000 each. The lot chosen is the one whereon now stands the Helen Purcell Home. The building was completed in the fall of 1838, a three-story brick, 110 by 45 feet. The trustees added a rear section in 1855 and in 1868 Charles W. Potwin and James Bucking-

ham donated $4,000 each to add to the structure a mansard roof. By the will of Mrs. Eunice Buckingham, who died in 1843, the institution had received additional financial support, while a fund was provided thereby for the Buckingham Library.

WHEN THIRTEEN YEARS OLD

A catalogue still in existence shows the character of the seminary thirteen years after its Woodlawn Avenue home was completed. In the catalogue's prospectus there is a paragraph which reminds us that in 1851, a year before the Central Ohio Railroad was completed between Zanesville and Newark, stage coach service was this city's main reliance for ingress and egress. It reads:

"This institution is situated in Putnam, a pleasant, retired and remarkably healthy village on the West bank of the Muskingum River, opposite Zanesville, with which it is connected by a fine bridge and is easy of access, being near the junction of the National and Maysville Turnpikes and but eight hours by stage from Columbus; twelve from Marietta, Chillicothe, Circleville, Wheeling and Mt. Vernon; sixteen from Cincinnati and twenty-four from Cleveland. The advantages of a daily mail are enjoyed from the East, West, North and South."

PUTNAM THE MAIN SUPPORT

That this stage service was useful is proven by the fact that of the 131 pupils enrolled during the year 1851, twenty-six were from out-of-town points. Cincinnati furnished six of these; St. Louis, one; Chillicothe, two; Lafayette, Ind., one; New Lexington, one; Malta, one; New Orleans, one; Dresden, one; Gratiot, one; Mt. Gilead, one; Newark, two; Roscoe, one; Massillon, one; Monticello, Ill., one; Sharon, one; Chandlersville, one; Port Washington, one; Hebron, one; McConnelsville, one; East Cleveland, one. From Putnam there were eighty-two and from Zanesville twenty-three.

On the staff of teachers was H. D. Munson, who had been a music teacher at the Monticello, Ill., Seminary a short time before, when Miss Mary Cone was principal. His work there had been so satisfactory that when Miss Cone became principal of the Putnam Seminary she secured his services for that institution. It was thus that one of Zanesville's pioneers in music and the founder of the Munson Music store, which still exists, came to be a resident of the city.

Among the seminary records on the shelves of the McIntire library is a neatly bound volume containing the story of the institution's fiftieth anniversary. This fell on June 18, 1885, and the event was fittingly celebrated in Seminary hall, with 200 teachers, graduates, pupils and friends present.

GREETINGS FROM THE ABSENT

Many letters were read from graduates residing in different sections of the land, among them one from Madaleine Vinton Dahlgren, writer and widow of Admiral Dahlgren; another from Harriet Beecher Scoville; still another from

OLD INSTITUTION OF LEARNING

Long known as the Putnam Female Seminary. Now owned and occupied by the Helen Purcell Home for Aged Women.

Julia Buckingham Cox, wife of Samuel Sullivan Cox. A poem by Anne Virginia Culbertson was read by Elizabeth Robins Parks. A letter from Mrs. Romelia Hanks Clapp gave a brief but happy description of a journey on the Ohio Canal. We quote a portion thereof:

"It was in June, 1841, that my father accompanied me on that momentous journey from Cleveland to Putnam. * * * It was to the sober-minded canal boat that we entrusted ourselves for safe transportation. Our barge was drawn through the limpid waters * * * by meek-eyed steeds with no mettle to speak of save that imparted to them by the never idle whip of the driver.

"The good people of this busy age cannot realize the dreamy deliciousness of such a journey. To glide along so near each mossy bank in lazy delight; to watch * * * from the deck or roof of the boat the graceful curves of the stream and the ever-varying scenery, now in the deep dark woods, where the obliging captain would let us off to gather flowers and pawpaws, now through long stretches of open country; and as we came to them, through those Western cities on our route, so fresh and bright and ambitious then, so great, rich and smoky now, was indeed rare pleasure.

"True, we had a following of mosquitoes, huge and hungry * * * and our placid meditations on deck were often rudely disturbed by a call from the helmsman. * * * Every head bent at the sound and many a proud form measured its length on the deck as our craft slipped under the low bridges that spanned the canal."

MISS PARSONS, HISTORIAN

One of the best features of the anniversary evening was Miss Maria Parsons' graphic history of the institution. It was introduced with the statement that of those officially connected with the seminary at its origin but two were then living (June 18, 1885), Rev. William H. Beecher of Chicago and Mrs. Ann Emerson Porter of Newburyport, Mass., and that the meeting at which the seminary was launched was held at Rev. Mr. Beecher's house. Miss Parsons referred eloquently to Mrs. Eunice Buckingham. We quote a portion of her beautiful tribute:

MRS. EBENEZER BUCKINGHAM

"One thinks of the poet's verse, 'Wearing the white flower of a blameless life.' That life had its elements of romance and of tragedy. In 1816, at the age of twenty-three, Eunice Hale was married. With her husband and two sisters she took her bridal trip, in the lovely month of August, from her old home in Glastonbury, Conn., to the new home on the banks of the Muskingum, crossing the Alleghenies on horseback.

"The shining, rippling river that gently smiled a welcome home took on another look and tone sixteen years later, a face of woe, a voice of lamentation thenceforth. In 1832 she suffered a sad and terrible loss in the instant death of her husband, who met his untimely fate by the fall of a span of the upper bridge, then

in process of building. 'The Hon. Ebenezer Buckingham,' says one, 'was undoubtedly the foremost man this community ever had.'

"But joy and grief, love and loss, the light of life and the shadow of death, cares, responsibilities, anxieties—all wrought this noble woman's soul to finer issues of tenderness and benevolence. * * * She left by will $10,000 to the cause of woman's education, a generous endowment of the school she founded.

"Her other gifts to various associations amount to an equal sum. Remember that it was the hand of one who was a widow and mother of a large family that thus gave freely to education and religion, the sum of $30,000. Her death occurred February 12, 1843."

Miss Parsons added that of Mrs. Buckingham's three sons, one, Ebenezer Buckingham of Chicago, was still living, and that of her three daughters two, Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Trimble of Hillsboro, O., also survived in 1885.

PUTNAM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

It is fitting that the history of the Putnam Presbyterian Church should be told in the same chapter that covers the history of the Putnam Female Seminary. But two years separated the organization of the two institutions; the seminary's home was for a while in the basement of the church; most of the seminary's supporters were supporters of the church; the seminary and the church building were built on adjoining lots. The two organizations grew up together and contributed to each other's advancement during a period of nearly seventy years. Their ties of reciprocal interest and sympathy were only severed when the conductors of the seminary found it no longer profitable to continue its career.

Seventeen persons initiated the movement which resulted in the formation of the Putnam Presbyterian Church. On March 6, 1833, they met in the little brick schoolhouse located on Woodlawn Avenue near Jefferson Street. They chose Dr. Increase Matthews to be chairman and A. A. Guthrie, secretary. J. C. Guthrie, Levi Whipple and A. A. Guthrie were appointed to see if it would be feasible to secure funds sufficient for the erection of a church building, "to be controlled by the Presbyterians but open to all denominations," to work out a building plan and to secure estimates.

STARTED WITH THIRTY-SIX

At the end of ten days the committee reported in favor of a structure 50 by 70 feet with a stone basement, a vestibule 10 feet wide and a one-story brick auditorium. The report and plans were approved and a building committee consisting of Alvah Buckingham, J. C. Guthrie and Levi Whipple took up the work of securing subscriptions. Mr. Whipple started the campaign by donating the ground on Woodlawn Avenue now occupied by the church and the committee secured money and labor pledges aggregating $5,190. Work went on and the church was dedicated in February, 1835. The members of the church numbered thirty-six.

The general assembly incorporated the organization on March 7, 1835. In 1849 the congregation built a parsonage at a cost of $3,700 and in 1860 the Sunday

school building was erected at a cost of $2,000. This structure was dedicated on December 6, 1860.

Putnam had launched Sunday school activities long before this, Henry Safford having brought about a school in 1816 in the "ballroom" of the Burnham Hotel, at the North end of Putnam Avenue, or Main Street, as it was then called. Later the school was held in the historic Stone House and in 1820 it was moved to the Presbyterian Church, located across the river, at the corner of South and Fourth streets.

SEVEN PASTORS IN EIGHTY-NINE YEARS

There was a separation of the school in 1828, one section uniting with the Methodists in the formation of a union school. The Methodists later withdrew and the school met in the Putnam Presbyterian Church after its completion.

When the Rev. David I. Johnson of Defiance, O., was called to the pastorate of the Putnam Presbyterian Church in September, 1922, he became the seventh to hold the position since 1835.

The first minister was the Rev. William H. Beecher, a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, who served from 1835 to 1839. Mr. Beecher was succeeded in 1840 by the Rev. A. Kingsbury, who remained thirty-eight years—relinquishing his pastorate in 1878. The Rev. George F. Moore succeeded the Rev. Mr. Kingsbury, his pastorate extending from 1878 to 1883. The next pastor, the Rev. David R. Workman, served the church from 1884 to 1889. Mr. Workman was followed by the Rev. E. E. Rogers, who is well remembered. Mr. Rogers served from 1889 to 1897. The late Rev. G. R. Dickinson succeeded Mr. Rogers and entered upon his ministry in 1898. Mr. Dickinson's pastorate continued until his death, which occurred in 1921. He then had completed a quarter of a century at this church. The church celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary in 1910, with Mr. Dickinson preaching the historical sermon.

THE FIRST PASTOR

When the Putnam Presbyterian Church was dedicated in February, 1835, Rev. William H. Beecher, then a member of the Cincinnati presbytery, was called to Putnam to conduct the dedicatory services. A call to be the church's pastor followed. This was accepted and the new minister was installed on November 25, 1835. A writer on subjects connected with local history who saw much of Rev. Mr. Beecher during the four years of his Putnam pastorate speaks of him as follows:

"Mr. Beecher was active and energetic in all his capacities, both as a minister and citizen. He took delight in making garden, working with tools and in all kinds of outdoor exercises. He was an energetic leader at fires and in heading off stampeding herds of cattle that frequently raced back from the bridge in those early days, when they were being driven across."

For a time he preached in Massachusetts, but removed later to Chicago, where he died on June 23, 1889. His birth had occurred at East Hampton, Long Island,

on June 15, 1802. He was the eldest son of Lyman Beecher, who gave three other sons to the ministry, including Henry Ward Beecher.

DOCTOR KINGSBURY'S SERVICE

Well might the Rev. Addison Kingsbury be called the "beloved pastor." Never was a church more faithfully served than was the Putnam Presbyterian Church during Doctor Kingsbury's long pastorate. When failing health compelled the latter to hand in his resignation, the congregation received it with genuine regret.

CHAPTER LXXXII

BOARD OF COMMERCE ORGANIZED IN 1903

THERE WAS A BUILDERS' EXCHANGE THE SAME YEAR, HEADED BY R. L. QUEISSER—JOINT MEETING ROOM ON TOP FLOOR PEOPLE'S BANK BUILDING—WELLER THEATER OPENING, APRIL 27—SALE OF TICKETS A LIVELY AFFAIR—OPENING NIGHT CROWD VERY LARGE.

A board of commerce was organized in the spring of 1903. Its purpose was announced in these words: "This association is formed for the purpose of uniting the retail merchants; to coöperate for the benefit of all; to abate trade nuisances; to disseminate useful information; to expose fraud; to watch and influence legislation toward the better protection of our business; to assist our members in collecting delinquent accounts; to protect them against fraudulent customers; to promote social intercourse and to encourage members to comply with the state laws."

BOARD BORN FEBRUARY, 1903

The preliminary meeting was held in February, 1903, when A. E. Starr and J. E. McHenry were elected temporary president and temporary secretary, respectively. In March permanent officers were chosen and these were: President, George R. Fox; vice president, J. B. Hunter; secretary, B. F. Weber; treasurer, J. D. Edmiston. Resignations brought changes in the official list until on April 1 it stood as follows:

President, Gus M. Salzer; vice president, J. B. Hunter; treasurer, J. D. Edmiston; secretary, E. E. Bagley. The directors were H. H. Sturtevant, A. E. Starr, J. D. Edmiston, George Brendel, M. M. Duncan, W. W. Harper.

A BUILDERS' EXCHANGE

The meeting place was on the top floor of the People's Savings Bank Building, the room then being under lease to the Zanesville Builders' Exchange, an organization of Zanesville manufacturers of which R. L. Quiesser was the head. The exchange appears to have rented the room from the board of trade. There was a Citizens' League at the time, but perhaps it and the board of trade were one.

The commerce board rented from the exchange. All the members of the former organization were not merchants. The minutes show that S. A. Weller was added to the roster in April.

During this fiscal year (April, 1903, to April, 1904) the board of commerce appears to have had friendly relations with the Clerks' Union. The stores were

closing at 5:30 P. M., except on Saturdays, and the two organizations found it practicable to get together on holiday-closing questions.

CHASED THE FAKERS

The merchants moved against street loafing and invoked the aid of Mayor W. B. Deacon in that campaign. The activities of street fakers also fixed the board's active attention. The aid of the Builders' Exchange and the Citizens' League was invoked in a campaign for new factories. It was proposed to advertise the city's advantages in outside newspapers, but when the details of such a program came to be closely examined the obstacles were found too great.

The matter of advertising in programs and in like publications was constantly discussed and formal stand was taken against such publicity, but here again the details became troublesome. Members of the board sometimes broke the rule unwittingly or forgetfully, and when these infractions came to the ears of the board there was friction to the point of danger to the organization.

TRIBUTE TO HANNA

Senator Marcus A. Hanna's death occurred during this year and the board of commerce adopted a resolution (introduced by H. H. Sturtevant) paying tribute to the senator's life and services. An appreciative reply from Private Secretary Elmer Dover was received and spread upon the minutes.

The list of merchants agreeing to become members of the board was printed in a little booklet, which had been issued April 1, 1903. It is here reproduced so that the reader may note the local mercantile changes effected during the past twenty-three years:

HOW MANY SURVIVE?

J. B. Hunter & Co., H. H. Sturtevant, Edmiston-Horney Co., J. W. Kropp, Charles Brendel, Grant Dry Goods Co., E. Eppley, W. Weber & Sons, Christman Bros., Mather Bros. & Card, Senhauser Clothing Co., J. E. McHenry, Walker & Duncan, A. E. Starr & Co., C. M. Ludman & Co., H. D. Munson & Co., Wm. Knoedler, H. L. Dennis & Co., Bauer Bros., Graham Drug Co., C. W. Ball, N. B. Adams, Ferd Conaway, W. L. Offenbacher, J. & L. Galigher, Nye Bros. & Co., Zanesville Hardware Co., Guy Fitz, The Outlet Co., T. C. Berkshire, The Bon-Ton, Leo Brillant, S. A. Weller, M. Luby, C. H. Hoopes, A. W. Richards & Co., J. F. Connor, Chester A. Baird, C. B. Rex, Sol Freilich, O. Clark Fulkerson, C. C. Aler Wall Paper Co., F. P. Bailey & Co., Harry C. Warner, Harry W. Ross, Wallwork Harness Co., Fred W. Conrade, C. Worstall, F. E. Hemmer.

The second year of the organization began May 1, 1904, when the amended by-laws and the constitution were again printed. The membership list did not appear in that publication, but the official list was carried therein. Here it is:

President, M. M. Duncan.

Vice President, A. Loeb.

Treasurer, J. D. Edmiston.
Secretary, Frank D. Roemer.
Directors: A. E. Starr, J. D. Edmiston, George Brendel, M. M. Duncan, John Bauer, A. Loeb, B. F. Weber.

THE WELLER THEATER

When S. A. Weller, manufacturer of art pottery, decided to build in Zanesville a new theater worthy of the city—one larger and more costly even than the Schultz—he chose a site on North Third Street, West side, between Main Street and Fountain Alley, which had been occupied by the residence of Z. Clements.

The architects were Harry C. Meyer of Zanesville and Frederick Elliott of Columbus, and the contractors were Adams Bros. and C. O. Vinsel of Zanesville. Hugo Herbt, of the decorative department of the Weller pottery, designed and executed the building's interior stucco work and he produced the auditorium's mural decorations.

John Rettig of Cincinnati painted the drop curtain, taking an ancient triumphal procession as his subject and producing a strong, bold and highly dramatic scene. As construction progressed, the public manifested deep interest in the enterprise and opening days were looked forward to with corresponding zest and curiosity.

The initial event was set for Monday, April 27, 1903, with "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" as the attraction. The sale of seats took place at Schultz's Opera House, beginning at 7:30 A. M. on Thursday, April 23. As early as the evening of Tuesday, the 21st, twenty-one boys established themselves in Fountain Alley at the rear of the Schultz, to await Thursday morning's opening sale.

They worked in pairs for purposes of periodical relief and held their positions until ticket sale time came, when they could purchase the six tickets allotted to each. Although rain fell during all of Wednesday, these and other "early birds" to the total number of 200, were in line on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock. The sale went on until 5 in the evening and was resumed on Friday.

When ticket holders entered the auditorium they found it all that had been promised in beauty and proportions. They looked upon a theater altogether modern in architecture and appliances, and when the curtain rose they saw a stage 42 by 70, with a height of 69 feet from floor to gridiron. All of the 1,700 first, second and third floor seats were occupied on opening night, as were those in the six boxes.

CHAPTER LXXXIII

SEN. HANNA THOUGHT WELL OF ZANESVILLE AS A TROLLEY POINT

BACKED PROJECT TO BUILD LANCASTER-ZANESVILLE LINE—HIS DEATH CURTAILED PLANS AND MADE CROOKSVILLE THE SOUTHERN TERMINAL—COLUMBUS-ZANESVILLE INTERURBAN FINISHED 1904—TUBE MILL BOUGHT FROM RECEIVER BY MARK MFG., CO., BECOMES BUSY INDUSTRY AGAIN.

In an earlier chapter the inauguration of street car service in Zanesville and the growth thereof up to the year 1887 was set forth and a brief allusion was made to the sale in 1890 of the city horse-car lines by F. M. Townsend to Akron, O., parties, operating under the name of the Zanesville Street Railway Co., and the electrification of the system by the new owners.

Improvements other than that of electrical equipment were added in 1892 when an extension from LaSalle Place, along Linden Avenue, was made to the American Encaustic Tiling Co.'s plant. During the year before the Brighton Syndicate had secured an extension to the fair ground from West Main Street by way of Ridge Avenue, Belknap Street and Brighton Boulevard. The syndicate paid all the costs and took tickets for the amount.

SUCCESSIVE OWNERS

But the railway company failed to establish profitable operation and the system went into the hands of a receiver, a situation which lasted until August 1, 1902. Meanwhile on December 30, 1898, Messrs. J. R. and H. A. Garfield, F. C. Howe, F. W. Poole and M. J. Rudolph incorporated the Zanesville Electric Railway Co., with $300,000 capital, and organized on January 3, 1899, with Thomas T. Robinson as president; C. W. Foote, secretary and general manager; W. B. Cosgrave, treasurer and William Cristy director. It was this organization the receiver turned the property over to and from this organization, on August 1, 1902, The Zanesville Railway, Light & Power Co., took over the railway property and the electric light and power plant.

Again improvements and extensions were made. The latter included a line a mile long, Northward from the Terrace and Southward from Putnam to the Eastern Tube Co.'s plant. In the summer of 1903 a new line to the Terrace by way of the Y bridge, Linden Avenue, Lee Street and Blue Avenue and another by way of Underwood and Monroe streets to the South end of the Monroe Street bridge, were constructed.

During April, 1904, the company's waiting room was moved from its location on Main Street, West of Sixth Street, to the Southeast corner of Main and Sixth streets, where it is located now. The line for Marietta Street and Marietta Road and the South Sixth, South and Eighth Street loop were built in 1905.

ATTRACTS HANNA'S NOTICE

Among the Ohio men who became interested in interurban projects during the early years of the present century was Gen. A. J. Warner, of Marietta, and the connection of Zanesville with Columbus by a trolley line appealed strongly to him. He put men in the field to take up rights of way and while prosecuting the work found that the Appleyards of Boston coveted the enterprise and sold to them his interest therein. Eventually the road came under the control of the Ohio Electric Co., along with the city lines. Its present owner is the Southern Ohio Public Service Co.

It was intended to build the Columbus-Zanesville line on and alongside the National Road the whole distance, but owners of the strips of land desired for rights of way along the Eastern half of the road held out for prices thought to be unreasonable. The result was a change which routed the road via Newark and the Licking Valley from Hebron to Zanesville, instead of via the National Road. The line began operations in May, 1904.

HELP FROM STRONG SOURCE

"Had Senator Marcus A. Hanna lived a little while longer—he died February 15, 1904—the Southeastern Ohio Electric Railway would have been extended from Zanesville to Lancaster, instead of terminating at Crooksville and its greater length in that case would have contributed materially to its prosperity."

In these words Frank M. Ransbottom, president of the American Clay Products Co., of this city, revealed the importance of Ohio's famous senator's connection with the Southeastern enterprise. Mr. Ransbottom's story of the beginning of that connection is worth reporting.

At the time of that beginning, M. A. Hanna was a member of the United States Senate, to which he was elected in 1897. A political campaign was on. The senator had spoken at a meeting in Coshocton and was billed for another next day at Zanesville.

At this time Mr. Ransbottom was chairman of the Muskingum County Republican Committee. He had gone to the Coshocton meeting and had been invited by Senator Hanna to ride with him in his private car to Zanesville. It was during this ride that Senator Hanna showed his interest in the building of interurbans.

IN THE SENATOR'S LINE

It was a natural interest. Although a wholesale merchant at the opening of his business career, the senator's later activities were centered in affairs of trans-

portation. He took a strong hand in the movement of traffic on the lake and interested himself in the building of lake steamers. Besides that he became president of the Cleveland Electric Railway and a director of the Union Pacific Road.

"On our way to Zanesville," said Mr. Ransbottom, "the senator asked me about the city's interurban prospects. I told him the Columbus, Newark and Zanesville line would soon be in operation.

"'Well,' said the senator, 'how about another line? Is there another good route?'

"I said yes, and told him about the territory lying between Zanesville and Lancaster, mentioning the towns—Roseville, Crooksville, New Lexington, Junction City and Bremen. He appeared to be impressed with the opportunity, asking questions but said nothing definite.

"Next day, however, the senator's private secretary called me up from Columbus, the senator having gone to the capital city from Zanesville. The question was, 'Do you believe that Zanesville business men would give the enterprise their moral support and would the land owners on the route be reasonable as to rights of way?'

"I was so confident on these scores," continued Mr. Ransbottom, "that I answered both questions with a strong affirmative.

FULL STEAM AHEAD

"'All right, then,' was the secretary's reply; 'Senator Hanna has authorized me to incorporate and you are to be one of the five.' The other four were Edward R. Meyer, and M. W. Hissey of this city, Auditor of State Walter Guilbert and a man named Harris.

"Action followed with that swiftness which Senator Hanna required in all such transactions. Soon after the issue of incorporation papers the enterprise was turned over to 'Doctor' Hissey, who took up and pressed to a satisfactory conclusion the survey and the securing of rights of way. The making of blue prints and other necessary preparations for the work of construction went on."

But while this was going forward Senator Hanna died and his financial strength was missed. It was decided to end the line at Crooksville.

BACK TO THE TUBE MILL

If the reader was interested in our tube mill story, he will perhaps find matter worthy of his attention in the sequel to it which follows in this chapter. We left the Eastern Tube Co.'s plant in full operation, "going strong" and promising to go stronger and stronger.

We return to it when it had been idle for months; when the elements and disuse had caused it to deteriorate to the extent of $30,000; when it was in the hands of a receiver, with March 22, 1904, set as the day for its sale and when all Zanesville was anxiously wondering whether its wheels ever would turn again.

Imagine the reflections of Zanesville holders of the concern's bonds as sale day came around. They had invested $150,000 in those securities. Would anybody buy the plant and if so what value would the price paid give their bonds? How-

ever, it is to be remembered to the credit of these citizens that they were more anxious to see the mill going again than to "cash in" on securities.

There were four bidders for the plant: Turner A. Beall, late president of the company; C. E. Corbett, late manager; Edward A. Nugent, of New York, and one Bailey, of Pittsburgh. About 100 citizens watched the proceedings. The plant had been appraised at $240,000, although a million dollars had been spent on construction. It must be sold for at least $160,000.

NUGENT BID FOR MARK

Beall's bid of $107,000 was the first. Other offers followed from rival bidders. The price went upward in $100, $200 or $250 steps, to $165,000, Bailey's bid. Nugent offered $170,000 and was proclaimed the buyer. Bailey, Bell and Corbett had quit. Nugent paid $17,000 down and clinched the sale.

Who was Nugent—who were his backers? Was the deal made for some big rival who would dismantle the plant and let the shell rot? The subject was discussed in Zanesville more than the weather was until April 1, when the secret came out: Nugent had bought for the Mark Manufacturing Co., of Chicago.

When it was found that this company had a tube plant at Evanston, Ill., with a capacity of 150 tons a day, while the Zanesville plant had daily capacity of 350 tons, Zanesville began to hope for good things. Perhaps the Marks were cramped at Evanston and wanted to spread out in the big Zanesville mill. There were three Marks, Cyrus and his sons, Anson and Clayton.

Clayton Mark paid Zanesville a visit on April 8 and met the Zanesville bondholders, whose $150,000 worth of securities now had a total value of $25,000 on the basis of the plant's sale at $170,000. The question was, would these gentlemen exchange their bonds for stock, the transaction not to be closed until the Marks' Zanesville payrolls had totaled $200,000. The newspaper stories of the month do not disclose results, but subsequent events indicated that the company made satisfactory terms with local investors.

TOLD SOME OF THE TRUTH

In press accounts of the situation at the time of the sale we find a variety of opinions as to the enterprise's failure. Local men said the company had spent so much on construction that nothing was left for operation. A bidder from Pittsburgh said that with a capacity of 100,000 tons a year, 27,000 tons had been produced and that at a loss. Turner E. Beall gave other reasons and took pains to say that his own losses from the failure were $40,000 or more.

On April 21 Anson Mark arrived. With characteristic directness he gave out good news: men were at work in the mill now, preparing it for service; operations would begin as soon as operatives could be obtained. We know what Anson Mark did with that property for his company and for Zanesville.

He removed to the city and made his home here for years. For twenty years he, and later his son, Perry G., made the Mark plant an industry second to none in Zanesville.

CHAPTER LXXXIV

SPECTACULAR FIRE CONSUMED FINDEISS & HECKEL TANNERY

TWO FIREMEN FELL INTO VAT OF LIQUID—DAMAGE TO PLANT REACHED $40,000—INTERURBAN CONNECTION WITH COLUMBUS BEGINS —SEPTEMBER HOME COMING A COMPLETE SUCCESS—WAR OF WORDS OVER METHODS OF BANISHING MUDDY WATER.

The Findeiss & Heckel tannery, located on Muskingum Avenue between Harrison and Van Buren streets, was almost destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, July 5, 1904. It was part frame and part brick.

The night watchman first saw the flames at about 1 o'clock. They broke out in the boiler room, a one-story brick located north of the main plant. The watchman's first efforts were made with a small hose attached to a hydrant. He soon saw how futile this would be and ran to call the firemen.

Before making the run Chief Tanner notified the men at the Putnam station. All the carriages were then summoned, except the one on Monroe Street. When the firemen arrived flames had leaped from the engine room.

The wood-work burned with great rapidity. Four streams of water were attacking the blaze.

The department did save adjoining property, but the main portion of the plant had to go. Only the hide and bark houses and the office remained.

IMPORTANT EVENT

Zanesville's interest in the Columbus, Newark & Zanesville interurban line was greatly quickened on May 4, 1904, when the first car reached the city from Newark and again on May 7, when through service between Zanesville and Columbus began. At last the city could boast of outside trolley connection and as the line to Crooksville was assured it was realized that soon it would be possible to tell the world of the possession of two interurban roads. The interurban was looked upon as a rich prize for any city. No one dreamed that within twenty years the motor car would be a formidable conpetitor for trolley car traffic.

BACK TO THE OLD HOME

Zanesville's 1904 home-coming, arranged for Friday, September 16, moved residents to flattering evidences of hospitality and brought former citizens to town

in large numbers. The weather was fair and the city was becomingly decorated, so that visitors arrived under happy circumstances.

The members of the old City Guard, under Col. Fred Geiger, received the guests in the railway stations and escorted them to entertainment headquarters in Masonic Temple. Here the visitors were registered.

At the registration stand each guest received an artistic souvenir, a badge upon which was printed: "Annual Home Coming, Zanesville, Ohio, September 16, 1904." The badge bore a view of the new Y bridge. At the temple was stationed Bauer's band and as visitors approached or moved away they heard old familiar tunes played by the musicians.

At 9:35 in the morning 500 visitors came from Columbus in ten coaches on the Zanesville and Western Railroad. They were headed by Gen. H. A. Axline, a former resident of the city. A warm welcome met them at the Zanesville station. Mayor W. B. Deacon and a reception committee of eighty citizens did the honors there.

"HOME" IN TWO TUNES

The march from station to headquarters was a jolly and enjoyable affair. With Bauer's band, the City Guard and the reception committee in the van, the Columbus column marched out Market Street to Fifth, out Fifth to Main, down Main to Fourth and thence to the temple. The strains of "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Johnny Comes Marching Home" enlivened the parade and when the stop was made at headquarters the notes of "Home, Sweet Home" greeted the marchers' ears.

To make those Columbus folk who had once been Zanesville "boys and girls" feel entirely at home on their arrival, one thing remained behind. But not for long; while enrollment went forward those familiar words, "Any washin' tubs to hoop," broke upon the air, with all of their old-time long-drawn out melody; and when the visitors looked for Gilbert Turner, there he stood on the fringe of the crowd, with hammer and bands of hoops in hand. Columbus knew for a certainty then that it was in Zanesville.

BUSY SEEING THINGS

Former Mayor W. S. Bell welcomed the visitors to the city and General Axline felicitously responded. After this our guests went their several ways, some to see friends, some to see the city from street car windows, some to Gant Park, some to join boat excursions on the river.

At Gant Park there were dances which Charles D. Wedge had planned, not forgetting to direct the orchestra to play the delightful dance music which many of the visitors had danced to in earlier days. There was a ball game and an auto jaunt.

Although Columbus folk had been largely instrumental in promoting the home-coming and had contributed most of the visitors, there were many arrivals from other cities and sections. Chicago sent a delegation of thirty-five.

Local press reports awarded credit for the entertainment to a local association

of which Mayor Deacon was president; W. W. Hoskins, secretary, and C. T. Marshall treasurer; also to the following assistants:

John Rowe, C. A. Barton, J. W. Morgan, William Lilienthal, James Benjamin, C. H. Flesher, W. M. Bateman, L. F. Lutz, E. Miles, W. C. Handschy, J. F. Brown, E. B. Roemer, G. W. Shaw, Thomas Goodlive, John Mack, H. C. Lillibridge, William Larzelere, George R. Fox, A. P. Rusk, M. M. Duncan, C. D. Wedge, O. A. Bauer, R. L. Queisser, Robert Price, Parker Bolin, Prof. Karl Kappes, J. M. Moore, J. D. Edmiston.

THE WATER QUESTION UP

It was in 1904 that Zanesville began to take steps toward securing a clear and pure water supply. The public had tolerated muddy and fever-producing water for many years after action was called for and might have refused to face the question as early as 1904 but for the fact that the state board of health had begun to indicate that action was forthcoming.

Public discussion of the water question was quickened when on February 3 the board of public service took up the matter of providing a filtration plant. At the end of two months the board decided to sink test wells on the Hague farm, just north of the city limits.

The wells were sunk, four of them, and on August 16 city council proceedings revealed that these wells had cost $900. Within a month it appeared that council was not in favor of the well system. By this time many citizens were studying the two systems and lining up for wells or for mechanical filtration, as they weighed the arguments for each.

One prominent man, the Hon. Perry Wiles, steered a middle course, advocating the purchase of household filters by the city and arguing that it would cost the authorities less to do this than to construct a filtration plant. Dr. J. T. Crossland, then member of the state board of health, knew that the city would be required to act without much further delay and sought to help solve the city's problem within the time available.

On the streets and in stores and offices the controversy went on. Columns of editorials and communications were printed in the newspapers. There seemed to be something like an equal division of sentiment between wells and mechanical filtration. There was an honest doubt as to the reliability of wells and a persistent fear that the cost and operation of a mechanical plant would be prohibitive. The year ended in talk.

CHAPTER LXXXV

LAUNCHED THE CITY'S FIRST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN 1905

R. H. EVANS ELECTED PRESIDENT—CORNERSTONE NEW MARKET STREET BAPTIST CHURCH LAID—AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO. BUYS LOCAL SHEET STEEL PLANT—HOME COMING NUMBER TWO AN ENJOYABLE EVENT.

Zanesville had organized and maintained Citizen's Leagues, Boards of Trade, Builders' Exchanges, and other commercial bodies prior to 1905, but in that year her leading spirits thought it was time to go a step farther and organize a Chamber of Commerce, intending to work for a larger membership and wider activities than had ever been developed locally.

The movement was launched on the evening of March 16, 1905, in the Clarendon Hotel dining room after 250 citizens and invited guests had partaken of a banquet. The feast being over, with R. L. Quiesser in the chair as toastmaster, Rev. A. M. Courtenay, pastor of Second Street M. E. Church, offered an invocation. A. Clyde Reasoner followed with a song "Make Zanesville Grow," written by A. H. Levy, of the A. E. Starr Company.

The speeches were many and excellent. Toastmaster Quiesser led off and the flow of eloquence and appeal went on until 2 o'clock in the morning. The orators were Judge I. G. Jennings, General R. B. Brown, R. H. Evans, A. E. Starr, John F. Brown, Hon. Charles S. Dana, of Marietta; Hon. J. T. McDermott, J. B. Owens, Col. T. F. Spangler, Rev. Donald M. Ross, C. B. Hart, of Wheeling, and Paul C. Martin, of Springfield.

FIRST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Just before adjournment a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring it expedient to form an organization to be known as the Zanesville Chamber of Commerce. The toastmaster was directed to appoint a committee of five to draft a constitution and by-laws. This he reserved for later action. On the eighteenth instant Mr. Quiesser named Messrs. John J. Adams, R. H. Evans, M. M. Duncan, A. T. Baker, and J. B. Owens for the work in hand. At a meeting held on March 27, the new constitution and by-laws and the rules and regulations were read and adopted. The annual dues were fixed at $8. A charter membership of 200 was announced and an effort planned to double the number. The Hon. Charles U. Shryock remained secretary until April 23, when he resigned and Manley H. Thompson was elected to fill the vacancy.

R. H. EVANS, PRESIDENT

The organization meeting took place in the Builders' Exchange rooms on April 3, 1905. It was reported that 250 citizens had become members without being solicited. The fourteen members in the following list were elected directors of the body: R. H. Evans, H. H. Sturtevant, John J. Adams, A. T. Baker, R. L. Queisser, W. B. Cosgrave, T. F. Spangler, John F. Brown, Julius Frank, O. N. Townsend, W. E. Lloyd, C. U. Shryock, J. K. Geddes, S. A. Weller. Five days later these directors elected R. H. Evans president, R. L. Quiesser and W. E. Lloyd first and second vice presidents respectively; W. B. Cosgrave treasurer. On April 7 the Builders' Exchange was dissolved.

NEW MARKET STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

The cornerstone of the new Market Street Baptist Church, on North Sixth Street was laid Thursday evening, July 6, 1905, with impressive ceremonies. Rev. J. C. Baldwin, D. D., of Granville, Ohio, delivered the principal address, which included a history of the church.

Attorney H. E. Buker, chairman of the building committee, read a list of the articles which were to be deposited in the cornerstone, along with all those deposited in the cornerstone of the old church erected in 1837. The new collection was listed as follows:

A copy of the Bible, Baptist Hymnal, Baptist Manual, church year book, picture of the old church, list of the names of the members of the building committee, of the contractors and architects and copies of the following local publications: Times Recorder, Signal, Courier, Sunday News, Catholic Home Companion, Labor Journal and Zanesville Post.

To this collection were added a complete roster of the Sunday School; a picture of the chapel, copies of the Sunday School papers; quarterlies, class cards, copies of the last two programs rendered; roster of the B. Y. P. U. and the Junior Society and the last program rendered by the Woman's Missionary Society.

IN THE CORNERSTONE

The lead casket which was used had been presented by J. A. Leroy. Dr. J. K. Smith placed in this receptacle the articles listed. Mr. Leroy sealed it and the box, which was eighteen inches long, six inches wide, and seven inches high, was deposited in the cornerstone. Above the stone another stone was placed.

Rev. T. B. Caldwell, pastor of the church, having assisted in this ceremony, delivered appropriate remarks; whereupon the exercises ended with the singing of the Long Meter Doxology and the pronouncing of the Benediction.

The need for a new church was urgent. The congregation had outgrown the old one. In discussions of the new project it was thought by some that the church's name should be changed to Calvary Baptist Church, but when the proposition was put to a vote on July 5, 1905, it failed to prevail. The name Market Street Baptist

Church had been adopted when the congregation held services during two years in a hall on Market Street. The church was dedicated during the week of June 18, 1906.

IMPORTANT OWNERSHIP CHANGE

On July 7, 1905, it was announced that Zanesville's sheet steel mill, owned by the Muskingum Valley Steel Company, had become the property of the American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, Ohio. The results of the transfer have contributed so much to the metal-working industries of the community that we shall dwell for a time upon its details.

The announcement stated that the Zanesville mill, known as a six-mill plant, gave the purchasing corporation the additional capacity needed. To provide for the purchase of the Zanesville plant and larger working capital for the combined plants, the capital stock was increased from $750,000 to $4,000,000. In describing the standing and facilities of the American Rolling Mill Company it was stated that its plant was "one of the most complete, modern, and up-to-date" of its kind; that it had made wonderful progress in the production of high grade steel sheets. "There is no other plant in the world," it was added, "where you can see pig iron and scrap iron converted into steel, from steel into bars, from sheet bars into steel sheets, and thence into manufactured building materials, all within 1,000 lineal feet of one plat of ground and under one management."

A. M. Verity of Middletown, president of the American Rolling Mill Company, has from the day of purchase to the present time, taken warm interest in the development of the company's Zanesville plant and A. F. Murphy, the Zanesville general manager, has seconded that interest in every way. Within the past few years such additions have been made to the mill as to double its capacity and such improvements as to give it a wholly modern equipment.

HOME-COMING NUMBER TWO

Zanesville's second home-coming was set for Thursday, September 21, 1905, and it was enjoyed by all participants. The great body of visitors came again from Columbus. A Zanesville and Western special arrived at the station with a multitude from the Capital City. The weather was fine. The merchants had decorated and the latch-string was out.

Mayor W. B. Deacon was general chairman of a committee whose members made the home comers welcome. Delegations were met as trains rolled in and the visitors were escorted to the armory in the Monumental Building, where registration was made.

Most of the visitors made their way to the fair grounds, headquarters having been established in Exposition Hall. There former residents met each other and Zanesville friends. In the evening there was an "Old Settlers' Ball" in Memorial Hall. The hotels were full and notwithstanding a great many homes had been opened to visitors, some of the latter had to make the trip to Newark for the night's lodging.

CHAPTER LXXXVI

ELEVEN SITES OFFERED FOR NEW POST OFFICE

OWNERS' PRICE FOR LOT CHOSEN, WAS $19,200, BUT NEARBY PROPERTY HOLDERS REDUCED THIS TO $13,600—NELSON T. GANT DIED IN 1905 —BORN A SLAVE HIS MASTER FREED HIM—LATER HE BOUGHT HIS WIFE OUT OF SLAVERY—ONE OF OHIO'S WEALTHIEST COLORED MEN.

It was early in the year 1905 that the government began the erection of Zanesville's new federal building. The contract was let to Dall & Sons of Cleveland, Ohio. Work on the foundation was under way in April.

This was welcome activity to citizens, for three and a half years had elapsed since the government had asked for site proposals. Following its announcement that these would be opened on July 16, 1902, came a statement from Washington under date of the 19th, that a list of proposals was on file. It was added that $110,000 was available for the improvement and that the offers were from the following owners and agents and of the following character:

Silas A. Baldwin, lot 97 by 135 feet, Fourth and Market streets, $35,000.

Willis Bailey, 142 by 138, northeast corner Fifth and Market streets; $36,000.

J. B. Wilson, 133 by 139, South and Fifth streets; $13,600.

Jones & Abbott, 132 by 164, Third Street and Locust Alley; $25,000.

Moses M. Granger, 150 by 160, northwest corner Sixth and North streets; $13,000.

Moses M. Granger, 150 by 160, corner Fifth and North streets; $18,000.

J. B. Wilson, agent, 133 by 132, Third Street; $20,000.

J. B. Wilson, agent, 42 by 132, Third Street; $6,000.

William Kirk, 132 by 134, North Fourth and California streets; $27,500.

M. B. Train and Helen Train, 136 by 135, Fifth and North streets; $12,000.

M. B. Train and Helen Train, 68 by 135, Fifth and North streets; $5,000.

SOUTH FIFTH STREET BUSY

As is well known, the tract at the northwest corner of South and Fifth streets was chosen, but Uncle Sam did not pay the price originally asked for it. Its formidable rival was the Train property at North and Fifth streets. South Fifth and South street property owners believed that the government would buy the North Fifth street site unless they raised a fund to lower the price of the South Fifth street lot. This was done to the extent that the latter could be offered at a figure within $1,600 of that placed on the Train lot. The real price of the chosen lot was $19,200. Neighborhood property owners paid $5,600 of it.

It is interesting to note that on the Kirk lot now stands the New Zane Hotel; on the Train lot, Grace M. E. Church; on the Baldwin lot what was for years known as the Atha building; on the Granger Sixth Street lot the east section of the senior high school building and on the Granger Fifth street lot the west section of that building.

The building was not entirely completed until the spring of 1907. Postmaster E. B. Roemer had not waited for entire completion, but had moved the post-office from the Monumental building to the new structure some time before.

It was soon found that the post office section was too small for the work transacted in it, but not until 1916, was the defect remedied. In that year the west and north ends of the lobby were withdrawn from the public and thrown into working space. The postmaster's office was transferred to the upper floor, also another department. Much space was gained on the main floor, but more is still needed and the government decided, in the summer of 1926, to provide it. Zanesville is an important mailing center. The business of the local office is relatively much larger than the city's population.

NELSON T. GANT

Whenever students of the history of the colored people of the United States desire to cite the lives of those members of the race who have stood as examples of its upward progress, they will turn to the life of Nelson T. Gant, who, as a resident of Zanesville, rose out of poverty to wealth and influence through thrift and industry and by reason of native ability and integrity.

In a large sense this successful man was a product of Zanesville, but this does not mean that he was born here. On the contrary, he first saw the light as a slave in Louden County, Va., his birth occurring May 10, 1821. When he had grown up to young manhood he became the body servant of his master, John Nixon. By the will of this Virginian young Gant was given his freedom in the year 1844.

Before this, Nelson Gant had married Maria Hughes, a slave belonging to the Russell family, of Louden County. There seems to have been no hope that the owner would do for his wife what John Nixon had done for him, because Nelson took prompt steps on becoming a free man to buy his wife out of slavery. One of the first of these was the closing of a contract to cut 500 cords of wood at 40 cents a cord. In the light of the fact that it finally required $900 to free his wife it will be seen that his contract's proceeds went but a little way toward promoting his heart's desire.

CHOPPING AT A BAD LAW

It is apparent that Virginia slaveholders had found it to be unfavorable to their iniquitous institution to permit free slaves to remain in the state. They must have known that every one of that class who made good would prove to be a bad example from the slaveholder's point of view. The energy and industry with which Nelson T. Gant struck out for himself, as he wielded his axe on the shores of the Potomac, must have been looked upon with concern by the authorities of the state. The

law was that no emancipated slave could remain in Virginia longer than a year. Under that law young Gant was brought before the grand jury.

What that body did is not a part of the records referred to, but what Nelson Gant did was to come to Zanesville and consult with A. A. Guthrie and other friends of the slave. Materially assisted by these, back he went to Leesburg, Va., and there, after many obstacles had been overcome, he bought the freedom of his wife, winning through in the end by the aid of some Quaker friends. The first great purpose of his young life having been thus accomplished, the young Virginian came with his wife to the land of freedom, to take up a second great purpose, the winning of a free and independent place in the world.

FOUND OPPORTUNITY AND FRIENDS

This was in 1847. For five years he was in the employ of Daniel Convers and after the death of this well known citizen, Mr. Gant put in his time at farming and gardening. He became a market gardener on a large scale, making an especial success of early-in-the-season production and skillfully applying his ripening practical knowledge to the work in hand. Not only did the fertile soil respond to his efforts, but the community met them with generous encouragement and patronage.

As Mr. Gant's earnings accrued they were wisely invested in farm and garden land, until he became the owner of 300 acres a 20-acre portion of which, Gant park, became the property of the late F. M. Townsend in 1894. With characteristic care for the welfare of the community and good order in the park Mr. Gant provided in the deed that no intoxicants should be sold on the premises.

In 1887 the wife who had faithfully seconded his efforts and who had borne him four children passed away. Two years later he was wedded to Lavinia J. Neal, of West Virginia, who became the mother of one child, Lulu Logan Gant. This daughter became the bride of Dr. E. H. Gee, whose tragic death at the Pennsylvania Dug Road crossing, some years ago, will be recalled by most readers.

Mr. Gant's long and useful life came to a close July 14, 1905. The man who had been a slave for twenty-three years and who was forced by the slaveholders law, to buy the freedom of his wife, lived to see the total overthrow of the slaveholder's rebellion and the emancipation and enfranchisement of his own race. He passed away at four score and four, honored by all. With the leaders of the colored race, such as Fred Douglass, whom he personally knew, Nelson T. Gant, was brought into frequent contact and in that circle his counsel stood high, his influence was marked. He was a religious man and his faith took practical forms in connection with his membership in the African M. E. Church on South Street.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE

The writer's recollections of the subject of this brief biography are as pleasant as they are vivid. With a height exceeding six feet and a frame large and well proportioned, Nelson T. Gant was a man whom strangers were wont to turn and

look at. There was a distinction in face and form. He spoke with weight, in short sentences and deliberately choosing his words.

Among his friends were some of Zanesville's leading citizens. He left an estate worth about $100,000. He was one of the wealthiest colored men in southeastern Ohio.

CHAPTER LXXXVII

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SECURED $50,000 FOR THE McINTIRE LIBRARY

ANDREW CARNEGIE DONATED THE MONEY—CONTRACT LET FOR NEW BUILDING IN 1906—ATHENEUM BUILT IN 1830—McINTIRE FUNDS BACK OF ITS MAINTENANCE—LAST HOME ON SOUTH FIFTH STREET—NAME CHANGED TO McINTIRE IN 1904.

A Chamber of Commerce library committee, headed by M. M. Duncan and charged with the work of securing from Andrew Carnegie a donation for a Zanesville library, greatly pleased citizens on January 23, 1906, by announcing that the iron master had proferred $50,000 for that purpose on certain conditions, among which were those of a free site and appropriation by local authorities of $5,000 per annum for the library's maintenance. The committee announced that all conditions had been or would be complied with and that success was therefore assured.

A week later Chairman Duncan reported that Mr. Carnegie's draft had been placed where it could be drawn upon as needed. There was some question as to whether construction should be in the hands of Mr. Duncan's committee or of the Board of Education. Members of the board decided that the library should be built on the school lot at the southeast corner of Fifth Street and Elberon Avenue and they contended that as their body had furnished the site and would maintain and conduct the institution it was entitled to look after construction. The Chamber of Commerce conceded the point. Its committee had done great work and there was no desire to bring about friction after the victory had been won.

M'INTIRE'S NAME HONORED

Dunzwiler Bros. secured the contract on October 20, 1906, it being stipulated that the library should be completed October 1, 1907. In what might be called the Carnegie Library period the donor of these funds for public libraries usually stipulated that his own name should be given to each institution that he helped to establish, but when the Zanesville promoters of the proposed new library requested that it be named after the city's founder and explained their reasons in detail he acceded to their request. Thus the city secured the John McIntire Public Library.

Zanesville had library and reading room privileges at a comparatively early date. Preliminary action began on December 19, 1827, when a meeting was held whose object was the organization of a reading society. Alexander Harper and

Alfred Martin acted respectively as president and secretary and articles of association for the Zanesville Atheneum were adopted. The legislature granted corporate rights on December 22, 1828, the parties named in the act being Alexander Harper, Charles B. Goddard, Richard Stillwell, A. Cadwallader, William A. Adams, Bernard Van Horne, Alfred Martin, James V. Cushing. Officers were chosen February 16, 1829—Alexander Harper, president; Alfred Martin, secretary; James V. Cushing, treasurer; Seth Adams, librarian; Stillwell, Cadwallader, Goddard, Van Horne, and W. A. Adams, directors.

BACK TO 1830

On February 6, 1830, the county commissioners smoothed the way for an Atheneum Building by leasing land for its site at a merely nominal charge. The association desired the lot between the old courthouse and Court Alley and this was leased to it at an annual rental of one cent. On March 10, 1830, John Wilson was awarded the contract to put up the building, a substantial brick, at a cost of $3,500. Charles G. Wilson and William Blocksom were the building committee.

Officials of Amity Lodge No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons laid the cornerstone on April 13, 1830, David Spangler, Robert Stewart, Joshua C. Hook, William Berkshire, G. Wyncoop, James Caldwell, Adam Peters, and William Twaddle conducting the ceremonies.

Daniel Convers and D. W. Rhodes marshalled a procession of Masons and citizens which proceeded to the site and laid the cornerstone. Rev. Mr. Emory opened the ceremonies with prayer; the Masonic Rites were observed; General C. B. Goddard delivered the address and Rev. Mr. Emory closed the exercises with a benediction.

The lease, which was written for a long term of years, lasted but forty-four years; in 1874, when the county commissioners were beginning a new courthouse to replace "old 1809" the land occupied by the Atheneum was needed and to recover it the county paid the association $6,575. With this sum a new home was established on North Fourth Street, opposite the courthouse, the association borrowing money to make up a portion of the cost.

A loss of public interest ensued which by April, 1876, had reduced the number of stockholders to a level crippling maintenance, whereupon the trustees of the McIntire estate, with the sanction of the Court of Common Pleas, agreed to pay $1,000 a year toward the Atheneum's support upon certain conditions. These were:

"Each member of the senior class of the Putnam Female Seminary; each scholar of the Zanesville High School; each member of the senior schools of the several districts of the city; each member of the senior class of St. Columbia's Academy; each member of the senior class of the St. Nicholas German Catholic School; each member of the then colored schools of the city and forty others who shall be agreed upon by the Atheneum Committee of the McIntire board shall each year receive a certificate entitling him or her to the privileges of the library and reading room."

END OF THE ATHENEUM

This aid gave new life to the institution and in 1884 the McIntire trustees agreed to add $525 annually to their former supporting fund. Late in 1887 the Fourth Street building was sold and a three-story brick located at the northwest corner of Fifth Street and Locust Alley was purchased. There the Atheneum existed until July 1, 1904, when it became the John McIntire Public Library under the statute of 1902, empowering Boards of Education to create and maintain libraries. In connection with this change the city assumed mortgage notes for $3,400 held against the building by the McIntire estate.

The requirements of the trustees were in the interest of the public; the library must be free to school and poor children under reasonable regulations; if the building were sold and the library not kept public, the property should be returned to the McIntire Board; if maintenance failed for one year all property conveyed and in possession must likewise be returned.

The new John McIntire Public Library was duly completed and opened to the public March 23, 1908. There were no ceremonies, but many called on that day to admire and praise. Today the library contains 30,000 volumes, a little over half of which came from the Buckingham Library and the Atheneum. The reading room is well stocked with newspapers and periodicals, and there is an excellent department for juveniles. The institution is ably conducted by Miss Mary E. Elder, librarian.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII

DEATH ENDS BRILLIANT CAREER OF DR. HARPER

A NATIVE OF MUSKINGUM HE WON HIGH PLACES IN OTHER FIELDS—MARKET STREET BAPTIST CHURCH DEDICATED IN 1906—OLD McINTIRE ACADEMY REPLACED BY MAGNIFICENT NEW HIGH SCHOOL—ZANESVILLE WARNED TO SECURE PURE WATER—FIRE AT SOUTH ZANESVILLE AND AXLINE.

It was in the year 1906 that one of Muskingum County's most famous sons, William Rainey Harper, passed away. He was the victim of an intestinal cancer which had begun three years before his death to undermine a constitution of extraordinary strength and which had in the end afflicted him with such agonizing pain that on his deathbed in Chicago, Dr. Harper prayed aloud to his Maker for relief. Death came to end his suffering on January 10, 1906.

This great scholar and teacher was born in New Concord on July 26, 1856. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Harper, of New Concord. A most precocious boy, he entered the preparatory department of Muskingum College at the age of eight and was graduated at the age of fourteen, with the degree of A.B. For three years, while clerking in his father's store, he studied diligently and in 1873 he entered Yale University, taking courses in philology and in the Indo-Iranian and Semitic languages and receiving (in 1875) the degree of Ph.D.

WENT HIGHER AND HIGHER

Moving upward with rapid strides, young Harper, while but nineteen, became principal of the Masonic College at Macon, Tennessee, and later a tutor of the preparatory department of Denison University at Granville, Ohio. In 1880 he was given the chair of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis in the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, at Morgan Park, Ill. The next year he opened a summer school for the study of Hebrew. In 1881 he began to teach Hebrew by correspondence. In 1885 he became principal of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts and in 1886 professor of Semitic Languages in the Sophical faculty of Yale University and still he took on new duties as teacher.

But in 1891 he went to Europe and spent a year in travel and study, having previously accepted the presidency of Chicago University with which he had been closely identified. His plans for the development of that institution were bold, original, far reaching and colossal and they were in the main carried out, for Rockefeller, the executors of the Dodge estate, and other masters of money placed millions at Dr. Harper's disposal.

Dr. Harper had not only the will to work but the power also. His physical strength and vigor were phenomenal and with these went a quenchless enthusiasm which inspired students and others to become tireless laborers too.

He did not content himself with teaching and with building up the institutions he was connected with. Great was the literary work he carried on, many were the books and papers he wrote. He was undoubtedly the world's greatest Hebrew scholar.

MARKET STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

It was in the year 1906 that this organization's elegant new brownstone edifice was added to Zanesville's many church homes. Work on it had begun May 16, 1905, under the direction of a committee, of which H. E. Buker was chairman. The dedication began on June 18, 1906, the pastor being Rev. T. Byron Caldwell. It was a busy and eventful period for the congregation. The new church with its new furnishings and new pipe organ was greatly admired by all who attended the exercises. It was built to seat 1,200 in the main Auditorium and the whole floor space will accommodate 1,600.

The building which stands on the site of the old church, on North Sixth Street, had cost $43,000. There was a debt, but this was cut in two at the first of the dedication services and reduced still more by additional pledges secured at the evening session. An interesting feature of that session was a series of congratulatory addresses delivered by the pastors of other Zanesville churches. Before the exercises closed on the twenty-third there had been a young people's night, a Sunday School night, and an organ recital night.

THE OLD GOES, NEW PLANNED

On April 23, 1906, the McIntire Academy Building, at North and Fifth streets, was closed and soon after it was torn down to make way for the high school building which the Board of Education had decided to erect. Thus a famous local landmark passed away. The Academy had been erected in 1836 with funds made possible by that section of John McIntire's will which provided free schooling for Zanesville's poor children. Here Zanesville's first free schools were conducted and for many years the priceless privileges of education were enjoyed "without money and without price." The Board of Education decided to fill most of the space between Fifth and Sixth streets with the new building; to make it 246 feet long and 140 feet wide at one point and to provide it with an auditorium capable of seating 1,000 persons.

The contract was let on July 5, 1906 to Dunzweiler Bros., who agreed to build the structure for $80,575 and to complete it in time for the opening of school in 1907.

THE PURE WATER QUESTION

The discussion of this subject was quickened in February, 1906, when the City Council received a letter from C. O. Probst, Secretary of the State Board of Health,

calling attention to the prevalence of typhoid fever in Zanesville and ascribing the same to pollution of the Muskingum by sewage deposited in it from points above the city. He also called attention to local pollution of the water supply. He urged that citizens at once begin to "boil the water" and that council take prompt steps to procure a pure supply. Many housewives no doubt took Mr. Probst's advice but council paid little heed to his warning. The discussion went on but no conclusive steps were taken in the year 1906.

FIRE AT AXLINE

On Sunday evening, May 13, 1906, the Axline plant of the Fultonham Brick Company was destroyed by fire, notwithstanding energetic efforts on the part of operatives and neighbors to save it. The origin of the flames was not determined. The loss was $10,000 and there was no insurance. It was announced that the stockholders would rebuild.

SOUTH ZANESVILLE FIRE

This was a more serious event than the one just described. The concern affected was the South Zanesville Sewer Pipe and Brick Company. The flames broke out on Monday morning, October 1, 1906 and caused a loss estimated at over $30,000, with an insurance of $20,000. The plant was known as the Bolen Brick Plant.

At seven o'clock the fire was discovered in the drying sheds. The company's fire fighting apparatus was put to work and the South Zanesville fire engine came to the rescue, but the flames were beyond control. A building 100 by 200 feet in size and several smaller ones were destroyed. Only the brick walls remained. Over 100 operatives were thrown out of employment. A new plant was built and ready for operation by the following April.

CHAPTER LXXXIX

TENTH LEGION LED IN WORK OF BUILDING GRACE M. E. CHURCH

BOUGHT SITE AND PLEDGED FURNISHINGS BY SELF-SACRIFICE, SELF-DENIAL AND WORK—PLANS PROMOTED IN SPECIAL EDITION OF TIMES RECORDER—PARK MAKING BEGAN AT LAST IN 1907—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BACKS IT UP AND TAKES HAND IN FAVOR OF PURE WATER —FIRE DESTROYS STEVENS SPICE MILL.

The movement for a new church launched in 1904 by members of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church reached the cornerstone laying stage on Monday afternoon, October 14, 1907. The exercises began at three o'clock. The first floor of the edifice, including the auditorium, Epworth League Chapel, Sunday School room and parsonage being completed the exercises were held on that floor. A temporary chancel had been provided for the speakers near the cornerstone. Dr. Theodore L. Flood, of Meadville, Pa., was the chief speaker. A long and varied program was opened. At three o'clock the large enclosure was overcrowded and the streets were lined.

G. E. Clossman, chairman of finance committee, reported that the lot for this new Grace Church, located at the southeastern corner of North and Fifth streets, had cost $12,000. This the Tenth Legion had paid for in addition to pledging $15,000 for furnishings and equipment. It was estimated that the building complete would cost $117,000. The old church property at Main and Second streets had been sold for $30,000 and $31,000 had been subscribed. On the basis of these figures there would be a debt of $29,000.

The huge cornerstone was swung into position with the aid of the Grace Sunday School children, who bore beautiful floral offerings, which were placed around the stone, after it had been set by Robert H. Evans, the contractor. Rev. A. M. Courtenay, pastor of the church, was in general charge of the ceremonies. In the evening appropriate services were held in the church auditorium, when $477.80 was added to the Tenth Legion funds.

The contract had been signed on March 22, 1907, by R. H. Evans and Company, who had agreed to complete the building by December 31, 1908. The story of the work of the women of the Second Street Methodist Church in making possible the success of the Grace Church enterprise is so enlightening and so complimentary to the feminine mind and will as to be worthy of reproduction here. Celista McCabe Courtenay told the story in the Tenth Legion edition of the Times Recorder of which edition, more anon.

THE TENTH LEGION

Such an organization was hinted at one summer day in 1905 when "a company of women were gathered about the table at the home of Miss Silene Chandler." There was a guest of honor from out of town. The other ladies were members of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church. There was an informal discussion of the question of a new church, at the end of which some one said, "There will never be a new church until the women begin it."

"Why not?" asked the visitor. "There are enough women here and now to form a circle to begin work for the new church."

The idea slept so far as that little gathering was concerned but it awakened a few days later at a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society meeting held at the home of Mrs. T. B. Townsend, when it became known that a woman's league was talked of. Informal pledges of membership and service were given but a meeting for organization was not held until Monday night, September 18, 1905.

Seventy-six women "formed a league for prayer and work for a new church" that night and organized by electing Mrs. O. N. Townsend president.

By the end of October 110 women of the church had joined the Tenth Legion. The "big idea" of the Legion was to earn and save money for the new church while treading paths of self-sacrifice, self-denial and labor. After telling some interesting details of the work accomplished that Fall and Winter, Mrs. Courtenay added:

"Two of the mighty have come up to our help and given us of their strength. Bishop McCabe in April and Bishop Moore in May attracted large and remunerative audiences to hear their lectures, the first on experiences in Libby Prison and the other on experiences more recent in the Far East."

MONEY FOR CHURCH SITE

Writing in May, 1906, Mrs. Courtenay reported progress in these words:

"When at last it was possible for the officiary of the church to decide upon a site for the new building, the Tenth Legion assumed the price of the lot, $11,200, and when the deed finally passed into the hands of the trustees in May, half of the amount was paid in cash. For in February we had gathered in $703.59; in March $1,000 and $1,034 in April. The other half of the money was borrowed, with the privilege of making monthly payments. Rentals from the property are adequate to take care of the interest and two weeks after the first payment, the May contributions enabled us to reduce the debt by $900. Looking over our probable resources for June, it is not too much to prophesy that when this ninth month of our labors shall have ended, we will have raised over $7,000, or in other words, brought our indebtedness down to $4,000."

It was at this time that W. O. Littick, general manager of the Times Recorder, donated for a day the entire use of the company's equipment, suspending for that day its editorial and managerial functions and permitting the Legion to collect for its advertising.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Tenth Legion, a women's organization of the old Second Street M. E. church, did a great work toward making Grace church possible. The cornerstone was laid on October 14, 1907. The church cost about $120,000. Building in the right background is St. Thomas Catholic church.

CHALLENGED THE MEN

At the head of the editorial page stood the words "Tenth Legion Edition" and beneath these came the announcement, "Bessie Eleanor Jackson, General Manager and Laura Belle Poe, Editor." One of the editorial paragraphs carried the following witty note of elation and satisfaction:

"Now we have gone and done it; edited a big daily newspaper all by ourselves! Just think of it! We solicited the advertising, managed the circulation, gathered the news, bossed the 'devil' and never uttered a single 'cuss' word. We challenge any other newspaper staff to show a like record."

Another paragraph thanked the business men whose advertising patronage had made the venture a financial success and the newspaper management was acclaimed for the generosity of its action. There was a corresponding acknowledgement of the able, faithful and patient service rendered by every member of the Times Recorder's force.

The truth is that the Tenth Legion by its character, aims and accomplishments had earned this newspaper recognition and service and this story would be lame and incomplete if it did not include the salient facts relating to the organization.

In due time, by labor and sacrifice, the Legion was enabled not only to buy a $12,000 site for the proposed church but to pledge $15,000 more for its furnishings.

PARKS IN SIGHT

It may be said with truth that Zanesville neglected the work of providing public parks for a length of time out of all keeping with her enterprise along other lines. With two suitable spots in hand, the summit of Putnam Hill and the McIntire tract located on the south side of the avenue of that name, only one worth-while step had been taken. Trees had been planted on the hill and the common and these had grown to such an extent by 1907 that the foundations for two good parks existed.

Another forward step was under way in May, 1907, when wires and lights were installed on the walks and drives of McIntire Park, the number of lamps being brought up to forty. Surveys for new drives were also being made and grading work had begun. A newspaper announcement appeared to the effect that the park was "becoming beautiful."

This was a very modest step toward beautification, McIntire Park was still just a grove. But the Chamber of Commerce had taken steps to make it something more than that. A park committee had been charged with the work and at the head thereof was a citizen who believed in parks and had created one on land of his own.

On October 7, 1907, Colonel T. F. Spangler, this chairman, appeared before the Board of Public Improvements with plans for the improvement of McIntire Park which had been drawn by Edmund Moeser, of the United States Engineer Corps. The board approved these (as the Chamber of Commerce had done) and directed the city engineer to prepare the necessary blue prints and coöperate with

the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Moeser's park plans tentatively included improvements on Putnam Hill.

MAKING PROGRESS

To show that Zanesville was really disposed to make up for lost time we anticipate a forward movement which took place in the summer of 1908. On May 14 the newspapers stated that Colonel Spangler had been appointed superintendent of city parks and that he was bringing about their further improvement. Workmen were busy on the McIntire grounds. Putnam Hill work halted for completed plans.

Earlier chapters brought proof of the usefulness of Zanesville's Citizen's League at a time when the city was not only marking time but in danger of drifting backward. That proof was given in 1901 with the acquisition of a tube and a steel mill and minor industries. In 1907 the league's successor, the Chamber of Commerce, helped to bring about the only real progress in park-making that Zanesville had witnessed.

THE WATER QUESTION AGAIN

And the latter body did not stop there. In 1907 its Committee on Pure Water, whose chairman was Attorney C. T. Marshall, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, took up the question of whether Zanesville should have wells or mechanical filtration—took it up with purpose to aid in a solution that would secure pure and clear water without further unnecessary delay.

This was a great service, for the matter was drifting on from month to month while public health and comfort were suffering. It would seem that the League's service in 1901 and the Chamber's services in 1907 furnish unanswerable argument in favor of establishing and loyally maintaining such commercial organizations as these.

At any rate, Chairman Marshall's committee was in earnest. A trip had been made to Marietta to see her filtration plant. Its cost and upkeep were duly weighed and the committee was not ready to recommend the system. But this was better than mere drifting.

THE STEVENS FIRE

Fire destroyed the interior of the F. B. Stevens Coffee and Spice Manufacturing Company's plant on North Third Street Thursday morning, October 31, 1907. The loss was estimated at $12,000, partly covered by insurance. When the fire was discovered at 5 o'clock it had made dangerous progress. Flames had enveloped the building when the firemen arrived in response to an alarm turned in from the Hotel Rogge.

With the roof afire and flames blazing from the windows the firemen saw at once that machinery and fixtures could not be saved and they worked with com-

A WINDING WAY IN McINTIRE PARK

mendable energy to save the main portion of the building. It took them an hour to accomplish that much.

Mr. Stevens could not name the origin of the fire. The plant was well known for its coffee roasting and spice preparing facilities. The working force was considerable and was thrown out of employment.

CHAPTER XC

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL WAS DEDICATED IN 1908

ALMOST WHOLLY A ZANESVILLE-MADE STRUCTURE—TWO STUBBORN FIRES—FATHER LYNCH GOES TO HIS REWARD—CYCLONE HURLS TWO SPANS PHILO BRIDGE INTO THE RIVER—METHODIST PROTESTANT AND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATIONS DECIDE TO BUILD—COUNTY VOTES FOR LOCAL OPTION AND DRESDEN FOR WATER WORKS.

The year 1908 opened with the completion of Zanesville's magnificent senior high school building. The doors were thrown open at 9 o'clock on the morning of January 2 and throngs of men, women and children entered to view the school rooms, the fine auditorium and the furnishings. They were welcomed and escorted from place to place by high school boys who had been chosen for the duty by Prof. W. D. Lash, superintendent of the Zanesville schools.

The dedication ceremonies began at 1:30 P. M. In the absence of Col. Fred Geiger, president of the board of education, who was ill, Isaac P. Humphrey, clerk of the board, presided. There was instrumental and vocal music. The Hon. Edmund Jones, state school commissioner, delivered the principal address and he was followed by Gen. R. B. Brown and I. P. Humphrey.

All day the citizens visited the new building and went away filled with gratification. It occupies most of the space bounded by North, Fifth and Sixth streets and Elberon Avenue. In size it then seemed large enough to care for the city's high school needs for several generations. We know now that it was found to be too small within less than one generation.

MADE IN ZANESVILLE

The noble architecture of this building (English collegiate) and its chocolate colored brick walls, which time and the elements are powerless to mar, have been greatly admired and its auditorium has been of great use to students and the community. The structure is very largely a Zanesville product. The plans were drawn by Harry C. Meyer; it was built by Dunzweiler Bros.; its plumbing, which included the use of over two miles of pipes, was done by the Roekel Plumbing Company; its electric wiring was the work of the Guy C. Fergus Company; its heat and power plants came from the Griffith and Wedge shops and its tile floors (8,000 feet) from the Mosaic Tile Company's plant. The walls were laid with Ironspot brick, furnished by the Ohio Press Brick Company of Zanesville. The total cost was $130,000. Its ground size is 120 by 248 feet.

THE ALER FIRE

The first serious fire of the year 1908, broke out in the basement of the C. C. Aler wall paper and queensware store at 8:45 A. M., April 2. Crossing of electric wires was the supposed cause. When the fire chief and his men arrived they found it difficult to locate the flames, so dense was the smoke in the basement.

Over and over they were driven back from the stairway and elevator shaft by smoke that was suffocating. Presently they succeeded in chopping three holes through the main floor. Through these they directed heavy streams of water that flooded the basement. Several times the chief and his men were dragged to the doors for air. Obtaining this, back they rushed to man the hose. The flooding of the basement ruined $6,000 to $8,000 worth of stock, but it prevented the flames from spreading to the Grant dry goods store, next on the east and to Jordan's haberdashery, next on the west. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The stock was covered by insurance.

DEATH OF FATHER LYNCH

This occurred August 7, 1908, at the Good Samaritan hospital, from paralysis. Rev. John Hyacinth Lynch was born in Zanesville, June 22, 1825, the son of Patrick and Christine Lynch. In 1850 he entered St. Joseph's, Somerset. In 1854 he was raised to the priesthood and took up missionary work, thus fulfilling his heart's desire. In this field at many points he faithfully labored for twenty-four years. In 1878 he was assigned to St. Thomas Church, this city, and here he remained until death called. His priesthood had covered fifty-four busy and useful years.

Father Lynch's body lay in state at St. Thomas Church from Friday until Monday morning, when impressive and touching funeral rites were conducted, including high mass. Rev. L. F. Kearney delivered the funeral oration with rare feeling and eloquence in the presence of a great throng of sorrowing parishioners.

A BIG STORM

At 3 P. M. in the afternoon of Monday, August 17, 1908, a storm of cyclonic character swept over the Philo and Duncan Falls section and wrought damage amounting to thousands of dollars. Lifting two spans of the Philo end of Muskingum River bridge from piers and abutment it flung them bodily into the stream. Tearing off the roof of the third span and of a part of the span at the east end, it hurled them into the river also. A new frame house not yet finished collapsed under the force of the wind; a residence on the Stevens farm was unroofed. Heavy hailstones injured vegetation.

METHODIST PROTESTANTS TO BUILD

The first decade of the twentieth century was proving to be one of church building in Zanesville and the substitution of new and modern church edifices for

THE GROVER CLEVELAND

One of Zanesville's two new Junior High School buildings.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Total cost about $140,000. Built by Dunzweiler Brothers. Dedicated January 2, 1908. Covers almost an entire block. On the extreme left is shown the John McIntire Public Library, which cost $50,000, Andrew Carnegie donating the money.

older ones was adding materially to the city's architectural showing and to religious advancement. The Market Street Baptist Church had been completed and Grace M. E. Church was under way by the beginning of 1908. And on May 13 a new Methodist Protestant Church was decided upon by the congregation which for years had been worshiping in the old church home on Beaumont Street. On the date referred to Dunzweiler Bros. had been awarded a contract to build a new, beautiful and strictly modern church and parsonage on West Main Street at Melrose Avenue, according to plans drawn by Zanesville's architect, Harry C. Meyer. It was stipulated that the work should be done by July 1, 1909. Rev. D. C. Coburn was the church's pastor.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The next step along this line was taken September 21 when A. A. Vinsel and Mercer and Price signed contracts to erect a new church and parsonage for the First United Presbyterian congregation. The site chosen was on Ridge Avenue at West Muskingum Avenue. The church was to be 50 by 50 and of Gothic architecture. H. C. Meyer had drawn the plans. Work was to be done the following spring.

COUNTY OUSTS SALOONS

An interesting event of 1908 was the local option election held in Muskingum County on November 16. The campaign was managed on the dry side by William M. Miller of Dresden and the contest was one of the most intensive ever fought in the county.

Besides waging war along customary political lines each side used pages of newspaper space for several weeks, appealing to voters with arguments and data featured by great black display lines. The city voted to retain the saloons; the country precincts voted to close their doors. County local option carried by a majority of 1,124. With the provision that saloons must close within thirty days, their owners began preparations to get all that was possible out of the business during those days of grace. Eighty-three saloons were closed.

BRUSH POTTERY FIRE

The year was closing when fire destroyed the Brush Pottery Company's plant on Muskingum Avenue, located in the building which had been built by the Buckinghams in 1853 for the manufacture of buckets, but which afterwards became a planing mill operated by Guthrie and Taylor. The flames (of unknown origin) were seen soon after midnight on November 26. A gallant fight was made to save it but this failed. Surrounding property, however, was kept from destruction.

Dangers from falling walls hampered the firemen's efforts from midnight on. By daybreak, building, machinery, stocks, etc., were gone, of the first only black and ragged walls remaining. A great throng had watched the work of destruction.

The Curtis lumber yards and office building were near at hand. The lumber at least was in imminent danger from flying sparks and would have been consumed had it not been dampened by rain which had fallen. The heat was so intense that it drove the firemen back again and again. Pluck and duty sent them back until streams of water were attacking the flames from all sides. Bystanders broke into the office and rescued books and valuable papers. The structure was a two-story brick with stone foundation. The loss was about $20,000, partly covered by insurance.

WATER QUESTION UP

There seemed to be some likelihood of action on the pure water question when the board of public service, the council committee and Dr. J. C. Crossland of the state board of health, met on December 14, but although discussion was general and earnest no steps were taken.

A representative of Riggs and Sherman of Toledo reported their findings as to the Hague farm wells and recommended the well system for Zanesville. It was his belief that 80 per cent of the citizens were in favor of that system.

WATERWORKS FOR DRESDEN

At this period Muskingum County villages had already begun to look forward to public and private works of improvement. One instance of this was afforded April 4, 1908, when it was announced that Dresden had voted bonds to the extent of $25,000 for the construction of waterworks, that Mayor Plant had delegated Councilmen A. A. Garver and H. W. Mohler to carry out the enterprise. These, with W. R. Cochran, became a board of public affairs and this body had let the necessary contracts. It was added that the pipes were on the ground.

CHAPTER XCI

A DECADE OF CHURCH BUILDING IS REVIEWED

ZANESVILLE CONGREGATIONS PROSPEROUS AND BUSY—COUNTY LETS CONTRACT FOR AVONDALE HOME—HARRIS BRICK PLANT WENT THE FIRE ROUTE—STATE HEALTH BOARD PRODS COUNCIL—SUPERINTENDENT LASH, PROFESSOR LILIENTHAL AND J. T. CREW CALLED BY DEATH.

The work of church building and church dedications was active in 1909. In April the new Ridge Avenue edifice of the First United Presbyterian Church was completed and on Sunday, April 25, it was impressively dedicated in the presence of a great many of that and other congregations.

The ceremonies were in charge of Rev. R. W. Nairn, pastor of the church. Rev. J. H. Hutchman, a former pastor, spoke at the morning service and Dr. J. Knox Montgomery, president of Muskingum College, delivered the evening address.

The nucleus of the church was a mission whose meetings were held as early as 1889 in the S. W. Clark Chapel on Zane Street. For a while Dr. F. M. Spencer and others delivered sermons there. Later meetings were held in the Shinnick block. At length the pastor, Rev. D. M. Sleeth, raised funds for a church home, which was erected on Pine Street, near West Main. The abandonment of this structure for the new one on Ridge Avenue followed. The cost of the latter was $28,500.

NEXT CAME GRACE CHURCH

The dedication of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, located at North and Fifth streets, followed on Sunday, May 30, 1909 and continued throughout the week. The vast building would not hold the multitude which assembled on the first day; hundreds were compelled to turn away and be deprived of the privileges of the occasion. The pastor of the church was Rev. A. M. Courtenay.

The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Bishop David H. Moore, a former pastor of the Second Street M. E. Church. On Tuesday evening the ceremonies were under the auspices of the Tenth Legion. Diplomas of membership were issued to 252 members of that body, which, with 108 diplomas previously issued, represented a total of 360 women of the church who had fulfilled their pledges of $100 each.

On that evening the legion featured the ceremonies with a grand march around the church interior, led by Mrs. Orville N. Townsend, the centurian. The marchers

were all in white and carried white flowers. The reader may imagine the beauty, significance and impressiveness of the demonstration.

The edifice is recognized as representing a striking addition to local church architecture. Strength and beauty of the cathedral type are outstanding features which happily match the dressed gray stone of the exterior walls.

BEAUTIFUL NEW M. P. EDIFICE

On Sunday, August 29, the new Conference Memorial Methodist Protestant Church was first occupied by the congregation the formal dedication of the edifice having been postponed. The church and parsonage is of an imposing character and the pastor, Rev. D. C. Coburn and the officers and members whose contribution of time, labor and money had made the improvement possible, entered and left the edifice on that memorable Sunday with the feeling that these had been devoted to a great cause. The location, West Main Street at Melrose Avenue, had been well chosen. The site had cost $4,500, the church and parsonage $32,500 and miscellany, $7,000. The old Beaumont Street Church built in 1871, was still standing.

The formal dedication took place Sunday, September 5, Rev. Thomas H. Lewis, D. D., of Westminister, Md., delivering the principal address.

AVONDALE CHILDREN'S HOME

During the early existence of the McIntire Children's Home orphans supported by the county were cared for by the McIntire institution. A time came, however, when there was a disagreement as to terms and the county's little wards were transferred to Tuscarawas County's home for children, at Canal, Dover. The juveniles were still there in 1909, but the Muskingum County commissioners had decided to erect a home here.

The decision went into effect September 7, when a contract to build what became known as the Avondale Children's Home was awarded to E. Mast at a cost of $19,356. The plans provided for a structure capable of caring for fifty children.

HARRIS BRICK PLANT BURNS

The first considerable fire of the year 1909 broke out on the evening of September 9, in the drying sheds of the Harris Brick plant and almost completely destroyed it. Workmen who saw the first blaze gave the alarm and tried to master the fire themselves, but found the flames gaining on them with great speed.

When the firemen arrived they too, were powerless, for by that time the drying sheds, press room and engine house, all large frame buildings, were aflame. Soon they were masses of smouldering ruins. When all was over the brick kilns and one or two small frames remained. Theodore Tiedmann of New York and Peter Gorter, of Evansville, Ind., were the owners of the plant, which had been

(Courtesy of Rufus C. Burton)

FAMOUS ZANESVILLE LANDMARK

Old Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Erected in 1860 and used until the congregation occupied its new Grace church which was dedicated May 30, 1909.

leased to R. F. Weaver, Akron, Ohio. The owners estimated their loss at $30,000 and the lessee's loss was $5,000. These sums were covered in part by insurance.

STILL HARPING ON WATER

Again in 1909 had the pure water question been the subject of public and private discussion, often of acrimonious type. Council still withheld action but in a test vote taken May 25, four of its members, Messrs. Barnell, Knight, Everett and Waters lined up in favor of Wells, while members McCaddon, Rock and Conrade opposed them.

All these members and other citizens constituting the board of public service were considerably stirred up by a letter received from the state board of health, in October, insisting on the construction of a plant which would produce a pure water supply and urging early action. A few days later the state board took the position that Zanesville would not find the well system satisfactory.

SUPERINTENDENT LASH DIES

Prof. William D. Lash answered the call of death on November 17, 1909, after a service in the local field of education as prolonged as it was faithful and fruitful. Born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1846, and graduating from the Ohio University, Athens, in 1871, he had removed to Zanesville in 1872 to become assistant principal of the Zanesville High School. In 1878 he was made superintendent of all our public schools. He held that place until death came to end his labors.

Professor Lash was a man of conscience and ability. The conduct of our schools absorbed his constant attention and enlisted his best energies. The education of youth was to him a sacred work. His duties were exacting for he refused to slight anything that needed to be done. Zanesville's public schools made marked progress between 1872 and 1909 and no one connected with them did more in their behalf.

PROFESSOR LILIENTHAL DIES

One of Zanesville's leading musicians, Prof. William P. Lilienthal, followed Professor Lash to the unseen world on June 6, 1910. This citizen was born in Baden, Germany, on April 26, 1830. With an early passion for music he studied both the instrumental and vocal branches under some of the master teachers.

At the age of twenty-one he arrived in New York City and some months later went to Cleveland. Learning of the location of certain German families in Zanesville he came to this city in 1853, and here he remained until the time of his death.

Professor Lilienthal organized the First Presbyterian and other church choirs and was prominent in the development of church music. For many years he was a leading local teacher of music. It is doubtful if any in that field turned out as many finished players of the piano as did Professor Lilienthal in the fifty-seven years of his residence in Zanesville. As proof that he held the attitude of a patriot

toward his adopted country it should be said that he took part in the three months' service.

DEATH OF J. T. CREW

Two months after the death of Professor Lilienthal occurred that of Joshua T. Crew, one of Zanesville's prominent lawyers, he having reached the age of sixty-seven. Mr. Crew was born near Chester Hill, Morgan County, Ohio, of Quaker stock and spent the early years of his life on the farm of his father, Thomas Crew.

Early schooling was given him at Friend's College, Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio. Later he attended a Quaker college at Richmond, Indiana. His law studies began in Marietta in the office of Judge Follette and in Washington County he became a successful manager in democratic politics. But his heart was with the law, rather than with politics.

Removing to McConnelsville, Attorney Crew practiced law with his brother, W. B. Crew, afterwards Judge Crew. To Zanesville he came in 1872 and here he resided during the remainder of his life. He was well read in the law and an incisive and forcible speaker before a jury. These contributed to his professional success, which was marked.

He had a great affection for the Muskingum River and the valley through which it coursed. In hours of relaxation he was wont to take trips on the river packets and pilot them over long stretches of the stream.

When residents of the valley sought to induce congress to take the Muskingum from the state and improve its navigation, none of the local workers in that behalf clung to the cause with greater energy and tenacity. In 1884 Governor Hoadly named Mr. Crew as one of three commissioners charged with the work of distributing the $200,000 flood-relief fund provided by the Legislature. His share of the work was done with characteristic thoroughness and dispatch.

CHAPTER XCII

ARTIFICIAL GAS GAVE UP THE GHOST IN 1910

THREE-YEAR COMPETITION WITH NATURE'S PRODUCT A LOSING GAME—FOREST AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH DEDICATED—HILLTOP ART POTTERY AND WEBER'S HOME STORE ON FIRE—ALEXANDER GRANT'S DEATH RECORDED—NEW CONCORD INSTALLS ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The Zanesville Artificial Gas Company wrote a part of its own obituary on May 3, 1910, when stockholders and the public were notified that service to customers would cease and the company's plant would be closed on the first of the following month.

It was further stated that for three years the growing use of natural gas had caused a heavy reduction in the company's patronage. Its management had tried to buy natural gas and serve it; had tried to find capital to be used in locating gas sands and drilling into them or in remodeling and modernizing its North Sixth Street plant, but had failed in each case. Nothing remained therefore but to go out of the artificial gas business.

The Zanesville Artificial Gas Company began to supply the city with gas in 1848. Its growth was phenomenal. Consumers multiplied and profits with them in a rapidly increasing ratio. The stock reached such value and paid such dividends that very few outsiders could get inside. When owners died their shares descended to heirs—were rarely sold.

The City of Zanesville owned one-tenth of the original stock. In 1895 the company had 4,000 customers. When service ceased these numbered only about 600. The pipes in the ground had a total length of forty-two and one-half miles. To make some approach toward competing with natural gas the price of the artificial kind had been reduced to $1. Three huge tanks were a part of the equipment, one with a capacity of 250,000 cubic feet and two which held 100,000 cubic feet each. Judge M. M. Granger was president of the company in 1910.

NEW FOREST AVENUE CHURCH

In 1910 a handsome and modern suburban church building was added to Zanesville's growing list of new houses of worship—the Forest Avenue Presbyterian Church. The contract was let on April 27. The specifications called for a structure which was to be completed by September 1, 1910. Adams Bros. undertook the brick, stone, and cement work and A. A. Vinsel contracted to do the wood work. The approximate cost, complete, was $12,000.

The cornerstone was laid on Wednesday evening, July 13, Rev. Theodore

Crowl, D.D., delivering the address. Frank P. Bailey wielded the trowel and spoke appropriately. The dedication did not occur until Sunday, January 1, 1911, but we briefly cover the event here for convenience of reference.

The beautiful new church was filled with gratified members of the congregation and interested friends. Pastor Crowl delivered an eloquent sermon. Choice musical selections were rendered by the choir, Messrs. Clyde Reasoner, W. R. Galigher, E. R. Jones, and H. O. Stanton. Frank P. Bailey, chairman of the building committee, presented the keys of the church to H. A. Sharpe, chairman of the board of trustees.

Mr. Bailey's remarks were especially enlightening. He said that about the year 1885 his brother, Willis Bailey, offered to donate the ground on which the church stood if the sum of $5,000 was raised to build a substantial church. The condition was not met and so the project failed. But the idea of a church on that corner (Ashland and Forest avenues) did not die. Ten months before dedication day the people of the Terrace had come together again to revive the project. They saw their way to success and all the more clearly when women of the group pledged themselves for a sum sufficient to buy the lot.

ART POTTERY BURNS

The first serious Zanesville fire of the year 1910 came on the morning of July 30 when the Zanesville Art Pottery Company's plant on Huey Street, near Greenwood Cemetery, was damaged to the extent of about $100,000. David Schmid, the manager and a heavy stockholder, stated at the time that the loss was about half covered by insurance and that 125 operatives would be thrown out of employment.

The night watchman discovered the flames in the boiler room at 5 o'clock in the morning and vigorously quenched them at that spot but on running to the second story he found the blaze had broken through the ceiling and floor. A prompt response was made to the alarm which he had sent in but the water plugs were a considerable distance from the plant and time was lost in the process of attaching hose and playing the streams. Of the five lines laid only the one connected with a Marietta Street plug, five blocks away, afforded sufficient pressure to be effective.

But difficult as were their labors the firemen succeeded in saving kiln-shed, storeroom and office. They could do nothing to prevent the destruction of the remainder of the plant and a large mass of green ware ready to be carried to the kilns.

WEBER'S STORE BURNS

Weber's Home Store, located then as now at the northeast corner of Main Street and Court Alley, caught fire early Monday morning, December 5, 1910, and suffered such damage that a nearby Main Street room had to be secured and new goods rushed through by express so that the holiday trade which had been prepared for should not be altogether abandoned.

The newspapers of that day announced a loss by the fire of $75,000 on stock and $15,000 to $20,000 on building, with an insurance of fifty to sixty per cent on the former and full insurance on the latter. The Stolzenbach and National Biscuit Company's stocks on the east were damaged by water to the extent of $3,000 to $4,000.

Two or three men who were standing at the southwest corner of Main and Fifth Streets at 2:20 on the morning of the fire saw smoke pouring out of the second-story windows of the Weber store. Sounding an alarm from the nearby box they ran down Main Street to the front of the store.

What they saw then was a column of flame roaring up the elevator shaft. Presently Fire Chief Tanner arrived and when he saw the blaze a general alarm went in and soon half a dozen lines of hose were laid and as many streams of water were playing on the fire.

LIGHTED UP THE CITY

The flames had started in the basement. They climbed roofward with rapid progress. In twenty minutes they were blazing from the windows on the west side and reaching out toward the courthouse as if to conquer it also.

Floors were giving way and firemen were in danger, but they fought on, fortunately, with strong water pressure and unhampered by wind. When the flames broke through the roof they made the night luminous. But they were brought under control by 3:30 o'clock. It was stated that the fire was of unknown origin.

A great stock of holiday merchandise had been destroyed or seriously damaged. The books and valuable papers were found to be uninjured when the safe was opened in which they had been stored. The building was the property of two of the four Weber brothers who owned the store. The Graham room located diagonally across Main Street near Fifth, was immediately secured and the business was transferred to it. New stocks were purchased and shipped to Zanesville by express. The doors of the substitute store were opened one week after the fire. Work on the damaged building went forward. On August 31, 1911, it was reoccupied by the company.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER GRANT

One of Zanesville's oldest and most respected merchants passed away on November 22, 1910, in the person of Alexander Grant, president of the Alexander Grant Dry Goods Company. He had reached the age of seventy-eight.

Mr. Grant was born in Capetown, Africa, on April 2, 1832. His father was a British army officer. The son passed his early years in Calcutta, India, and later spent seven years in Ireland, his education having been obtained in Foyle College, Londonderry.

At the age of seventeen he came to America, landing at Philadelphia, then pushing Westward to Wisconsin. Later he transferred his activities to Ohio, spending

several years in Springfield. But in 1859 he came to Zanesville and here he lived and wrought until death took him hence.

The Business of Alexander Grant and Company was established at the southeast corner of Main and Third streets in the year named, and in 1886 it was removed to the southwest corner of Main and Fouth streets. In 1896 it was incorporated under the name of The Grant Dry Goods Company.

Mr. Grant built up a very large business while a resident of Zanesville. Its keynote was the word "quality." The proprietor's paramount aim was to sell buyers merchandise of merit at prices they could afford. This was in keeping with his character. No resident of Zanesville excelled Alexander Grant in scrupulous integrity.

NEW CONCORD PROGRESS

This busy little center was moving forward ambitiously in the year 1910. The Muskingum College whose growth as an institution of learning is passed upon elsewhere in this work, was giving the town new prestige and development while revenues derived from fines for infractions of the local option law in Zanesville were adding to funds in the treasury.

In July of 1910 the erection of an electrical plant was announced. Poles had been planted, wiring was being done; incandescent lights of 200 candle power each for the Main Street and of forty candle power for other sections were provided for, and it was announced that the program would be carried out by August 15, 1910.

CHAPTER XCIII

INDUSTRIAL GAINS MARKED DURING HALF OF VERY BUSY DECADE

NEARLY $3,000,000 ADDED TO VALUE OF PRODUCTS—NEW JEWISH TEMPLE ERECTED ON FINDLEY AVENUE—JUDGE GILBERT D. MUNSON PASSES AWAY—SALOON SENTIMENT TAKES ANOTHER TURN—SAMUEL OLDHAM AND JOHN BAUER CALLED BY DEATH—AVONDALE CHILDREN'S HOME OPENED TO LITTLE ONES.

In a census bulletin issued by the general government in 1911, the development of Zanesville's industries were shown to have been of an encouraging character for the five-year period covered by the bulletin. The value of our manufactured products had gained to the extent of nearly three million dollars and over a million dollars had been added to the capital used in manufacturing. The complete table is enlightening:

	1909	1904	Pct. of Increase
Number of Manufactories	109	99	10
Capital	$6,025,000	$4,995,000	21
Cost of Materials Used	5,504,000	3,291,000	67
Salaries and Wages	2,144,000	1,858,000	15
Value of Products	9,145,000	6,347,000	44
Average Number Wage Earners During Year	3,150	3,098	2

NEW JEWISH TEMPLE

The new K'neheth Israel temple, located on Findley Avenue, was dedicated on two Friday evenings in 1911, March 24 and 31, in the presence of congregations filling the beautiful new edifice. The interior was decorated with potted plants and cut flowers and presented a very handsome appearance.

The ceremonies of March 24 began with an organ and violin prelude and this was followed by an anthem. After the church's minister Rabbi Louis Schreiber had invoked the divine blessing Emanuel Levi, chairman of the building committee, presented the key of the church to Julius Frank, president of the congregation. The former's address and the latter's speech of acceptance were enlightening and put in well-chosen words.

Lighting of the Perpetual Light, responses between minister and choir, and singing by the latter were followed by the reading of a scripture lesson by Rabbi

Joseph Kornfeld of Columbus. Rabbi Schreiber then delivered the introductory address and Rabbi Kornfeld followed with the dedicatory sermon. A sermon by Rabbi Schreiber was a feature of the closing exercises, which consisted in the main of musical numbers.

The musical selections were most appropriate and were rendered by a group of Zanesville's best artists. On the following Friday evening additional dedicatory ceremonies were conducted, when Rev. E. A. Boyle, pastor of the Congregational Church, and Gen. R. B. Brown delivered addresses.

The new temple brought another addition to Zanesville's handsome houses of worship. Of the oriental type of architecture, built of pressed brick, trimmed with limestone, and bearing on its front two tablets on which are inscribed the Ten Commandments, the appearance of the edifice is all that its builders planned that it should be. The building committee members were: Emanuel Levi, Moses Frank, Adolph Loeb, Mrs. Benjamin F. Weber, Mrs. Sol Weinberg.

DEATH OF COLONEL MUNSON

In May, 1911, a Zanesville man who had won distinction as soldier, lawyer and judge, passed away in Los Angeles, Calif., where he had resided for several years. Col. Gilbert D. Munson, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dwight Munson, was born in Godfrey, Madison County, Ill., on September 26, 1840, and came to Zanesville with his parents in 1846. His early education was obtained in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he held a teacher's certificate, but the law beckoned him, and he began the study of it.

The Civil war soon took him from the law, for he was intensely patriotic. Enlisting in the Fifteenth O. V. I., he later became a second lieutenant (December, 1861) in the Seventy-eighth O. V. I. He fought at Fort Donelson in that capacity, was made first lieutenant and then captain in 1862.

He served in many battles, was brevetted lieutenant colonel for special gallantry and effective service, commanded his regiment in the Carolinas and was mustered out June 28, 1865.

ABLE AND USEFUL MAN

Returning to Zanesville at the close of the war, Colonel Munson resumed his law studies, part of the time in the Columbia Law School and later in Zanesville; was admitted to the bar in 1867, and practiced his profession in Zanesville, at first alone, later with M. M. Granger, and later still with John J. Adams.

Without opposition, Colonel Munson was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court of the Zanesville judicial district in 1893 and served 1884-1899. He removed to Los Angeles in the year 1900 and practiced law there until 1911. His death occurred on June 21 of that year. His wife was a daughter of the late Charles W. Potwin.

Judge Munson was a man of marked ability as his career as attorney and

judge amply proved. He was also a strong and ready speaker. This gift often brought him into political campaigns for the Republican party, whose chiefs welcomed the wealth of his knowledge and the vigor and eloquence of his arguments and appeals.

ROSE LAW REPEALED

The wave-like movement of public sentiment was well illustrated in the vote cast December 21, 1911, on the question of repealing the Rose Local Option Law. In November, 1908, the county had endorsed that measure by a majority of 1,124. Nominally this closed eighty-three saloons, but the sale of intoxicants went on. At length a Law and Order league was formed and this body sought to bring about repeal of the Rose law and with it, regulation instead of prohibition.

The league used pages of space in the newspaper dealing with the saloon question from many angles and pledging itself to secure real regulation if voters would get local option out of the way. Their arguments and offers worked up public sentiment in favor of that proposition as the election proved. The total county vote was 13,800 and the Rose law was repealed by a majority of 3,580.

After the election the Law and Order league was incorporated. Its officers then renewed the pre-election pledges; they would enforce the anti-liquor laws of nation, state and city; would prepare and file charges against violators of said laws. The incorporators were S. A. Weller, John Hoge, C. H. Rowlands, A. E. Starr, W. E. Deacon and F. A. Durban. Thus the saloon question in its local aspect entered upon a new phase. A third movement was not far distant. We shall see a new illustration of wave-movement balloting a little later.

SAMUEL OLDHAM DIES

This prominent member of the Pioneer and Historical society of Muskingum County, who had contributed a number of important papers to its collection and who, as city editor of the Courier had been a chronicler of local events, passed away at his Zanesville home on December 31, 1911, aged seventy-eight years.

Samuel Oldham was born near Cambridge, Ohio on July 12, 1833. His early life was spent on a farm. He came to Zanesville in 1849 and was employed at first by John Alter and later by Henry J. Summers. At the beginning of the Civil war he was sutler to the One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.

On his return to Zanesville he became local editor of the Courier which position he filled with credit. In 1872 he was appointed city clerk and served in that capacity for ten years. His election to the office of county auditor followed and his incumbency of that office lasted for three additional years, at the end of which time he became joint weight inspector for local railroads, a service which enlisted his energies during the following twenty years. He was next to the oldest member of Moxahala lodge of Odd Fellows in the city; a charter member of the Pioneer and Historical society and a member of the Euclid Avenue Church.

JOHN BAUER, MUSICIAN

No citizen of Zanesville has done as much to give the community high class band music as the subject of this sketch. Back of his steadfast purpose to produce the best there was a thorough knowledge of music and a mastery of the art of teaching. From these came a band known for its excellence not only throughout Ohio but in a wider field.

John Bauer was born near Heidelberg, Germany, on May 17, 1830. When he came to Zanesville years afterward he was employed for a while in pottery work. Four years later he embarked upon the grocery business and continued therein until 1910, when he retired from active pursuits. Pneumonia attacked him in the spring of 1912 and he passed away on April 5 of that year.

In the year 1848 Mr. Bauer became director of the band which Professor Atwood had organized three years before. At once he began to carry out his ambition to make of it a band far better than cities of Zanesville's size and class could claim. Under his painstaking direction it became so, but long after he had perfected its work Director Bauer remained at its head. As late as 1901 he was still leader of it and played in it.

AVONDALE HOME OPENED

After numerous and prolonged delays this greatly needed institution was ready for the parentless little ones whom the Tuscarawas County Children's Home at Canal Dover had been caring for at the expense of Muskingum County.

It was announced in March, 1911, that the new home would be ready for the children in May but it was November before that was the case. On the thirtieth of that month, forty-one of them came from Canal Dover on a C., A. & C. train to Zanesville. From here the little homecomers rode to Avondale in a Southeastern Ohio trolley car, having been made very happy through the thoughtfulness of the company's kind-hearted president, W. A. Wilson, who caused a great basket of candy to be distributed among them. Again they were made happy when Supt. J. D. Billingsly and Mrs. Billingsly, the matron, welcomed them to Avondale.

(Courtesy Al. C. White)

THE OLD BAUER BAND

Photographed in 1898 by John L. Smith at the time of the first Elks street fair held in Zanesville. Reading Left to Right—First Row: W. D. Brookover; Wm. M. Merrick; Will Davis; Court Savage; Henry Mecklin. Second Row: Al. C. White; Elmer McVey; Otto Smith. Third Row: Louis Leonard; Fred Ditmer; John Bauer (leader); John Horn; John Crotzer. Fourth Row: John Factor; Samuel Factor; John Kiernan; Calvin Reed; George Metzgar; L. P. Mason.

CHAPTER XCIV

ZANESVILLE'S WORST STORM CAME ON A SUNDAY MORNING

TORE STEEPLE FROM ST. THOMAS CHURCH AND HURLED IT THROUGH THE ROOF—THREE WORSHIPPERS FATALLY HURT—FATHER ROACH AVERTED A PANIC—GREAT HAVOC WROUGHT ON MARKET AND OTHER STREETS—PROPERTY LOSS IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS—CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CORNER STONE LAID JUNE 30, 1912—J. K. GEDDES DIES.

The most sudden, fierce and destructive windstorm in Zanesville's history hurled itself upon the city at 6:40 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, June 16, 1912, killing three and injuring twenty-eight worshippers in St. Thomas Catholic Church, leaving a great mass of wreckage in its path up Market Street and through Greenwood Cemetery and tearing up trees and unroofing buildings in other parts of the city, and in scattered sections of the county. A rain followed in the wake of the wind and ruined household goods and merchandise.

The funnel-shaped clouds which rose on Zanesville were first seen in the southwestern sky. There were two of them and their tips were near the ground. At Ridge Avenue and Chapman Street they touched the earth. Sweeping down Ridge and West Main the twisting monster tore off the engine room's roof at the Muskingum Coffin Company's plant and upset nearby lumber piles; unroofed a portion of Baker Bros. building; damaged the roof of the Wiles Building on Third Street; struck the steeple of the St. Thomas Catholic Church with such terrific force that woodwork and stones from the tower were hurled upon the roof below. From this point the storm's path lay eastward on Market Street and on its way from the foot of Main Street it swept away the roof of the Franklin Hotel at Fifth and California Streets.

FATHER ROACH STOOD THE TEST

The 6:30 mass at St. Thomas Church was under way and in charge of Reverend Father J. P. Roach. The storm broke upon the steeple while he was reading to 600 worshippers the church announcements for the week. Male members of the congregation who had arrived a little late were massed in the rear of the church, the women and children having gone forward.

Just before the wind struck the church Father Roach felt the presence of "a mighty weight of condensed air." The crash followed almost in the twinkling of an eye, but in those few seconds the celebrant's alert mind was working strongly.

From his place in the pulpit he waved beckoning arms that those in the rear might move forward out of harm's way.

It was too late for some of them. Down through the roof came heavy steeple timbers and with them stones from the tower, some of which weighed almost a thousand pounds. One of the latter fell upon three worshippers who were together in a seat. One of them, Thomas Skinian, was so terribly crushed that he died in the church. John Dinan, almost as seriously hurt, died soon after reaching the Good Samaritan Hospital. Thomas Rock, with frightful injuries to his legs, also passed away. Twenty-eight others were among the injured.

Cries of pain and appeals for aid followed the fall of woodwork, stones and plastering. The rear of the church was full of dust. A panic threatened to add new horrors to the catastrophe. Father Roach continued to keep his flock from bringing such an event into being. By voice, gestures and example he succeeded in averting new dangers.

Having done this he rushed to where the fatally injured lay and administered the last sacraments. By this time others had gone to the rescue of the injured. There was great danger at that spot to priest and rescuers alike, for above hung masses of loosened rafters and heavy pieces of plaster, ready, apparently to fall at any moment. It took ten minutes to remove the stone from the forms of the three fatally injured men.

Soon all the city's ambulances were conveying the injured to hospitals and homes, assisted by hacks and the patrol. When this work had been completed examination of the storm's damage could be made. Those parts of the spire which had not found passage through the roof of the church were found in the alley. The huge and jagged hole in the roof was a sorry sight. The front of the balcony was broken down. The great organ was a flat mass of wreckage. The roof of the parish house lay in the yard. Father Roach was enabled to inform the newspaper men that the loss of $25,000 was partly covered by tornado insurance. Following is a list of the dead and injured:

The dead—Thomas Skinian, John Dinan, and Thomas Rock.

The injured—W. E. McCormick, Edgar Basehart, Bliss Gray, Edith Oshe, Mrs. Albert Burgoon, Adam Kerker, Miss Olivia Kerker, Mrs. Frank Hempfling, W. D. Factor, John McCarty, Mrs. Thomas Gibbs, Miss Alice Brush, Mrs. Wesbacher, Mrs. Adam Riley, Mrs. M. E. Fulkerson, Edwin Sebaugh, Harry Luby, Mrs. Charles Atherton, Mrs. Alice Huff, James Singleton, Harry McElroy, Charles Chapman, Joseph Russell, Miss Alice Rait, and Mrs. Frank Blake, Calvin Hains, Alexander Schwarten.

A HISSING MONSTER

Charles Campbell, a resident of Market Street, gave a vivid account of the behavior of the "intensely blue" storm cloud which soared eastward along the thoroughfare. He described it as moving with its tip close to the ground, swirling along with incredible velocity and hissing like some huge and malign beast. Trees

crashed, roofs rolled up and fell to the ground, chimneys toppled over, window glass broke into thousands of pieces—and then all was over in a minute.

But tremendous havoc had been wrought on upper Market Street. The street had lost most of its beautiful trees. The wind had taken some of the large limbs of these, said a newspaper writer and swept them before it "as if they were toothpicks." Pillows, chairs, and other household objects were scattered along the street. Falling chimneys at the William M. Shinnick residence carried down portions of its roof and floors.

IN THE HOME OF THE DEAD

Climbing the Greenwood Avenue slope the cyclone continued its work of destruction there, on Beulah and Eastman streets and on Hamline and Fox avenues. Most of the Galigher Street houses were damaged. Greenwood Cemetery was a heavy sufferer, with about 100 trees destroyed and scores of granite and stone headpieces and monuments blown down. In the path of the storm for a mile or so east of the cemetery there was more damage. At Frank's fertilizer manufactory, on Wheeling Road, a part of the roof was torn off and a wall was blown down. Most of the Oakland brick plant's roofs suffered a like fate.

A vigorous arm of the wind reached down to some of the buildings south of Market Street, tearing away a portion of the Masonic Temple's cornice and flinging it into the alley alongside the National Biscuit Company's plant; snatching the Times Recorder's huge electric sign from its fastenings and casting it upon the surface of Fifth Street, a ruined mass; blowing in two plate glass windows in the Black-Grant Building and tearing off enough of its roof to let in the rain upon portions of the stock of dry goods.

AGAIN IN THE AFTERNOON

There was much destruction in sections of the country districts. Barns and other farm buildings were blown down, orchards were ruined. Adding the injured in these sections to those listed in connection with the St. Thomas Catholic Church tragedy, local newspapers of the day following the tornado, stated that from fifty to seventy-five had suffered hurts throughout the entire county. The total property loss was placed at nearly $500,000. At 1:30 P. M. a second storm passed over the county in which the rainfall was heavier and the wind far lighter than had characterized the morning cyclone.

Public utilities were also heavy sufferers. Over 1,000 Zanesville telephones were put out of commission and the country lines suffered also. Street car service was delayed, for there was in the streets a tangle of poles, wires, and trees.

ANOTHER NEW CHURCH

The cornerstone of the new Central Presbyterian Church, located on North Sixth Street, at Fountain Alley, was laid on Sunday, June 30, 1912. A great throng assembled on the main floor which had been temporarily laid, and wit-

nessed ceremonies appropriately worked out for the occasion. A platform had been erected for the active participants.

The contract had been let in January to West Newton, Pa., builders and called for the expenditure of $63,425, with the heating plant and stained glass windows included. The walls were to be of brown stone and the roof of tile. H. C. Meyer was the architect. Completion by March 1, 1913 was called for.

The ceremonies of June 30 began at 4 P. M. with singing by the choir and congregation. Rev. C. Lloyd Strecker, of Grace M. E. Church, delivered the invocation. Rev. C. H. Holden read from the scriptures. The principal address was that of Rev. William P. Shrom, of Pittsburgh, a former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Zanesville.

TOTAL COST $110,000

James R. Alexander, chairman of the building committee stated that the new church home and its furnishings would cost about $80,000. Adding to this $5,000 for interest and incidentals and the cost of the site there would be a total investment of $110,000. There would be a debt of $65,000, but $40,000 of it was already pledged.

In the copper receptacle occupying the cornerstone was placed a copy of the Bible; a history of the First Presbyterian, Second Presbyterian, and Central Presbyterian churches of Zanesville and of the Ladies' Congregational Society; the roll of the Central Presbyterian Church and Sunday School; a list of subscribers to the building fund; copies of the call extended to the church's pastor, Rev. Walter L. Whallon; a program of the day's exercises, current daily newspapers; and, to close the account, a collection of recently issued coins ranging from five cent to dollar pieces.

JAMES K. GEDDES

James K. Geddes died in June, 1912. Mr. Geddes was born near Caldwell, Noble County, Ohio, on September 7, 1856. He attended Caldwell's public schools and then for several years he taught school, both in Noble County and in Iowa.

Railroading, however, claimed his chief attention and he entered that field in Yazoo Valley, Mississippi. At the end of his experience there he came back to Ohio and took charge of the construction of the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad, now the Ohio River and Western Railway.

In due time he became the line's roadmaster and when it went under control of the courts he became receiver. This was at length terminated and then Mr. Geddes was given full charge.

DEATH'S UNEXPECTED CALL

His was an untimely death, Mr. Geddes being but fifty-six years old. He had suffered from an ulcerated tooth and when it was extracted erysipelas set in and spread through his system. He passed away at his Woodlawn Avenue home.

As the head of the Ohio River and Western Railroad, as a city official, and indeed in all walks of life James K. Geddes was an influential and useful citizen. He was progressive and public spirited and his personal traits filled and constantly enlarged his circle of friends. As councilman (1901-1902) during the pendency of new railroad proposals Mr. Geddes' knowledge and experience was looked upon as a guide by his fellow members.

Mr. Geddes was a prominent and active Mason. He was a member of Amity Lodge No. 5, (Blue Lodge); Zanesville Chapter No. 9, R. A. M.; Zanesville Council No. 12, R. & S. M., and Cyrene Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar. He was also a member of the Masonic Club and of the Zanesville Lodge of Elks.

CHAPTER XCV

ELEVEN LIVES LOST BY TERRIBLE ACCIDENT TO TRAIN NEAR DRESDEN

C. & M. V. ENGINE TELESCOPED C. A. & C. COACH—PASSENGERS CROWDED BETWEEN BOILER AND CAR'S ROOF BURNED AND SCALDED TO DEATH —RELIEF TRAIN SENT TO SPOT FROM ZANESVILLE—MARKET HOUSE DESTROYED BY EARLY MORNING FIRE—VALUABLE DOCUMENTS CONSUMED.

On December 3, 1912, the county's costliest railroad accident, measured by loss of life, took place on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley tracks three miles south of Dresden. Eleven passengers were instantly killed or died within a few hours in Zanesville hospitals. Others were injured.

At 5:59 o'clock on the evening of that day the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus passenger train left Dresden, Zanesville bound, on the C. & M. V. tracks. Three minutes later the C. & M. V. passenger train followed in its wake. All might have gone well if nothing had happened to the engine of the first train, notwithstanding the fact that the second engineer, with hand on throttle, kept speeding up until his train was soon thundering along at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour.

But in the forward engine the blowing out of a plug switched the air into the two cars behind, a combination baggage and smoking car and a day coach, and "braked" the train to a standstill. The brakeman dashed back toward the oncoming C. & M. V. train and frantically waved his flag as soon as he caught sight of the engine coming around a curve. The engineman reversed his lever and put on the brakes, but the rear of the stalled train was so near that he could do nothing but let his engine plow into it.

Instantly ensued a tragedy which even eye-witnesses find it impossible to describe. The engine crashed into the wooden coach for the greater part of its length, lifted it high in the air, broke its seats apart and pressed wreckage and passengers up against the roof of the coach.

COOKED TO DEATH

Four of the passengers were instantly killed, but others were on top of the engine's boiler being cooked to death by its heat and escaping steam and their shrieks of agony broke appallingly upon the silence of the night. It was a dark night and the rescuers who had come from the forward C. A. & C. car and the C. & M. V. train could do little until fires built along the track had thrown some light upon the wreckage. It was twenty minutes before the first of the injured could be released.

Bringing axes from the C. & M. V. coaches the rescuers chopped holes into the wrecked car and began to bring forth the injured and bodies of the dead. It was slow, difficult and horrifying work. Cries of agony mingled with the sound of hissing steam and the strokes of the axe. From the engine's broken stack came volumes of black smoke which added to the obscuring effects of darkness.

Pitiful was the state of the injured as they were extricated from the car of death and stretched out upon the bank beside the track. Most of them had inhaled steam and the hand of death was upon them. Little could be done to lessen their intense sufferings. Reports on conditions had been sent to Zanesville and to Dresden but immediate medical help was out of the question. A Dresden physician rode to the spot on a hand car, but could do little for the victims.

TRAGIC HOME COMING

Two hours were consumed in making up a special train at Zanesville and dispatching it to the wreck. The physicians aboard could promise little to the injured, but those who went along rendered useful service in getting the maimed and dying victims into the special for the run to Zanesville. On arrival at the local station the seven passengers who were mortally hurt were rushed to the hospitals and placed in the care of physicians. Four were dead by midnight, the other three passed away during the early morning hours.

When the relief train reached Zanesville more than one thousand, five hundred residents were waiting for it and among these were many who feared that relatives or near friends were among the dead and injured. It was an anxious and agitated throng. By morning was completed the following list of

THE DEAD

Mrs. M. A. Emerson, aged thirty-two, 625 Indiana Street, city, and her daughter, Elizabeth, aged three, and son William, aged two.

Henry J. Haskell, fifty-eight, Euclid Avenue, city, a traveling salesman.

Henry Balbian, fifty, Dresden and Cleveland, manager Dresden Woolen Mills, died at Bethesda Hospital from burns.

Max Harris, thirty, Lodi, Ohio, traveling salesman, died at Good Samaritan Hospital from burns.

L. H. Blaney, twenty-four, Zanesville, C. & M. V. brakeman off duty and returning home on the C. A. & C. train; died at Bethesda Hospital from burns.

Harry C. Bortels, thirty, Albion, Mich., died at Good Samaritan Hospital from burns.

Wilbur Ludwig, forty, 160 Maysville Avenue, Zanesville, bridge carpenter, died at Good Samaritan Hospital from burns.

Jacob Burgy, fifty, 625 Indiana Street, Zanesville, died at Good Samaritan Hospital from burns.

Mrs. Nellie Schumacher Taylor, thirty-five, Adams Street, Zanesville, died at Good Samaritan Hospital from burns.

THE INJURED

James Bryant, forty-five, Lancaster, engineer on the C. & M. V. train, seriously bruised and cut about head and body when he jumped from the engine.

Frank Saup, thirty-two, Lancaster, express messenger, bruised and cut.

Guy Olcott, thirty, Bremen, both hands scalded.

George Einsel, thirty-five, Killbuck, railway mail clerk, face cut.

C. O. Brownfield, Cincinnati, Ohio, boiler inspector for Maryland Casualty Company, left leg crushed.

Very full accounts of the accident, given by those who witnessed it, were printed in local newspapers next day. There were miraculous escapes and heroic rescues. Fortitude, self-sacrifice, patience and like virtues rose to high levels amidst the most appalling and harrowing conditions.

A LEAP FOR LIFE

Four men who stood on the rear platform of the ill-fated coach escaped death by but a hair's breadth. Together they saw the C. & M. V. engine round the curve and thunder forward. Together they shouted "Jump, for God's sake." Together they leaped from the platform and had scarcely touched the ground when shrieks of fright and pain and terrible crashing sounds broke upon their ears.

These men were Harvey Dearinger, traveling salesman, Greenwood Avenue, Zanesville; Alfred Tway, Ridge Avenue; C. A. Truscott of Cleveland and F. H. Smith of Dresden. Dearinger's overcoat was burned to a crisp and his grips were crushed almost beyond recognition. Smith's story of the wreck was graphically told.

"The men and women were crammed against the hot boiler of the engine," he said, "the odor of cooked flesh, as they were being slowly scalded to death, filled the pure, sweet country air. Their faces were scalded and their bodies horribly cut and mutilated. It was impossible to recognize any of them. We did everything to allay their pain but could not accomplish much. A glance at their white faces, scalded by steam, showed that they had inhaled the steam and were fighting for their lives."

FOUR OF A FAMILY PERISH

Jacob Burgy, his daughter, Mrs. Daisy Emerson, and her two children were all found dead in the C. A. & C. coach when the rescuers reached them. The little ones were wedged under a seat and so were mother and grandfather, just in front of them. Mr. Burgy was a traveling salesman. Mrs. Emerson was a well known musician and was organist at the South Street M. E. Church.

When Mr. Emerson, a commercial traveler, picked up a newspaper in Saginaw, Mich., the morning after the catastrophe, he learned for the first time that his

entire family had been destroyed in the twinkling of an eye, along with the babies' grandfather. The first train he could get bore him to his house of mourning in Zanesville.

When Henry J. Haskell's body was found there was evidence that his death had immediately followed the telescoping of the coach. His body, taken from the relief train to Arnold and Bateman's undertaking parlors, was not identified for several hours. When Dr. Orville Atwell, the deceased man's son-in-law, saw the remains he established identity. Mr. Haskell was well known and highly respected.

Louis H. Blaney was a C. & M. V. brakeman who had been in that road's service but a year. He was a Druid and had spent four years in the service of the United States as a marine. He was off duty and on his way to Lancaster to resume duty. His mother, residing at Cannelville, and his widow and a son, survived him.

HEROIC MRS. TAYLOR

Mrs. Nellie Taylor proved that she was made of heroic stuff. Although held fast in the wreck for over an hour, she told the rescuers when they reached her to aid other victims first. Life was hanging by a thread when she was rushed to the Good Samaritan Hospital from the relief special, but it held fast until 3:45 A. M. Wednesday, when death ended her sufferings.

Injured passengers forgot their hurts when they saw the plight of those who were beyond recovery. Guy Olcott, of Bremen, was one of these. With four fingers cut away from one hand and suffering great pain, he took his place among the rescuers and made light of his condition.

Grant Hasson, of Lancaster, C. & M. V. bridge carpenter, and Tony Groff, engineer on the same road, were later commended to the favorable notice of Superintendent Paul Jones, of the C. & M. V. Railway, by traveling men who had watched their rescue work on the night of the run-in. These men rushed from the C. & M. V. train when the crash came, cut a hole into the wrecked coach and crawled into that slaughter house, braving the steam and scalding water to reach victims of the wreck.

CATAPULTING SHOCK

When Engineer James Bryant and his fireman, of the C. & M. V. train, saw that the train ahead was stalled and so near at hand, they jumped for the bank and were picked up 300 feet back of the point of collision. Bryant had a seriously wrenched shoulder and several of the ligaments of his hip were torn.

When the engine struck the coach some of the C. & M. V. passengers were severely bruised by being thrown from their seats, but were enabled to rush from the car and join in the work of succor. Alfred Graves, superintendent of the Zanesville workhouse; the late Claude Culbertson, Zanesville druggist, and Frank Saup, express messenger, who were riding in the C. & M. V. baggage car were thrown almost its entire length. Graves and Culbertson were unhurt, but Saup was caught between two pieces of baggage and severely bruised.

MARKET HOUSE BURNS

At 3:35 o'clock on the morning of December 19, 1912, Frank Dennis, rooming at the Barnett Hotel, Market Street, saw a blaze issuing from the top of the Market house, across the street. An alarm went in, but the whole attic of the building was aflame when the first hose carriage arrived and could not be saved.

The floor between the first and second stories remained intact, but the interior of each story was swept clean and only the walls of the building stood out when the fire ceased. Only the records contained in the safes escaped destruction. The others were almost wholly destroyed and these included papers and documents belonging to the following departments: waterworks, education, weights and measures, elections, civil engineering. The loss of these was serious and its results have been felt in the conduct of public business ever since. It was believed that leakage from natural gas pipes had made its way to the attic and thence to lights in the hall which were kept burning night and day. In that way ignition was believed to have taken place.

No attempt was made to rebuild, as we shall see, with some loss to our civic pride, in later chapters. Temporary offices were established for the departments mentioned and for the city council in Masonic Temple. Markets were held in the armory. The building had been erected in 1864.

DEATH OF JOHN T. DRONE

On November 26, 1912, occurred the death of John T. Drone, one of Zanesville's best known and most highly esteemed citizens. As merchant and miller he achieved marked success. His personal traits were truly admirable. In service to friends he never tired and his private benefactions were constant and numerous.

CHAPTER XCVI

ZANESVILLE ROSE TO THE OCCASION DURING THE FLOOD OF 1913

SAVED HUNDREDS OF IMPERILED LIVES, FED THOUSANDS OF THE HUNGRY AND HOMELESS—GENEROUS AID RENDERED BY THOSE ON THE OUTSIDE—MUSKINGUM AND LICKING HIGHER THAN EVER BEFORE —JUDGE M. M. GRANGER CALLED HENCE—SOUTH ZANESVILLE'S NEW M. E. CHURCH DEDICATED.

If the experience of Zanesville in the flood of 1913 had to be written about solely in terms of loss, anxiety, suffering, peril, and terror, the task would be one which we might want to shirk, but since the local record was one of heroic rescues, high courage, fortitude, brotherhood and mental resourcefulness during the rise of the mighty waters and one of energy, and beneficence and dauntless pluck after the rivers returned to their banks, we shall tell the story with pride.

There had been a flood in 1884 whose depths in the lower pool of the Muskingum River at Zanesville had reached 34.1 feet; in 1898 this pool measured 36.8 feet. In 1913 the depth of the lower pool was 51.8 feet. Hence the river below the dam was fifteen feet higher in 1913 than it ever had been. These are official figures. Unofficial records are to the effect that above the dam the river in 1913 was seventeen feet higher than in 1898.

Rain began in the territory drained by the upper Muskingum's tributaries before noon on Easter Sunday, March 23, 1913. During four days the rainfall amounted to eight inches in the basins drained by the Licking and its tributaries, by the Muskingum above Zanesville and by the Walhonding and Tuscarawas and their affluents. To say that twenty-two of Ohio's eighty-eight counties contribute all or part of their rainfall to this vast Muskingum basin is to prepare the reader to realize what that four-day's rain meant to Zanesville.

DANGER UNDERRATED

Her people had been convinced that no flood exceeding that of 1898 was to be expected unless a heavy snow in the valleys North and West should feed their water courses in connection with torrential rains. Knowing as the flood of 1913 crept upward that those valleys were free from snow, residents were confident of finding safety for their persons and portable property at levels a little above the high-water mark of 1898.

This bit of optimism was overthrown by Tuesday evening, March 25, when it was found that within twenty-four hours the Muskingum had risen six feet above

and seventeen feet below the dam. What had been forgotten or not noted was the fact that the soil of the Muskingum basin was already water-soaked when the then existing rain began and that the latter had no place to go but into swelling streams.

LIFE-SAVING CAME FIRST

Rain was falling in torrents on that Tuesday evening, but it did not turn scores of rescuers from the work of saving lives in the city lowlands located on the banks of the Licking, where rising water was driving people from their homes. All night long that work of rescue went on.

Wednesday was a day of unceasing struggle to save life and property in the flooded zones, while the rain kept on without cessation and the yellow flood climbed hourly to levels never reached before. It was a calamitous day and when darkness fell the stoutest of heart trembled to think of what might happen as the night wore on.

It was a night of darkness, for the flood had put the electric plant out of commission. This made the work of rescue doubly difficult and dangerous and by this time the water had reached portions of the city other than those along the Licking.

Hopes were slightly raised at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning when the rain ceased to fall, but the water continued to rise during the next eighteen hours. The crest, however, was reached at 9 o'clock Thursday night. The flood stood still until 3 A. M. on Friday. During the next four hours it receded to the extent of eighteen inches and thereafter in a more rapid fashion.

All but the draw and Putnam span of the Sixth Street bridge went down on the morning of the 26th, carried to the bottom by the old Muskingum woolen mill as it floated down stream, and the Putnam span was pushed from its supports by the Third Street bridge when it floated off at noon.

BRIDGES SWEPT DOWN

By mid-afternoon the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge had met a like fate and not long afterwards the body of the concrete Y bridge was submerged. The B. & O. bridge, save the West span, had been toppled over early that morning; the West approach to the Monroe Street structure had been swept away and the two approaches to the Fifth Street viaduct were buried beneath many feet of water.

The situation thus created was described as follows in the writer's book, "Zanesville in the Flood of 1913":

"On that tragic Wednesday, then, all ordinary means of communication ceased to exist and thousands of residents went through the day and night harrowed with the fear that relatives and friends on the other side might have perished or lost their all in the flood. Under this strain men and women aged perceptibly in a day. * * * Few of Zanesville's families were wholly exempt from this form of mental anguish. The city was cut into four separate and greatly imperiled sections. Many families were represented in each of these. The dread and solicitude which marked this separation cannot be expressed in words."

LONG DISTANCE TALKING

Among the anxious fathers was Joseph E. Brown, a resident of Putnam Hill, where reports were current that hundreds had perished on the East side of the river. Mr. Brown had a son on that side and those reports so deeply concerned him that early on the morning of Thursday he carried to the brow of the hill two blackboards, a post, some powder and a field glass, to be used as means of communication.

Planting the post, with blackboards attached, he wrote on one of the latter: "We are well on this side. No deaths reported." Then he set fire to some of the loose powder, hoping that enough smoke would ascend to attract attention in the city below; but finding that it had failed to do so he borrowed a pony cannon, loaded it and touched the powder off.

The sound thereof reached the ear of Parcel Post Clerk Charles V. Paul, who was standing on the roof of the postoffice building. Guessing the signaler's purpose, Mr. Paul secured a field glass and blackboard, read the former's message and presently was able to assure the 300 persons congregated on Putnam Hill that no deaths had occurred "over in town." A shout of joy went up from the hilltop.

MESSAGES WIGWAGGED

Later in the day Commodore W. W. Buchanan, stationed on the hill, and the signal corps of Company A, O. N. G., stationed across the river, wigwagged reassuring and informative messages back and forth. At 2 P. M. a party of young men, courageously facing serious dangers, crossed by boat from the city to the Terrace, thence over the Licking to Dug Road and down into Putnam and returned next morning with accounts of the situation.

On Friday several youthful wireless amateurs got into communication with stations at Brighton, Putnam Hill and Waterworks Hill and for a day or so received and sent messages which relieved anxiety and contributed to plans already launched for the prosecution of concerted relief.

Public feeding of hungry refugees had begun as early as Tuesday night in the Ball store room, South Fifth Street, where homeless ones from the Licking lowlands were established. There they partook of bread and milk furnished by the city. Wednesday morning the citizens organized, electing A. E. Starr chairman and delegating W. E. Deacon to secure food and establish an eating house. A relief fund had already been subscribed.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY

Later, on this foundation, the Citizens' Relief Association was formed, Mr. Starr remaining the chairman and Frank G. Grace becoming secretary. Churches and halls were thrown open to the homeless and a public eating house was established. Over 3,000 of these were fed daily for more than a week in the central section of the city.

Putnam prepared to give relief and maintain order on Wednesday. Judge H. C. Smith was placed at the head of the work. Hours before this residents of the elevated section of the city West of Putnam had fed hundreds of her many refugees, but by Thursday a multitude claimed the attention of Judge Smith and his organization. Food was given out to 9,000 flood victims and beds and bedding to 500 families.

A relief organization was formed on the East side of Chap's Run, in the old Seventh Ward, on Wednesday. Wm. B. Deacon was president; F. H. Bolin, secretary. A house to house canvass for food followed. Auto owners drove into the country for supplies. Seventy-five wagon loads of provisions and clothing were hauled from Dillon Falls, drawn from cars loaded therewith which were enroute to Dayton for her flood sufferers. Between March 27 and April 12 this organization furnished to such sufferers 3,325 baskets of provisions. In the West end of this ward Rev. R. N. Navin was president, C. J. Weaver secretary and W. N. Werner, treasurer of the relief organization. During some of the flood days this body fed 275 flood victims.

TERRACE RELIEF

Terrace relief work began early Wednesday when Hon. H. C. VanVoorhis was elected chairman and Mannie Levi secretary of a relief organization. The homeless were fed Wednesday and Thursday on provisions secured by a house-to-house canvass. Then couriers were sent into the country to acquaint farmers and their families with the situation. A fund of nearly $700 was collected. An average of 125 persons a day for two weeks ate the food supplied. On some days the number reached 275. By April 12 the ward eating houses were closed and by April 15 the central house ceased operations.

By April 30 relief work had reached its third stage, that of giving to flood victims beds and bedding on the basis of the family unit, the school teachers having canvassed the flood districts in order to make the system workable. The question of table supplies was substantially closed, the men of the affected districts being for the most part at work and able to provide.

Inhabitants all around Zanesville played a great part in supplying food for the hungry. As soon as they learned the state of affairs they hauled the fat of the land to the city by wagon loads. At Roseville forty men under Frank M. Ransbottom loaded a freight car with 1,600 loaves of bread, a whole beef, four dressed hogs, fourteen cases of eggs and other supplies, pushed it over the partly flooded C. & M. V. rails for a distance of five miles, attached horses which drew it two miles farther, and secured a locomotive, which pulled it into Putnam.

OUTSIDE FRIENDS

Crooksville, New Lexington, Lancaster, Frazeysburg, Newark, New Concord, Norwich and other nearby towns and villages contributed to the Zanesville sufferers without stint. Two men deserve special mention in this connection, A. D.

Gumbert, of Pittsburgh, former member of a Zanesville baseball team, and C. H. Spencer, editor of the Newark, O., Advocate. Each made appeals to his fellow-citizens that resulted in great good for Zanesville flood sufferers and each visited Zanesville to assist in the work of relief. Generous was the aid rendered by the National Red Cross.

If the reader desires a short proof of the rescue work's thoroughness, it lies in the fact that but two residents, Mrs. Susan Sloan, of Linden Avenue, and Stephen Collins, of Willow Street, perished in the flood, and no blame attaches to the rescuers for these deaths. Mrs. Sloan refused to leave her home when the means were offered, and Collins had ample time to save himself.

The list of rescuers and rescued is so long and the details of the former's long-maintained and heroic work so numerous that they cannot be given in full here; and as to single out certain members of the band of workers would be an injustice to scores of others who wrought as faithfully, we are content to say that no community ever exhibited a nobler group of heroes than did this of ours during the 1913 flood.

CITIZENS AT THEIR BEST

It is a noteworthy fact that although 3,441 of the city's buildings were under water during the flood, but 157 of them were entirely swept away, moved from their foundations or wrecked, torn and otherwise irreparably damaged. The loss including buildings and contents is estimated at $2,795,792.

When the flood was at its crest Zanesville expected to have to pay a far heavier bill of costs and to mourn the loss of hundreds of her residents. To quote again from "Zanesville in the Flood of 1913":

"It is doubtful if under similar circumstances there ever was a more signal exhibition of grasp, initiative, promptitude, ability and energy than that given by the men and women of Zanesville when they took up the work of relief on Wednesday, March 26. It was pride in these masterful strokes of amelioration that caused Zanesville to shake the flood from her garments and move on toward greater things.

"When outsiders reached Zanesville after measuring conditions prevailing in Columbus, Hamilton, Dayton and other cities overwhelmed by the Ohio flood and took account of the rescue and relief work which had gone forward in Zanesville * * * they spoke of the several organizations responsible for that work in terms of unqualified admiration and praise."

Such confidence did these things inspire that our people proceeded to turn adversity into new prestige and greater prosperity. It was pointed out that a loss of less than $3,000,000 was by no means staggering to a city with a $28,000,000 duplicate, a debt of a half a million and a city owned waterworks worth at least twice the debt.

With these figures in mind the City Council decided on May 19 to build sewers and pave streets at an outlay of $250,000. Previously the park commission had decided to spend $15,000 on city parks.

JUDGE GRANGER'S DEATH

This event occurred on May 1, 1913, as the result of a nervous breakdown. Moses M. Granger was born in Zanesville on October 22, 1831. His early education was obtained in the Zanesville schools. Later he attended Kenyon College, from which he was graduated in 1850.

He studied law under Judge Charles C. Convers, of this city, and was admitted to the bar January 3, 1853. The growth of his practice was constant and this with his high character attracted public attention to the extent that he was elected city solicitor, serving in that capacity 1865-1866; county prosecutor (1866) and judge of the common pleas court, serving on the bench until 1871.

In 1872-1873 Judge Granger served as reporter of the Supreme Court of Ohio and from 1883 to 1885 he was chief of the Ohio Supreme Court Commission. This bare recital is proof of his standing as attorney and judge.

His career as an officer in the Civil war was no less honorable. Entering the conflict in 1861, he rose from the rank of captain to that of major and was finally breveted lieutenant-colonel. Gallantly and faithfully he took part in ten battles and many minor engagements.

Judge Granger was an able writer. Two of his volumes were entitled respectively, "Washington vs. Jefferson" and "The Case Tried by Battle." His article, "The Battle of Cedar Creek," attracted much attention. One of the best of all local histories in condensed form, "Muskingum County: Its Courts and Bar," was written by Judge Granger, and read by him at the dedication of the courthouse in 1877. His connection with the administration of the McIntire estate lasted many years.

Judge Granger was an Episcopalian and a republican. He was an eloquent and forcible speaker and was often called upon in his early and middle life to set forth the doctrines of his party in public addresses.

SOUTH ZANESVILLE'S M. E. CHURCH

This handsome brick structure was dedicated on Sunday, July 3, 1913, in the presence of a large and deeply interested congregation. Bishop W. F. Anderson delivered the morning address, when $3,700 was raised in cash and subscriptions. In the afternoon Rev. T. B. White presided and other participants in the ceremonies were Rev. Hugh Wayt, of the Zanesville First Church of Christ, Rev. C. S. Strecker, of Grace M. E., and Rev. R. W. Nairn, of the United Presbyterian.

The evening dedicatory exercises were conducted by the pastor, Rev. H. C. Gunnett, and he was assisted by District Superintendent Rev. A. H. Norcross; Rev. T. C. Gilliland, of Chatman, O., and Rev. R. W. Piper, of White Cottage. Many outsiders came to witness the happy event, but all were duly entertained, for South Zanesville threw open her doors in a truly hospitable fashion.

CHAPTER XCVII

EVEN THE YELLOW FLOOD OF 1913 DID NOT SETTLE THE WATER QUESTION

ZANESVILLE HALTED BETWEEN WELLS AND FILTRATION FOUR YEARS LONGER—CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN, FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST AND PHILO CHURCHES DEDICATED—DEATH CALLS GENERAL AXLINE AND CAPTAIN GORSUCH—ZANESVILLE CELEBRATES HER FIRST COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS.

Zanesville took many important steps along paths of rehabilitation and progress soon after the flood of 1913 had checked the march of prosperity, but one of the steps which came well nigh first in importance was left out of the forward movement.

Betterment of the water supply is referred to. The yellowness, muddiness and impurity of the water drawn from faucets during the flood and to a diminishing extent for many days afterward, presented an object lesson which this forward-moving city should have profited by, but the truth is that four years elapsed before twenty wells had been sunk on the Hague farm and the city was doing the work required to connect the water in those wells with the city mains.

The ebb and flow of public and official opinion during the year 1914 and later reminded observers of the tides of the sea and the story of those movements is not complimentary to the city. It is, however, very interesting—good "history stuff"—and for that reason we are dealing with it in this chapter.

The first action was radical, but far from decisive. On February 3, the City Council repealed all its previous legislation in behalf of pure water—swept the decks clear—and this left no propositions pending. The next step was taken by the state board of health, which unanimously recommended on February 20 a mechanical filtration plant for Zanesville and gave council until May 1, 1914, to demonstrate to the state board that its requirements were being carried out.

Councilmen probably grumbled because they were granted so few days of grace, but were no doubt pleased to be advised in favor of mechanical filtration, inasmuch as that body had on February 3 reiterated its adherence to that system. They were glad the state board had shown its teeth to them. It seemed to justify action regardless of public opinion.

On March 2 council did disregard one manifestation of public opinion—a petition bearing the signature of 1,389 citizens in favor of initiative—by unanimously authorizing the director of public service to secure plans for a mechanical plant and estimates of its cost. The advocates of wells refused to see their defeat in this action and kept up their fight. On the other hand, representatives of the

7V2

other side rallied around the council and urged immediate and conclusive steps in favor of filtration. The Women's Federated Clubs joined in the movement.

On April 17, Judge L. J. Weber, of the Common Pleas Court, refused to interfere with council's action, a decision which upheld the emergency clause thereof and dismissed the petition submitted by the advocates of wells. Meanwhile, Service Director W. W. Roach was forwarding the work of securing plans and estimates and on July 9 he stated that a filtration plant might be expected by December 1, 1916. The plans at least were ready a year before that date, for on December 11, 1914, the state board of health went on record as approving them. By this time Dr. H. T. Sutton of Zanesville had succeeded Dr. J. C. Crossland as a member of that body.

But it still remained true that the matter was not settled. Joseph Shaw, the well-known councilman and himself an advocate of mechanical filtration, stated the case thus on Decembed 21, 1914: "The people voted to have well plans drawn and the officials must carry out their will." In this position the matter stood as 1914 closed. The year had come and gone, with pure, clear water still out of reach.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The congregations of the old First and Second Presbyterian Churches having previously united their forces, they were strong enough financially to make a superb addition to Zanesville's array of churches. The site chosen was that of the old First Church, at the Northeast corner of Sixth Street and Fountain Alley. The cornerstone had been laid and the new church was ready for dedication.

The ceremonies began on Sunday morning, March 22, 1914. A great many more members and their friends sought entrance to the beautiful auditorium than it would accommodate. The chief sermon was preached by Rev. E. P. Whallon, D.D., father of Rev. W. L. Whallon, pastor of the church. Rev. William P. Shrom and Dr. Moffit assisted. There was a well selected and beautifully rendered series of sacred songs.

James R. Alexander, chairman of the financial committee, added to the satisfaction of the congregation by stating that although the cost of church, furnishings, site, etc., had totaled $120,000, the church had been erected by the congregation; no funds had been solicited among outsiders.

Public worship was conducted Sunday evening as a part of the ceremonies in the presence of a large congregation. Evening exercises went on during the week. Monday's sermon was preached by Rev. J. T. Britain, of Columbus; Tuesday's by Dr. S. S. Palmer, of Columbus, assisted by five Zanesville pastors; Wednesday's by Dr. J. Knox Montgomery, president of Muskingum College. On Thursday there was an organ recital and on Friday a reception was tendered 300 members of the congregation who had joined the church during the past three years.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST

The dedication of this handsome new house of worship, located at McIntire and Linden avenues, marked another important step in Zanesville's religious pro-

gress. Five years before the congregation numbered fifty. When the new church was dedicated 600 members were on the roll. The growth in spiritual power had equaled the growth in membership. Under the pastorate of Rev. Hugh Wayt progress had been especially rapid and marked.

The church building is of light faced brick and its exterior and interior architecture is appropriate and pleasing. Its auditorium and Sunday school room seat 1,200. The total cost was $25,000. Before the formal dedication, that is, on Sunday morning, November 8, 1914, there was a debt of $15,000, but before the departure of the congregation that morning the great feat had been performed of securing enough pledges to clear the church of debt. The dedicatory services began Sunday evening and were continued during the week, with evangelistic efforts of a successful character.

NEW BETHEL CHURCH

Philo was responsible for this excellent addition to Muskingum County's many attractive village and rural church homes. The dedication began on Sunday morning, June 14, 1914, Rev. P. E. Fry, of Newark, preaching the sermon. Dinner and a social hour followed, and at 2 P. M. Rev. R. A. LeMaster of Friendly, W. Va., delivered a sermon. In the evening began revival services which lasted ten days. Rev. Paul Kemper, the church's pastor, conducted them.

DEATH CALLS H. A. AXLINE

This well known son of Muskingum passed away at Columbus on May 17, 1914. Born at Fultonham in 1848, he began his work in the world as a school teacher, a portion of the time in Dresden. He became principal of the Zanesville High School in 1889. Later he was clerk in the adjutant general's office in Columbus, and then adjutant general for several years. He also served as internal revenue collector, with headquarters in Columbus.

General Axline's military career is worthy of notice. He sought to enlist in 1861 at the age of thirteen, and again in 1862, but was rejected both times on account of his age. In 1863 he took part in the campaign against the Morgan raiders. In 1864 he was a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth O. V. I. He served later in other regiments and was mustered out in 1865.

General Axline served as colonel of the Tenth Ohio Volunteers during the war with Spain. He became so active in behalf of the Ohio National Guard as to earn the title, "Father of the Guard." In 1909 he was elected department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. Another honor that came to him was appointment to membership in the Gettysburg commission.

CAPT. J. T. GORSUCH

It was in 1914 that this honored member of the community passed away, his death occurring on December 11, after a lingering illness. Joseph Thrapp Gorsuch

was born on the Gorsuch farm in Muskingum Township in 1834, his parents having lived in Maryland previous to settling in this county. In his early life Joseph was a school teacher. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-seventh O. V. I. Through promotions for meritorious service he filled successively the positions of orderly sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. He was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain. He held memberships in the Loyal Legion and Hazlett Post. He filled with marked satisfaction to the public a number of offices—was a city councilman, county treasurer (1866-1867), and until his death a trustee of the Muskingum County Monumental Association.

Capt. Gorsuch had more to do with the development of Zanesville's glass industries than any member of the community. As early as 1867 he was a member of the firm of Kearns, Herdman & Gorsuch. Later he became head of the Kearns-Gorsuch Glass Co., and later still of the Kearns-Gorsuch Bottle Co. He was in that position at the time of his death.

No Zanesville man of his time had warmer friends. Captain Gorsuch was on all sides an admirable gentleman. He had civic pride and public spirit, and rendered varied public service. He was eminently fair-minded, just and unselfish.

A COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS

The first Zanesville movement of that kind came to a head on Christmas eve in the year 1914. Its chief promoters were Edwin Grant, president of the Zanesville Welfare Association, and General Chairman Pearl R. Brehmer, manager of the Zanesville branch, Bell Telephone Co. It was so well worthwhile that a duplicate demonstration was held in 1915, as we shall find in due time.

The event consumed only thirty minutes, but into every minute was crowded details of value. Mayor William H. Webster turned on the Christmas tree lights at 6:29. Christmas music broke from the instruments of Bauer's band at 6:30, scholars of the parochial schools sang "A Jolly Old Fellow" at 6:35, the Y. M. C. A. double quartet rendered "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing" at 6:40, public school students joined in "Christmas Time Is Drawing Near" at 6:45, and Gen. R. B. Brown delivered an eloquent little speech at 6:50.

At 6:55 the singing of "Holy Night" was due and the entire throng joined in thus completing the vocal program. At 7 o'clock began the distribution of candy to the children while the band played again. The present-giving was done within the courthouse.

Twelve thousand spectators were gathered upon and around the esplanade. Three thousand children saw the great, beautifully lighted and decorated Christmas tree and received presents.

On the following day the Elks and the Salvation Army distributed a total of 600 baskets of Christmas foods to the poor of Zanesville. Remembering that it is more blessed to give than to receive is warrant for saying that Zanesville contained more happy persons during those twenty-four hours in 1914 than ever in her history.

CHAPTER XCVIII

VOTERS REJECTED EIGHT BOND PROPOSALS AND SANCTIONED FIVE OTHERS

PRONOUNCED IN FAVOR OF WELLS FOR WATER—MASONS LAY BETHESDA CORNERSTONE—DEATH CALLS F. A. DURBAN—EXTRAORDINARY CEREMONIES MARK COMPLETION OF SIXTH STREET BRIDGE—SECOND COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS A GRAND SUCCESS.

The movement inaugurated soon after the flood of 1913 to put Zanesville forward all along the line came to an issue in the spring of 1915 when its promotors brought about a special election so that voters might pass upon thirteen different propositions intended to furnish funds for the campaign of improvement.

The vote was taken at a special election held May 12, 1915, and was a light one, as is usually the case at special elections. The ballots cast authorized five bond issues as follows: $25,000 to motorize the fire department; $28,655 to repave streets in the central section of the city; $21,500 for a four-room addition to the Munson School Building, and to lay sidewalks around school buildings; $15,000 for water extensions; $2,500 for cemetery purpose.

But while voting for these projects electors vetoed bonds for a new market house, for park improvements, for wire conduits, for the Chap's Run sewer, for a new city hall and for the paving of alleys. The defeat of these is not necessarily to be charged to old-fogyism. In some of the cases, at least, the improvement plans and the sums proposed swelled the negative votes.

HALF THE VOTERS AT HOME

That public opinion on the water question had not yet crystallized or was indifferent is indicated by the light vote cast. On the proposition to repeal plans proposed in behalf of mechanical filtration the vote stood: for repeal, 2,286; against, 1,522. On the proposal to adopt the well system, the vote was 2,385. The nay vote was but 1,485. It is probable that in the summer of 1915 this approximately expressed the sentiment of electors, but it is to be noted that the May vote was but half of the city's electoral strength.

MASONS LAY BETHESDA CORNERSTONE

This important event took place on August 9, 1915. A very large number of the order participated. To its great following in the city was added a throng of over 7,000 from the outside, delegates coming from Newark, Cambridge, Lancas-

ter, New Lexington, McConnelsville, Malta, Stockport, Columbus, Canton, Coshocton, Barnesville, Caldwell, Cumberland and other points. More than 3,000 men were in the parade and although there was rain the streets were lined with spectators.

It was an auspicious event for Bethesda, whose friends had raised $80,000 for a greatly needed addition to the hospital. As is well known, that addition was made, to be followed several years by one still greater.

DEATH OF F. A. DURBAN

Mr. Durban's end came at a point near Cumberland, Md., while he was enroute to Zanesville on a B. & O. train. He had left Atlantic City in a very serious condition, accompanied by Mrs. Durban and his physician, Dr. J. G. F. Holston. The train was due to arrive in Zanesville at 10:15 on the morning of his death (September 8, 1915).

Frank A. Durban was born in Zanesville in 1858, the son of Thomas Durban, well known merchant tailor. His early education was obtained in our public schools. Later he took a legal course at Ann Arbor, Mich., where he was graduated with high honors. Returning to Zanesville he opened offices and began to practice law. At a later date he had the good fortune to be associated with A. W. Train, a lawyer with a large practice and of marked ability.

When Mr. Train died in 1891 Mr. Durban succeeded his partner as local counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and this was the beginning of his successful career in the railroad field. Presently he became counsel for the Indiana and Ohio lines of the B. & O.

Rising to still higher levels, Attorney Durban (about 1905) became general counsel for the B. & O. system, the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Co., and the Ohio Electric Co. He also served as president of the Zanesville & Ohio River Road, and, at a later date, of the D. T. & I. line.

Frank A. Durban developed outstanding qualities as a public speaker. He was ready, incisive and spoke always with marked vigor. Managers of republican speakers' bureaus often called upon him to take the stump, especially in Ohio. In 1898 his Zanesville friends urged him to become candidate for the governorship and a vigorous campaign was waged. George K. Nash won the nomination, however.

GREAT BRIDGE EVENT

The flood of 1913 swept down stream the wooden superstructure of the Third Street bridge and greatly damaged its piers and abutments. Two spans of the metal superstructure of the Sixth Street bridge went to the bottom of the river at the same time and their supports also suffered.

Until a temporary foot walk was strung upon the battered tops of the Third Street piers (April 23), only the concrete Y-bridge and Dug Road remained as a means of land communication between Zanesville and Putnam. In due time a temporary bridge was erected at Sixth Street.

MUSKINGUM RIVER ABOVE SIXTH STREET BRIDGE

Great changes have taken place in the foreground since the flood of 1913.

There were many delays in the erection of the permanent bridge at Sixth Street. The Government was exacting and delays attended the commissioners' efforts to comply with the regulations. But as the work reached a stage where dimensions and position could be understood, the people of Putnam turned from thoughts of delays and inconveniences to feelings of pride in the character of the bridge that was approaching completion at last.

Here was a structure over nine feet higher in the center than its predecessor, with a width of forty feet between trusses for a roadway, and with two foot walks each six feet wide. The bridge did not come to completion until nearly thirty months had passed, but when it was seen there was a feeling that the $190,000 which it cost had been well spent.

It is not to be wondered at that Putnam decided to celebrate the completion of this bridge, to dedicate it with joyful and widely varied ceremonies; nor is it strange that the population on the East side of the river approved of that decision and did what was needed to carry it to a fitting conclusion.

STRONG COMMITTEES

The work of preparation was placed in good hands. Judge Harvey C. Smith, later secretary of the State of Ohio, was general chairman; Col. T. F. Spangler, chairman of the finance committee; Rev. W. L. Whallon, chairman of the committee to choose the queen of the celebration; Charles Dawson, chairman of the committee on entertainment, and L. H. Reamy, chairman of the refreshment committee.

The Daily Times Recorder of September 17, 1915, introduced its story of the celebration in these words:

"Brimful of enthusiasm over the opening of the magnificent new Putnam bridge a crowd of between 15,000 and 20,000 people thronged Putnam's streets Thursday afternoon to witness the parades and the christening of the structure by Miss Mary Large, the queen of the celebration. In the evening a crowd which was much larger saw another fine parade, fireworks, exhibitions and other features.

"All in all the bridge celebration was the biggest, grandest, most enthusiastic demonstration of civic pride ever witnessed in Zanesville. Putnam's streets were so thronged that it was difficult to move about and on every side street there were groups of vehicles filled with sightseers. Never before in the history of the city has such an enormous throng congregated for any one event."

ON THE MARCH

The afternoon parade was ten blocks long and in it quality and variety vied with size for supremacy. The floats were a conspicuous feature. One of the most attractive of these was a miniature bridge artistically fashioned of tissue paper. Zanesville and Putnam stores were freely represented in the long line of floats. Three wagon loads of South Zanesville children sang "Tipperary" as they went along the streets as a part of the parade.

Amrou Grotto Masons and their wives gave supper at the Putnam Presbyterian Church to the children of the McIntire and Avondale Homes, so that they might stay and enjoy the evening celebration.

The latter was participated in and witnessed by thousands. Miles of wire had been strung and to these were attached a great many Japanese lanterns. The procession was long and the entire scene very brilliant. Music was furnished by the Seventh Regiment band and added a touch of melody to the varied program.

Fireworks had been placed on a barge on the river and these were touched off with fine effect. One outlined a fountain and another, the star display of the evening, was the set piece of a bridge.

Addresses were delivered by General Chairman Harvey C. Smith, H. F. Achauer, Col. T. F. Spangler, Gen. R. B. Brown and Commissioner Alfred Kelly. One of the musical numbers was "The Putnam Jubilee March" written by Prof. Bruce Tomlinson, leader of the Seventh Regiment band.

A novel feature of the ceremonies was the use of some 1913 flood water, a bottle of which had been preserved by Rev. H. J. Holcombe. When the queen of the day, Miss Large, took her position to christen the new bridge, she broke the bottle and its contents poured over one of the structure's huge beams. In the afternoon parade 100 autos carried loads of laughing, singing and horn-tooting children.

ANOTHER COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS

Zanesville repeated her 1914 Municipal Christmas in 1915. Great preparations were made. Twenty-five ladies from six city churches packed 3,000 boxes and bags of candy. Two hundred electric lights were strung on the courthouse and the esplanade. The Times Recorder's huge screen was attached to the Weber Building so that the words of "Holy Night" might be thrown upon it to enable the throng to join in the singing.

There was a large Christmas tree, and after a band of thirty pieces had rendered "Onward Christian Soldiers" Mayor W. H. Webster pressed a button and the lights illuminated the beautifully trimmed tree.

This occurred at 6:25 P. M. in the presence of thousands who watched the ceremonies and participated in the singing, in spite of a drizzle that was falling. Two ministers took part, Rev. Herbert Scott, of Grace M. E. Church, who lead with the invocation, and Rev. Hugh Wayt, of the Church of Christ, who read from the Bible. The Y. M. C. A. Glee Club sang the "New Born King" through megaphones. The work of preparation and execution was carried out under the supervision of General Chairman Fred Winchell. When the ceremonies closed the children filed into the courthouse and received their presents—candies, books, stockings, mitts, caps.

While this form of holiday activity was under way others were in the making. The Times Recorder carried out a present-giving program in behalf of the Avondale Home's seventy-six orphans. The Times Recorder started a fund for the purpose and became custodian of many other subscriptions. With these were pro-

vided a brilliantly lighted Christmas tree twelve feet high and presents for each child, among which were fruits, candy, toys, dolls, etc.

The Elks and certain church members were busy also. On Christmas day members of the former body distributed among Zanesville families nearly 500 baskets of Christmas foods and delicacies and members of the men's class of the Central Presbyterian Church distributed among prisoners at the jail and workhouse eighty-five boxes of candy and numerous magazines and newspapers.

CHAPTER XCIX

NEW MOTORIZED FIRE FIGHTING MACHINES DISPLAYED IN PARADE

TIMES RECORDER TREATS ZANESVILLE TO ITS FIRST AUTO SHOW—ABOUT 1700 MACHINES IN COUNTY, 1916—DR. EDWARD CASS, GENERAL R. B. BROWN, A. E. STARR, DENIS A. HAYES AND E. S. DRONE PASSED AWAY WITHIN A FEW MONTHS.

In earlier chapters the rise and growth of Zanesville's fire-fighting organizations were briefly mentioned, beginning with the bucket brigades. The application of man power to pumping engines and to the movement to and from fires of the hose carriage followed. When horsepower came into use that change was described.

The next radical innovation took place in 1916, when all the department's horses were discarded and all its vehicles motorized. The service director, Claude Culbertson, the chief of the department, H. A. Tanner, and the firemen, were so proud of their new facilities that a parade was arranged, so that the public might share in their satisfaction.

Press accounts of the parade and of the demonstration which followed stated that 5,000 people saw them. All the motor propelled vehicles—two pumping engines, a 75-foot aerial truck and three combination trucks—were in line on the streets. They were immensely admired.

The demonstration was at the Clarendon Hotel, where the new ladder (aerial truck) was put through its "paces." One newspaper said that four firemen went "like monkeys" up the ladder, to the top of the hotel, and Safety Director Culbertson was quoted as saying that Zanesville was thoroughly equipped for controlling destructive fires.

FIRST BIG AUTO SHOW

Zanesville began to substitute motors for horses as a source of power about fifteen years before her fire department took that step. By 1916 great progress had been made along that line. The names of over 1,700 auto owners were on the county's license list and many more hundreds were planning a like ownership for themselves.

To give the public first-hand knowledge as to the several types of machines, the Times Recorder arranged an exhibition of autos which began March 27, 1916, and lasted all week. The display was made in the Airdome and twenty-three machines were placed on exhibition. The hall was tastefully decorated, there was excellent orchestral music and Clyde Reasoner's male quartet rendered many

choice selections. Each day the display drew great crowds of interested parties from all over Southeastern Ohio and these, with the city folk, produced a phenomenal attendance.

DEATH OF DOCTOR CASS

This prominent physician passed away at his home in Dresden on March 9, 1916, at the age of eighty-five. He had been ill but four days and pneumonia was the cause of his death.

Dr. Cass studied medicine at an early age and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia in 1854. Returning to Dresden he began to practice his profession there and continued to do so until a few days before his death. He was very successful and became one of the county's most prominent physicians. For awhile he was president of the Muskingum County Medical Society.

For twelve years Doctor Cass served Dresden as a member of its board of education, during six years of which he was its president. He was a great grandson of Major Jonathan Cass, son of George W. Cass and nephew of Lewis Cass, American statesman. Doctor Cass was an active member of the Muskingum County Pioneer and Historical Society and contributed a number of papers to it.

GEN. ROBERT BURNS BROWN

This well known citizen died at his Convers Avenue home on July 30, 1916, at the age of seventy-two, as the result of a general breakdown which had set in weeks before. His birth occurred at New Concord on October 2, 1844, his parents being of Scotch-Irish stock.

When the Civil war began he was under seventeen years of age, but his desire to fight for the Union was so intense that he enlisted in April, 1861. Rejected because of his youth, he tried again in August, and then he was accepted. His military record is one of marked honor.

A rebel bullet gave him a wound (in front of Atlanta) whose effects he felt all through life. On November 23, 1863, on the crest of Missionary Ridge, he captured a Confederate color-bearer and his colors, and for this Congress voted him a medal of honor. General Brown served for four years and nearly five months.

For six months during 1866 he took a course in a Poughkeepsie, N. Y., business college, after which, during a period of four years, he taught school in Minnesota, meanwhile preparing himself for the practice of law.

ON THE COURIER

But in 1873 he came to Zanesville and as city editor of the Courier he began a newspaper career with that publication which lasted about forty years. Meanwhile he served as commander of Hazlett Post, G. A. R., during several terms. In 1906 he was elected commander-in-chief of the national body. During fifteen months he was Ohio department commander of the G. A. R.

As an editor General Brown urged the erection by the state of an adequate home for the soldiers and sailors of the Civil war. At last the institution was erected at Sandusky. To recognize the great part played by General Brown in establishing the home, he was appointed one of its trustees and he served as such for twelve years.

General Brown was a Presbyterian and a republican. As a speaker of force and eloquence he was often called upon to take the stump in behalf of his party's policies and candidates. In 1912, the year of schism in the ranks of the party, he became its candidate for the governorship and was defeated by James M. Cox, the democratic nominee. For three years after his retirement from the Courier, General Brown was secretary of the Zanesville Board of Trade.

STARR, HAYES AND DRONE DEATHS

These three men were winners of success in their respective fields, A. E. Starr as a merchant, Denis Hayes as a labor leader, Eaton Drone as a journalist, and they passed away during the first two months of 1917.

A. E. Starr died on January 1, 1917, at the Good Samaritan Hospital, from acute pleural pneumonia, the attack having developed with amazing rapidity during his last hours. Mr. Starr was born in Portsmouth on February 5, 1855. At the age of twenty-four he came to Zanesville and became a clerk in the Max Hirsch clothing store. In 1883 he opened the Boston store, at the Northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, dealing in clothing and men's furnishings.

He was a born merchant and the prosperity which began in one room at Main and Fourth expanded from year to year without break or check, until his business required the entire building and a fourth floor, as well as other buildings on its Western side. He was one of the first of Zanesville merchants to advertise freely during quiet seasons of the year, making it a point to clean up stocks as long as late buyers could be tempted by special prices.

Mr. Starr was public spirited, enterprising and progressive in civic affairs and gave much of his time to the same. He served one term in the City Council and his election was a marked compliment for the reason that, although a democrat, a strong republican ward had chosen him. During the flood of 1913 he was chairman of the Citizens' Relief Committee and as such was responsible for much of the ameliorative work accomplished. The rescue work of that period so impressed him that he had bronze medals struck and presented one to each of those who had been active in saving lives. He was also publisher of the booklet issued after the flood entitled, "Zanesville in the Flood of 1913." Mr. Starr was a member of the K'Neseth Israel Church, as he was of Bnai Brith. He was also an Elk, a Pythian and an Odd Fellow.

DENIS A. HAYES

This subject of our sketch was president of the Glass Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada at the time of his death, which occurred in Phila-

delphia on January 2, 1917. His remains were brought to Zanesville, the place of his birth, and buried in Mount Calvary cemetery.

Funeral services were conducted at St. Thomas Catholic Church on January 6, by Rev. J. P. Roach, in the presence of a very large number of mourning friends. The deceased had a large circle of friends in various cities of the land, being a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Civic Federation, the National Geographical Society, the Elks and the Knights of Columbus.

President Hayes stood high in the estimation of those engaged in the glass-blowing industry. He had the respect of employers and the affection of blowers. The glass-blowing plants of the country closed during the funeral hour, the local plant during the day. Branches of the association in many cities sent representatives to the funeral. Flowers in great abundance came from many quarters. W. B. Wilson, at the time secretary of labor in President Wilson's cabinet, paid the following tribute:

"The labor movement has lost one of its wisest and most conscientious counselors in the death of President Hayes," and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, wrote: "The councils of our federation profited by his broadmindedness and deep understanding."

EATON SYLVESTER DRONE

Was born in Zanesville in January, 1841, and received his early education in our graded schools. He was so bright a student that his high school course was completed in half the allotted time. Entering Harvard College and graduating therefrom, he went to New York to practice law. His death occurred on February 2, 1917, at his Maple Avenue home in Zanesville.

Some magazine articles which he had written in New York attracted the favorable notice of James Gordon Bennett, owner of the New York Herald, and the publisher offered the young writer a position on the Herald as law reporter. From that time forward he rose swiftly from place to place until he became editor-in-chief.

While thus the Herald's editorial head Mr. Drone made sixteen trips to Europe. He took the paper's foreign bureaus in charge and covered the Boer war. At the end of twenty-six years in the Herald service he retired and, removing to Zanesville, spent much of the time here during his latest years.

Mr. Drone wrote treatises on law and copyrights which he dedicated to the late John Drone, his brother, who had done so much to help him through college. He was profoundly interested in literature and music. It is said that he invested $5,000 in phonograph records and was possessor of the world's largest collection.

His fondness for music took shape which in recent years has contributed greatly to the pleasure of local music lovers. His will carried a provision which left a fund to be used in securing free concerts to be rendered in the city parks and halls. This fund, in connection with one left for the same purpose by the late John Hoge, has functioned nobly and will no doubt continue to do so for an indefinite time.

CHAPTER C

COUNTY AND CITY ENTER SHADOW OF WAR IN SPRING OF 1917

WAR GARDENS BEING TILLED—COMPANIES A AND E SENT TO BELLAIRE —STATE OF WAR DECLARED—WOMEN BUSY, SEWING AND KNITTING— MUSKINGUM BOYS REGISTER FOR SERVICE—DRAFT BOARD AT WORK— FAREWELLS TO DEPARTING SOLDIERS—COUNTY GOES OVER THE TOP AS BUYER OF LIBERTY BONDS.

As the year 1917 advanced the World war was growing in horror and intensity. The scene of it was several thousands of miles from Zanesville, but daily the community was receiving additional evidence that harmful war effects could cross the ocean and leave their mark in a land at peace.

On March 28, for instance, it was learned from the board of education that although 204 city children had made application for war garden space, 159 vacant lots were available. To quote this is to remind the reader of the war garden campaign. The idea was well conceived and well received.

The food question could not be put aside. Prices were steadily advancing because of shipments abroad to feed the armies. It was necessary to keep the outward flow moving; to make up for that, men in and out of authority turned to vacant lots and provided for their cropping. Lot owners freely permitted such a use of their land. Many children as well as adults became tillers of the soil for the first time in their lives. Results justified the efforts put forth.

TWO COMPANIES DEPART

A foretaste of local military activity was had on March 27, when an order came from Adjutant-General Woods, directing Companies A and E, of the Seventh O. N. G., to proceed to Bellaire and guard the bridges in that section. A special B. & O. train transported them to their destination. Capt. G. Wilshire commanded Company A and First Lieutenant Carnot F. Leslie Company E, in the absence of Capt. C. F. Munz. Recruiting was brisk at the armory, where nine men joined Company E on March 29. On April 6, the United States was declared to be in a state of war with Germany and 10,000,000 young Americans soon were being registered for service. Muskingum's youth of that class registered June 5.

By August, Zanesville had made patriotic response to Red Cross calls for money and work, and women were busy at needlework in behalf of the coming army.

Housewives were cutting out kitchen waste, the city was increasing official

salaries and wages, the draft board was considering applications for exemption from military service, a recruiting tent stood on the courthouse esplanade in which men were enlisting to fill gaps in the ranks of Companies A and E. Muskingum County was getting into the war. Her quota of the first increment of the conscription army had been placed at 169.

MET THEM AT THE Y BRIDGE

On Thursday, August 16, forty-four members of Companies A and E left for Camp Perry, to enter the Fourth Ohio Regiment. Accompanied to the city from the fair ground camp by their comrades, they were met at the middle of the Y-bridge by the Seventh Regiment Band, whence the column marched to the station. A crowd was there to see them off and when the train pulled out and the band played the Star Spangled Banner, many of the spectators joined in, while others cheered the departing soldiers. We learn from the Times Recorder, which carried this story, that bootlegging was going on at the fair grounds and that coal prices were rising in the city.

The county's first detail of conscripts, eight men, left Zanesville on September 7, over the Pennsylvania line, for Camp Sherman, Chillicothe. The city intended to compliment them with a suitable farewell, but this was defeated by a misunderstanding as to the leaving time. The members of the detail were: James L. Finley, of Roseville; Herbert L. Durant, Wayne Township; James H. Stiers, Gilbert; Carl E. Smith, Dresden; Robert F. Ayers, Duncan Falls; Loren F. Thorla, Freeland; Samuel L. Showers, South Zanesville; and Herbert L. Frazier, East Fultonham.

Local Red Cross activities during August went on at a great pace. By means of a handkerchief shower, 1,000 'kerchiefs were secured for the soldiers. Work on surgical dressings reached new records. Knitting needles were being swiftly wielded in homes all over town. Pastors were inviting the soldiers to attend Sunday services.

PRE-DEPARTURE FAREWELL

On Thursday, September 13, a farewell demonstration occurred under the auspices of the local branch of the American Horseshoe Pitchers' Association, local army units and conscription men being honored thereby. During the afternoon the soldiers were treated to ice cream, hot lunch, soft drinks, cigars, cigarettes, and each was presented with a white carnation by members of the W. C. T. U.

Supper was served on tables arranged on the esplanade, the guests, including Civil and Spanish-American war veterans, as well as the new youths in training. This was followed by addresses delivered by H. E. Buker and H. W. Kuntz. Musical selections, with the singing of America as the feature, brought the program to an end, excepting the parade. This was headed by the Muskingum Camp-fire Girls, who carried a huge flag. All the military units and many fraternal organizations were in line and there was a great outpouring of shouting spectators.

DEPARTURE OF SIXTY-EIGHT

On the morning of September 20 the county's second detail of drafted men, sixty-eight in number, boarded a long train carrying 400 other draftees, and left for Camp Sherman. There was a characteristic demonstration at the station, where waving flags, stirring strains of music and vociferous farewells marked the departure. Substantially the same demonstration was repeated on October 4, when the county's third detail of drafted men, again numbering sixty-eight, left for camp.

On October 14 it was stated that in a short time all the troop units in Zanesville would leave for Camp Sheridan, at Montgomery, Ala. Of the approximately 400 men in local camp, 162 belonged to Company A and 136 to Company B, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment. In the band and sanitary section were 118 others.

The departure of these was not long delayed. It took place on Sunday morning the 14th. As early as 6:30 o'clock the streets were thronged. Later there was a parade led by Capt. A. J. Senhauser. At the Pennsylvania station H. E. Buker voiced the sad but proud farewell sentiments of the community. While all these Zanesville demonstrations were being staged, Dresden, New Concord and Roseville were saying the same kind of farewells to their own departing soldiers.

BUYING THE LIBERTIES

When Muskingum was given the money test her citizens met it as promptly as they had met the registration and recruiting tests. On October 13 the bankers' committee of the county reported the sale of $167,000 in Liberty bonds in a day and a half. There was a second call later in the month and on the 26th it was stated that the county had bought to the extent of $969,100. As the quota was $1,250,000, Muskingum was $280,900 behind. But by Saturday evening, the 27th, the total had gone to $1,352,500, leaving a comfortable margin.

The patriots of the city were already looking to Christmas in its relation to the boys in camp, for they were raising funds wherewith to buy and deliver holiday tokens of the affection of the folks at home. Meanwhile the editors were urging the conservation of food supplies and getting results in the households.

U. C. T.'S MARDI GRAS

A demonstration very different in character from those recorded in the foregoing was carried out on October 26, 1917, by local members of the United Commercial Travelers. It was a Mardi Gras and drew visitors from most of the surrounding towns.

At 2 o'clock there was a parade in which the children of the city were featured, which was headed by members of the U. C. T. organization and which included in the line five bands. At the reviewing stand, when the procession disbanded there, Clarence E. Granger, editor of The Times Recorder, formally opened the Mardi

Gras with an admirable address. Vaudeville acts followed. In the evening the adults fell in line, thousands of them, and many wore masks.

On November 6 Muskingum County voted on the question of prohibition and almost duplicated the results recorded two years before. The city's vote for the amendment was 2,636 and the remainder of the county cast 4,013 votes in its favor. The nay vote was, by the city, 3,508; by the outside sections, 2,351. The majority for prohibition was 790.

CHAPTER CI

PLANNED TO PUT $120,000 INTO MARKET HOUSE BUT CUT IT TO $15,000

THEN D. J. RICHARDS STOPPED PROCEEDINGS WITH INJUNCTION—TWENTY WELLS DRILLED ON HAGUE FARM—PUTNAM POTTERY BURNS—W. B. COSGRAVE ANSWERS DEATH'S CALL—FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, IN NEW HOME.

Although Zanesville's Market House was half destroyed by fire in 1912, the question of replacing it with a new structure remained undecided in 1917. Recent chapters have shown the ebb and flow of official sentiment on that question.

This sentiment reached flood tide when the City Council authorized the service director to have plans prepared for two separate buildings, one a city hall, to be located on the site of the old building, the other a market house, to occupy a site just North of the city hall.

Service Director W. W. Roach carried out the council's orders. Plans were prepared, drawings were made and the latter were duly reproduced by local newspapers. The picture of the two buildings made a brave showing. To look at it now is to wish that the hall and market house had been put on the ground along Market Street instead of merely on paper. It was estimated that they would cost about $120,000.

A COMPLETE TURNOVER

Afterwards a radical change took place in the councilmanic mind. From a willingness to spend $120,000 the solons dropped to a decision not to build but to repair. We shall not pause to show how they came to turn this somersault, but will go straight to what happened.

Action took the form of a contract entered into with W. C. Handschy & Son to make the old building habitable. He was to veneer with terra cotta brick the disgraceful old walls and roof the building in Spanish style. The Handschy bid called for the expenditure of $15,171. It had been submitted in October, 1916, and held up until now by an initiative petition.

Council had overcome this in some way, only to meet an obstacle which at length proved insurmountable. That obstacle arose on February 28, 1917, when David J. Richards, well known citizen and taxpayer, secured an injunction against the repair of the old market house. In due time this action went into the higher courts and the city lost. So it came about that our existing market house was erected.

BUT THIS IS BETTER

But if Zanesville had made no progress in the market house matter, something better could be said of the status of the pure water question. After halting between two opinions for years council had in 1916 gone ahead with the sinking of wells on the Hague farm, North of the city.

On February 9, 1917, it was announced that work on twenty wells had been completed and that soon these would be pumped night and day in order to make bacteriological tests. Consulting Engineer Kommer said in this connection:

"The wells will be good for 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 gallons of water a day." He added that the sand and gravel beds drilled through were uniform in character, rock having been encountered at but one spot; and he hoped to be pumping from the wells into the mains by September. Progress in park making also had gone on. A few months before this time The Times Recorder had said:

"McIntire park, it is agreed, is the most beautiful spot in this city. It has an area of 12½ acres and its wealth of trees, shrubbery, winding roads, walks, an artificial lake and long stretches of smooth grass are very pleasing to the eye. The McIntire playgrounds are well patronized every day. There is plenty of amusement for all the children. On the playground there is also a swimming pool which draws boys and girls from all sections of the city."

PUTNAM POTTERY BURNS

Another Zanesville Pottery was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1917. It was located at Muskingum Avenue and Harrison Street and was owned by the Roseville Pottery Co. The fire occurred on July 6 and destroyed property estimated to be worth about $20,000. There was a partial insurance.

The blaze began in the boiler room and in a few minutes it enveloped the whole of the two-story frame. At the end of an hour only the kilns and a wareroom were left. Seventy-five operatives were thrown out of work. G. F. Young, the principal owner, stated that his company had been about to abandon the plant and would not rebuild.

W. B. COSGRAVE DIES

The subject of this sketch passed away in the family home on South Seventh Street on September 20, 1917, after a brief illness in which heart trouble figured. Mr. Cosgrave was born in Cosgrave Hall, near Bellefonte, Pa., on April 15, 1848. At an early age he became a resident of Cumberland, Guernsey County, Ohio, where he was for a while a clerk in a general store. While still a boy, during the Civil war, he served as a page in the Ohio Legislature. In due time he went on the road as a salesman and later went into the retail hardware business as proprietor.

Removing from Cumberland to Cambridge he became a wholesale grocer. In 1885 he came to Zanesville and entered into partnership with W. W. Harper, the

wholesale grocer, the firm name being Harper & Cosgrave. This partnership was dissolved in 1897.

Mr. Cosgrave then organized the Mercantile Co., a wholesale grocery concern, and the Cosgrave Shoe Co., also wholesalers. He was president of the Union National Bank for several years and a director in several corporations which had received his financial support. He was elected to the Legislature on the democratic ticket and served one term.

From the beginning of his career as a merchant William B. Cosgrave was uniformly successful. He was a man of clear vision, sound judgment and high character. After settling permanently in Zanesville he became a strong factor in the city's welfare and growth.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

The Times Recorder of November 3, 1917, announced that on the morrow the First Church of Christ, Scientist, would occupy the congregation's new home on South Seventh Street, which had been thoroughly remodeled. The property and improvements were stated to have cost $12,000. The word beautiful was applied to the newly improved interior.

The nucleus of this church met first in the Richards Block in 1900. The society was organized in 1905 and the church took out its charter in 1914. It had met in several places prior to 1917—in the Scott home, North Sixth Street, in the Schultz Opera Block and in the Monumental Building.

CHAPTER CII

RED CROSS SATURDAY A RED LETTER DAY IN ZANESVILLE'S HISTORY

FIVE THOUSAND WOMEN IN WHITE PARADE CITY STREETS—LATER A FAREWELL WAS SAID TO 258 SELECTS—FOREIGN BORN CITIZENS CELEBRATE FOURTH OF JULY.

Red Cross Saturday, which fell on May 18, 1918, was in several outstanding features one of the most memorable days in all Zanesville's history. On that day the women of the county launched a campaign to raise in Muskingum County $58,000 for Red Cross war purposes that sum having been named by the national organization as this county's quota. The day was not devoted to seeking pledges; the demonstration was planned as a stop, look, listen command and as such it was a phenomenal success.

With Mrs. O. N. Townsend at its head, a local organization of patriotic women worked out most of the details of the day's parade. The members of their sex throughout the county responded promptly and whole-heartedly, while the men thereof as freely did what was asked of them.

On this Red Cross Saturday 5,000 women graced the procession which marched East on Market Street to Greenwood Avenue and thence down Main Street to Third. Of these, 600 came from the out-of-town districts. These thousands marched eight abreast, keeping in line and waving banners and flags.

PLACES OF HONOR

There were women on foot and on horseback, women color bearers and women auto drivers. Over 150 autos were in line and in certain of these rode wives, mothers and sisters of the boys doing military service. These women numbered 100 and in the parade 200 others of the same class marched afoot. School girls to the number of 240 marched in a formation representing the Stars and Stripes. There were many striking floats.

The grand marshal was Capt. W. V. H. Black. A platoon of the city police led the procession and five bands set the marching pace with their stirring tunes. The long column was reviewed by the Hon. H. C. VanVoorhis, chairman of Muskingum County's Red Cross chapter, by members of the chapter's executive committee and by representatives of the local press. The stand upon which the reviewers stood had been erected on the Main Street side of the courthouse esplanade.

A MATCHLESS COLUMN

As the women's column swung into Main Street at Ninth, it presented a never-to-be-forgotten spectacle. Stepping briskly forward eight abreast, and dressed in white, the marchers moved down Main Street between sidewalks densely packed with continually applauding spectators held back of the curbs by ropes stretched along either side of the street.

On the following day the Times Recorder spoke of the parade as the first of its kind since 1874, when crusaders of the women's temperance movement demonstrated on the city streets. It did not say how many were in line on that day, nor does the writer remember the number, but it is certain that no local fair sex demonstration has ever equaled that which occurred on Red Cross Saturday, in 1918.

It had all the influence upon public sentiment that its planners had hoped for. By May 23 the city had pledged $35,600 in behalf of the Red Cross, $600 more than its quota. County districts had pledged $10,353 in the effort to cover a quota of $13,000. It was announced that a more thorough canvass would soon secure the several hundred dollars needed. By May 28, the county had pledged $64,010, over $6,000 ahead of the amount called for.

GOODBY SELECTS

Red Cross Saturday was followed in a little more than a month by what might be called Selects Monday and while differing from the first day in most features, the impressiveness of the second equaled that of the first and both successes had their source in thoroughgoing patriotism.

When it was found that 258 of the county's draftees were to leave for Camp Sherman on Monday, June 24, Zanesville began preparations for a farewell. The plans were carried out with every provision for striking results.

These boys came from every part of Zanesville, and from all over the county and with them to the heart of the city that morning came relatives and friends amounting to a multitude. The roll was called in the courthouse and nearly all of the 258 were there to answer to their names.

This being over (about 10 o'clock), the young fellows filed out of the courthouse and stood on the esplanade. There Mayor D. J. Evans introduced Rev. H. E. Porter, whose invocation followed.

HALF A HUNDRED VOICES

A chorus of fine voices which C. M. Mock had trained for the occasion, sang "America," and then Rev. Hugh Wayt, pastor of the First Church of Christ, voiced the county's farewell, as the selects stood before him on the esplanade. The words were worthy of the occasion.

Then came the Star Spangled Banner, which the chorus sang with telling effect. As the train was leaving at noon the selects prepared to march to the station. The

formation of the column was a difficult matter, for the esplanade and the streets around it were packed with men, women and children.

At length the draftees moved with a large escort of citizens. The march led out Fourth to Market, to Seventh, to Main, down Main to Third. At the home of the Eagles on Third Street the boys halted to hear a spirited farewell address, delivered by Sherman M. Granger.

Proceeding thence to the station the soldiers were treated to the final farewells. All of them bore away concrete tokens of the affection and good will of relatives and friends. Generosity had done its best toward them in many and varied forms.

The Young Men's Christian Association did not forget these young soldiers after saying goodbye. Secretary S. D. Snedeker and Trustees J. T. Miller and A. T. Baker boarded the train and stayed with them at Chillicothe long enough to do what lay in their power to make the camp life what it should be.

A NEW KIND OF FOURTH

The next demonstration came July 4, and it concluded a new feature which the state of war was responsible for—an object lesson in patriotism for Zanesville's foreign born population. In the morning there was a flag-raising at Grant park, in Putnam, with Rev. W. L. Whallon as the speaker. This was followed by a parade.

The afternoon celebration took place on the Fair grounds and the eloquent Archdeacon J. H. Dodshon spoke there. Zanesville's Austrians, Roumanians, Russians, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Syrians, etc., responded fully to the central idea of the demonstration and gave every proof of their allegiance to this land of their adoption.

BEGINNING OF THE END

Meanwhile, the half-year had been marked by new evidences of the effects of the war upon local life and effort. President Wilson had fixed the price of wheat at $2.28 a bushel, which meant higher priced bread; Boy Scouts and children of the schools were selling War Savings Stamps for Uncle Sam; citizens were flocking to Chillicothe's Camp Sherman every Sunday to see the local boys that were there; the government was curtailing the output of beer in order to save grain for the army; demonstrations of war-time cooking were going on at Grace Church; the churches were using their organization to promote Red Cross work and the sale of war stamps and Liberty bonds.

And in July all such efforts were being carried on with new vigor and hopefulness, far the latest news from the seat of war was the best news emanating therefrom since the first battle of the Marne had been fought. The Germans were not exactly on their last legs, but the legs they were on had begun to wobble.

Foch was hurling the allied armies against the Western and Southern sides of the great wedge the Germans had driven as far as the Marne in the direction of Paris. His success was so great that for a time it appeared that he would bag a

hundred thousand men or more of the foe before they could reach safety points above the Aisne. At any rate, the beginning of the end had come. And the American soldiers had played a large part in the latest successes.

CHAPTER CIII

ZANESVILLE HAD A GRAND AND GLORIOUS TIME ARMISTICE DAY

CLOSE OF THE WAR MADE ALL CLASSES HAPPY—IT HAD BEEN A YEAR OF STRAIN—BUT MUSKINGUM HAD BOUGHT LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR STAMPS BEYOND THE QUOTA MARKS—DR. J. G. F. HOLSTON PASSED AWAY SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.

The World War armistice was signed at 5 o'clock Monday morning, November 11, 1918, French time, and hostilities ceased at 11 a.m., Washington time. The news reached Zanesville at 4 a. m. and was promptly passed around.

Immediately factory whistles announced the event and soon the church bells were ringing. At 5:30 an impromptu parade began on the down-town streets. Citizens hurriedly dressed and fell into line. The Armco band led this noisy, irregular column at first, but later in the morning the old Seventh Regiment band was on the march with it.

The demonstration grew momentarily in magnitude and intensity. The marching lasted all morning, as it had begun, minus organization. In the column were clown bands, drum corps and divers and sundry sound makers, including tin pans tied to automobiles and dragged over the streets. A cannon on Putnam Hill roared at frequent intervals.

The Elks turned out in a body. Many factories were represented by their operatives. Women marched with the men, some of them being war workers dressed in bloomers or overalls. Hundreds of children swelled the size of the column. This parade lasted all morning.

TOOK A DAY OFF

By noon most customary activities were suspended; stores and shops were closed for the day, the schools had been dismissed. Father Zane declared the day a holiday and plunged into new and noisier forms of jollification in the afternoon.

The Signal of the 12th described the celebration of the night before as a "monster parade" made up of "thousands of people" in which there were "bands and drum corps galore." The Boy Scouts cleared Main Street for the parade. In the line was a section of colored men, made up of members of local fraternal bodies and led by Moorehead's band.

This was Zanesville's second celebration of Armistice Day. The first had occurred on November 7, when a report came over the wires that Germany and the Allies had signed armistice papers that day. All over the city whistles sounded and

bells pealed, flags appeared at windows and on the streets. In the evening there was a parade whose noise matched its size. Next day it was found that Zanesville and cities all over the land had been too quick on the trigger. The armistice had not been signed on the seventh. A news giver in France had been mistaken — had anticipated the momentous event by four days.

A NATURAL REACTION

It is not to be wondered at that this community was over-wrought on Armistice Day. The strain had been great during the year. Hundreds of its sons had been sent to camp and battlefield with the certainty that many would never return, sacrifices had been made to enable the government to carry on; the shadow of possible defeat had been encountered on many days when ominous news had come from France and Belgium; the cost of living had mounted higher and higher. It may not be amiss to review some of the factors that had been responsible for the years' changes.

Efforts put forth to sell Liberty Bonds and War Saving Stamps and to raise Red Cross funds had been redoubled. A Liberty minstrel troupe was organized with local talent. About two score citizens of both sexes gave their time for days to the work of selling the Thrift Stamps. They went to Dresden, Roseville and other towns in the county and gave clever performances in order to draw crowds that the speakers of the band might appeal to them in behalf of the stamps. Many thousands of dollars went into Uncle Sam's war chest.

WAR'S INCONVENIENCES

The higher cost of travel, duly realized in June, when the steam roads raised their rates to three cents a mile; the difficulty of moving shipments of merchandise when freight embargoes went into force; the checks in production, when labor became scarce; the problems of fuel supplies, when the use of coal for some forms of electrical service was interdicted, all added to war's inconveniences.

The bond and stamp campaigns had won marked results. In each case the quota had been exceeded. On August 17, W. J. Atwell, county chairman of the stamp-selling organization, announced that Muskingum had bought certificates in the sum of $1,007,689, and stood eleventh in the list of Ohio's eighty-eight counties. On October 21, W. P. Sharer, chairman of the organization engaged in selling the Fourth Liberty Bonds announced sales to a total of $2,700,000. The quota was $2,627,000. A number of departures of selects had taken place under circumstances revealing the county's undiminished interest in her boys that were to be made into soldiers.

DEATH OF DR. HOLSTON

This event occurred on the afternoon of September 26, 1918, at the family home on South Street. Doctor Holston's illness had lasted about seven weeks and had taken the form of a general breakdown.

John George Frederick Holston (second) was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, on April 14, 1845, but became a resident of Zanesville at an early age, beginning his education in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he enlisted for service in the Civil War as a medical cadet and served during four years as such, and as hospital steward.

For a time he had charge of the Overton Hospital, at Memphis, Tenn., a high honor for one so young, Overton being one of Uncle Sam's largest Civil War hospitals. At the close of the war he entered Claverick Military School, at Ossing-on-the-Hudson. Later he studied at the University of Michigan. His degree of M.D. was received at Jefferson College, Philadelphia. This was on March 9, 1867.

TO ZANESVILLE FOR GOOD

The young physician began his practice at Philadelphia, but when his father, Dr. J. G. F. Holston, left Zanesville, at the call of President Grant, to become White House physician, the subject of this sketch came to Zanesville to take over the father's practice.

He loved his work and devoted all his strong mental and physical powers to it. In the early years of his practice it was a common thing for him to mount his horse early in the morning and ride the whole day through country districts, ministering to his patients.

Surgery early attracted his attention and he became exceedingly skillful in that branch of practice, earning a state wide, as well as a local reputation as a wielder of the knife. He made many changes in the surgical instruments of the day, changes that have stood the test of time.

His practice as physician and surgeon grew to great proportions in Zanesville and Southeastern Ohio and it lasted almost a half-century. His patients learned to have full faith in his skill and many who were unable to pay found he was a lenient and kindhearted creditor.

He had much to do with the rise and growth of Bethesda Hospital, giving freely of his time to the institution and aiding in its equipment with his private funds. At one time he was Surgeon General of Ohio. He was also one of three examining physicians who passed upon the fitness of 20,000 men at Camp Bushnell, during the Spanish-American War. Dr. Holston was a Mason and a Pythian.

His father, Dr. John George Frederick Holston (First) was lieutenant colonel and medical director on General Grant's staff.

CHAPTER CIV

BRUSH-McCOY POTTERY GOES UP IN SMOKE

THE LOSS REACHED $100,000—WELL WATER SYSTEM, COMPLETED AT LAST, COST $428,000—PIKE PAVED, ZANESVILLE TO NEW CONCORD—Y. W. C. A. BUYS IRVINE PROPERTY—OLD MARKET HOUSE RAZED—THREE BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES.

Soon after 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Nov. 9, 1918, fire broke out in a kiln shed belonging to the Brush-McCoy pottery, located in West Brighton, just west of Chap's Run, and practically destroyed the plant, whose value, together with stock on hand, was at the time placed at $100,000. Only the office and wareroom remained. They had been saved by a fire wall. The fire continued to burn until 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

The building was a two-story brick. The officers were W. R. Baker, president; William M. Bateman, vice president; George H. Stewart, treasurer, and George S. Brush, general manager. Ninety-six operators were thrown out of employment. The plant was not rebuilt. The corporation continued in existence with offices at Zanesville and manufacturing plant at Roseville.

Another pottery fire had preceeded this. On October 3, at White Cottage, the Stine plant was almost destroyed. The employment of thirty operatives was affected.

WELL WATER AT LAST

At last on August 1, 1918, the city had unmistakable evidence that the water question definitely had been settled. When the people drew water from their faucets at that time they found it cooler and clearer than it had been during the summer. The reason was that the Hague farm wells were being drawn upon. The pump at the new pumping station was at work.

On August 16, the Times Recorder printed a history of the campaign in behalf of an improved water supply which had been written by Karl S. Dixon, now manager of the Zanesville Chamber of Commerce and then a member of the local committee, which had favored the well system. Mr. Dixon, after going over the ground thoroughly, stated that Special Engineer Kommer had estimated the cost of sinking twenty wells and of providing a plant to get their water into the mains, at $320,000. Instead of this, the cost to date had been $407,364. Adding the engineer's charges, the grand total was $428,332.17. The sum was pronounced far greater than well advocates had estimated, but the plant was pronounced modern in all particulars and the largest well plant in America using the air-lift system.

By November it was apparently settled that the state would not press objec-

tions previously made to the use of wells. On the thirteenth of that month a communication came from W. H. Dittoe, state engineer, stating that the "construction and machinery of the new well water plant was satisfactory and capable of doing the work," but declaring that the air lift system was faulty. He added that under the contract the city would have recourse. Thus the water question was closed. It has not been reopened since, and there is no sign of a reopening.

NEW NATIONAL ROAD

An important event of the year was the continued rehabilitation of the National Road. Work had gone forward on this highway between Zanesville and Columbus but preparations for the section just east of the city had lagged. By June, however, the laborers were busy, among them 307 prisoners from the Ohio penitentiary. Zanesville brick formed the surface and Zanesville contractors, the Dunzweiler and the Adams construction companies, did the work.

The beginning was made on March 23, and the work was completed to New Concord on October 18. Rufus C. Burton, of Zanesville, represented the state as general superintendent, and County Engineer Ralph S. Strait and his deputy, A. T. Connor, represented Muskingum County. The undertaking was so promptly handled and results were so satisfactory to all concerned that Governor James M. Cox and a large company of other state officials came down to view the new road.

The visit was made on October 22. After a luncheon at the Clarendon the party left for the S-bridge near New Concord, where Governor Cox laid the last brick, after the Muskingum College Glee Club had rendered a song and brief ceremonies had been conducted. This stretch of highway has, by good judges, been pronounced one of the best pieces of hardsurfaced roads in the country.

Y. W. C. A. GROWING

It was in 1918 that Zanesville's Young Women's Christian Association rose to new strength and influence. Having purchased the John Hoge home on North Sixth Street, the association organized a drive to secure funds necessary for maintenance and for expanding opportunities. On March 3, total subscriptions reached the sum of $15,000 and at about this time the association purchased the Irvine property, located next to the Hoge residence, on the north. Here the Y. W. C. A. has extended its work in many directions and here a modern and handsome Y. W. C. A. home is now being erected, which will occupy the two lots it owns.

RAZING OLD MARKET HOUSE

And at last Zanesville took active steps to secure a new market house. Workmen began to raze the old building on June 4 and Taylor and Linn were awarded a contract to erect a new one. Private parties under the leadership of Alonzo W. Evans had secured quarters at the northeast corner of Market and Third streets

for a temporary market and work to make the building suitable for the purpose was under way. Here markets were held until the new market house was completed. Zanesville at this time was about to have a new armory. The state had contracted with S. H. Plato, of Marion, Ind., to build it on the old school lot on Elberon Avenue.

Y. W. C. A.'s NEW HOME, ZANESVILLE

Under construction fall of 1926. Will cost $150,000. Located on North Sixth Street. Is modern in all respects.

CHAPTER CV

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL A GREAT LOCAL EVENT OF FEBRUARY 9, 1919

MEMORIAL HALL PACKED TO CAPACITY—ZANESVILLE GAVE ROYAL WELCOME TO REGIMENT FROM OVERSEAS—CAPTAIN A. P. STULTS PASSES AWAY—PILGRIM CHURCH OBSERVES CENTENARY—COUNTY BUYS VICTORY BONDS—COMMUNITY SPIRIT ON WEST SIDE AND IN PUTNAM.

Former President Theodore Roosevelt died on January 6, 1919, and Zanesville marked the event with suitable ceremonies on February 9, the day set for the congressional memorial and the day chosen for memorial observance by many other American cities.

The local ceremonies began in Memorial Hall at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, on the 9th, and were witnessed by a throng that had filled the hall long before the appointed hour. The auditorium had been draped and on the stage were potted plants, flags and banners and a portrait of the late president hung from the wall above the stage.

A chorus of 100 voices which had been trained by C. M. Mock and an orchestra of twelve pieces, occupied the stage and rendered music appropriate to the occasion. In the central part of the hall sat veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American and soldiers of the World war, seats having been reserved for these groups. On the stage were members of the Zanesville Ministerial Association, the speakers of the day and chairmen of the committees which had been charged with the work of preparation. Dr. J. C. Crossland presided. The invocation was delivered by Rev. W. L. Whallon, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church.

A HYMN AND TRIBUTES

The choir then sang Roosevelt's favorite hymn, "How Firm a Foundation," and this was followed by an earnest and eloquent eulogy delivered by Attorney George K. Browning. The next tribute was paid by Municipal Judge M. M. Oshe, after which came a song rendered by the South Zanesville quartet.

The eulogy delivered by Dr. A. M. Thomas, of the Union Baptist Church, gave

eloquent voice to the sentiments of the colored race toward Roosevelt and the musical touch came into play again with the singing of "Lead Kindly Light," by the great choir.

Other addresses of a high order of merit were delivered by Professor F. C. Kirkendall, superintendent of the Zanesville schools, and by Dr. Herbert Scott, pastor of Grace M. E. Church. The singing of "Nearer My God to Thee" closed the afternoon's program and when Rev. Hugh Wayt of the First Church of Christ dismissed the great assemblage with the benediction, its members filed out of the hall with the feeling that new lessons in patriotism and high citizenship had been learned within its walls.

WELCOMED THE 145th

Two months later the love of country which had been so profoundly touched in Memorial Hall, was stirred to its depths in a much more demonstrative fashion when the 145th Regiment of the Thirty-seventh Division of the overseas army paid Zanesville a day's visit while enroute to Camp Sherman from the Atlantic coast. Many Zanesville, Muskingum County and Southeastern Ohio boys were in this regiment and the community had for weeks been promised an opportunity to give the regiment a welcome.

The latter rolled in, about 1,500 strong, early in the morning of Friday, April 11, 1919, and received a royal reception. Many of the Zanesville boys hastened to their respective homes and ate breakfast at the family table.

At 10 A. M. the regiment paraded the streets, headed by Col. F. S. VanGorder and staff, and then there was a demonstration from the assembled throngs rarely equaled in Zanesville history. In platoon formation the regiment marched over the principal streets.

When this was over the boys were treated to a choice buffet luncheon in the market house, where the best of foods were passed over to them and where each one received a package of cigarets. The hosts went to the limit as to quantity and quality.

The enthusiasm of the welcome was due not only to the regiment's Muskingum County membership, but also to the fact that it had seen real service overseas and had acquitted itself well. The regiment left in the evening for Chillicothe, via Marietta, expecting soon to be demobilized at Camp Sherman.

CAPT. A. P. STULTS

The death of this well known citizen occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fred A. Mote, in Marshall, Tex., on January 18, 1919. Andrew P. Stults was born in Lyttlesburg, Meigs Township, this county, on September 22, 1834. His father, Marshall Stults, removed thence to Zanesville, with his family, when Andrew was eleven years old. Young Stults obtained his early education in Zanesville's private schools. He learned the cigar-maker's trade, but did not follow it, taking up

steamboating instead—on the Muskingum. He was clerk for a time on the Emma Graham.

Early in the Civil war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I., and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out as regimental quartermaster, with the rank of captain. It was a patriotic family, as his father and four brothers fought in the Union ranks.

After the close of the war Captain Stults became local agent for Muskingum River packets. In 1872 he was elected county auditor and filled the office during two terms. He represented Ohio at the Chicago World's Fair and the New Orleans Exposition. He was for a while extensively engaged in taking contracts for the construction of bridges and these activities covered a wide territory.

Captain Stults was an active member of Hazlett post and the Pioneer and Historical Society of Muskingum County. With other comrades of the post he brought the old Moxahala Avenue cemetery out of a state of utter neglect and restored it so skillfully that it was no longer an eyesore but became an attractive spot. It was a great public service and rendered without compensation.

Captain Stults had gone to Texas to spend the winter there. His remains were brought to Zanesville for interment.

PILGRIM'S BUSY WEEK

The centenary of the Pilgrim Evangelical Church was celebrated with services, beginning Sunday, May 11, 1919, and ending on the following Thursday. Three services were held on opening day, with addresses by Rev. G. A. Kienle, of Mansfield, Ohio; Harvey C. Smith, Ohio's Secretary of State, and Rev. O. C. Haas, of Detroit. The dedication of the new church organ was carried out under the direction of the church's pastor, Rev. R. R. Fillbrandt.

VICTORY FOR THE VICTORIES

When the general government found it necessary to launch the fifth or Victory war loan Muskingum County's quota was set at $1,850,000. The opening of the local campaign occurred in Memorial Hall on the evening of April 21, 1919. In the presence of a throng that filled the hall, representatives of the allies made eloquent appeals for Muskingum's aid.

The response was less prompt than was expected in the light of the county's record as a bond-buyer beyond her quota during the war. Germany having ceased to menace the interests of America, it at first seemed that the community did not see the need for such sums as the government had called for. Appeal followed appeal in large display advertisements in local newspapers and these convinced readers where their duty lay. On May 13, it was announced that the county had bought its quota of bonds and gone beyond the same in the sum of $96,500. C. W. McShane was custodian of the funds.

FOR THE COMMUNITY

We find in the Zanesville newspapers of May 20, 1919, reference to a movement which had been previously launched in the old Seventh Ward and had been followed up in the old Ninth Ward, or Putnam.

The organization back of the first movement was known as the West Side Chautauqua Association. Its central object was to furnish the West Side with clean, educative, pleasing community entertainment at suitable intervals on summer evenings. The spot chosen for these entertainments was the Garfield school lot.

The West side took kindly to the music, recitations and other attractions, put on without money and without price and the very large audience from West side sources was swelled by hundreds who drove to the grounds from all parts of the city.

IT GRIPPED PUTNAM

This community idea quickly appealed to the people of Putnam and they adopted it. During the winter and spring of 1918-1919 the Putnam Amusement Association had, without charge for admission, entertained Putnam folk with much the same class of attractions as had been presented on the West side. These were indoor offerings. The last of them for the season was held on May 19 and the organization was preparing for outdoor programs. These were to be held in the summer theatre, which had been located in the little park back of the hose house and whose construction was almost completed.

Anticipating the history of the summer's activities it may be said that the Putnam Association has given annually since 1918, a remarkable exhibition of the value of the community spirit. The summer theatre has grown and the association's programs have passed much beyond the original purpose. Every year some notable community event has been staged in Putnam. The home coming idea has received special attention and has worked out with gratifying results.

STEPHEN MILL PRESIDENT

Organization came November 18, 1918. Thomas Getter was the temporary chairman, S. T. Price, temporary secretary. A name was chosen, The Putnam Amusement Association. Short, snappy, strong talks were given by Messrs. Shaw, Mill, Wilson, Getter, Peters and others. Mr. Shaw was unanimously chosen president. He vetoed the choice, while promising enthusiastic support.

"Our president should be a young man," he said. And then he nominated Stephen Mill. The latter was elected president; Thomas Getter became vice president, and S. T. Price, secretary treasurer. An executive committee, J. B. Wilson, Wm. S. Coulson and James W. Knapp completed the official list.

The meeting adopted a constitution and by-laws, drawn by Mr. Shaw.

Music came first in the plans launched. Miss Edith Duncan organized an orchestra, the fine work of which carried the enterprise along with new momentum monthly. The next thing was to "hire a hall" and the Odd Fellows' Hall on Put-

nam Avenue was secured and thrown open for the first entertainment—in December. There was an overflow and no entertainment ready for it. The association wanted to adopt a "Putnam flower" and at a memorable gathering the beautiful scarlet salvia was chosen.

A THEATRE—THE REAL THING

The association conceded that no way seemed open to get a larger Putnam hall for those overflowing winter gatherings, but its officials declined to let any part of Putnam go hungry for entertainment in summer. Their eyes turned toward Madison Park. Why not set up a summer theatre there? In February of 1919 a committee was ordered "to see about it," with Frank L. Israel as chairman. It was no swivel-chair committee. The committee planned and the association said "Go ahead." A building, 20 by 40, with a stage 24 by 20, with four dressing rooms, went up. There were wings, decorated curtains, an orchestra pit, and electric lights. Seats for several thousand people were prepared for use in Madison Park.

Mr. Israel furnished the lumber at cost and he and his co-workers did the work without the cost of a dollar to the association.

CHAPTER CVI

LAST WEEK OF LIQUOR SELLING WAS A BUSY ONE IN ZANESVILLE

TEN OUT OF 47 SALOONS TURNED INTO LUNCH ROOMS AND SOFT DRINK PLACES—FREE BAND CONCERTS BEGAN JUNE, 1919—GROUND BROKEN FOR NEW Y. M. C. A. HOME.

Local newspapers of the last days of May, 1919, carried columns of matter dealing with the sale of intoxicants during the last week of licensed saloons. Ohio had gone dry under the prohibition amendment to the state constitution which was adopted November 4, 1918, and would have been dry without this on January 16, 1920, under the act passed by Congress on December 17, 1917, submitting the prohibition constitutional amendment to the states of the Union, which amendment had by May 20, 1919, been ratified by forty-five of the forty-eight states.

With prohibition thus apparently clinched, lovers of intoxicants and those who felt it necessary to have liquors on hand for medicinal purposes, quickened their efforts to lay in supplies at the beginning of the last week of legalized traffic. Under the terms of the state amendment sales were to cease at midnight on Monday, May 26.

All but two Zanesville saloons had sold out their stocks by Saturday midnight, so there were none to be emptied into the sewers. Two saloonists had paid $300 each for licenses permitting them to close out stocks on Monday, until midnight.

A SORRY SIGHT

Their trade on that day was said to have totalled $10,000. One of these dealers employed thirty bartenders and salesmen to handle the day's sales. Three carloads of beer were sold. A local newspaper told what happened at that dealer's place. It was not a pretty story, but an account of the local death of license would not have been complete without it. We quote:

"Down the alley at the side of the Riley place drunks were sprawling on the pavement, on barrels, on boxes and on fire escapes * * * An emergency hospital was opened upstairs over the saloon. When they (the drunks) could no longer navigate they were carried upstairs by two huskies and put to bed."

The same newspaper described the local sale of intoxicants during the five days which preceded the final Monday—told how buyers took satchels, suitcases, baskets, etc., to the saloons empty and carried them back home filled with bottles and jugs of whiskey, wines, beers, etc., and how autos were used in the same way. Fearing

that disorder might feature that last week, extra police service was provided, but the end came without breaks. Forty-seven local saloons closed their doors. Nineteen drunks had a hearing in Sunday morning's police court, the number substantially corresponding with the usual Saturday night arrests.

"No leaks were discovered Tuesday in the prohibition lid and no drunks visible Tuesday on the streets or in the police court," was a newspaper announcement on Wednesday. Ten of the forty-seven saloons had opened up on Tuesday as soft drink and lunch "parlors"; the remainder had gone out of business.

MEMORIAL DAY

The 1919 celebration was marked with great fervor. The World war had stirred new depths of patriotism. The call for flowers was responded to generously. With the heroes of five wars to pay tribute to the occasion was unusual and the county rose to it adequately. At Woodlawn and Greenwood cemeteries in Zanesville impressive musical and oratorical services were held, while New Concord, Dresden, Roseville, Philo, Frazeysburg and Cannelville held stirring ceremonies of their own.

FREE BAND CONCERTS

Had Zanesville continued throughout the second decade of the Twentieth century the indifference toward the city park idea that had marked its legislation in earlier years, the free concerts which were inaugurated in the summer of 1919, which have been given each succeeding summer, as well as on certain winter evenings, and which will continue perhaps forever, would hardly have been launched.

Messrs. John Hoge and Eaton Drone would have seen little encouragement to provide summer music for Putnam Hill and McIntire Parks while they were mere groves and not likely to become anything better. By June 1, 1919, Mr. Hoge's $25,000 for free concerts had produced an available income and the first of these was set for Sunday afternoon, June 8. The income from Mr. Drone's donation of $30,000 for the same purpose was not yet in shape to be used.

It was at about this time that another provision of Mr. Hoge's will helped to produce good results. On the same Sunday which saw the beginning of band concerts there was the dedication of a church which Mr. Hoge had left $1,000 to—the Wesleyan Methodist, located on Park Street.

BROKE GROUND FOR NEW Y

On Monday, June 23, 1919, institutional Zanesville took a memorable step forward, when ground was broken for the magnificent Y. M. C. A. building, which now graces South Fifth Street. There was a parade with the Old Seventh Regiment band in the lead and Y workers, Boy Scouts and citizens in the ranks. Frederick Geiger, Jr., the then secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was chief marshal.

The addresses were by J. W. Pontius and A. L. Morris, general and assistant Y. M. C. A. secretaries, respectively, both of Columbus. The outstanding and most appropriate feature of the occasion was the throwing of the first shovelfuls of earth by William M. Bateman and William M. Shinnick, each of whom had inspired the city by giving $25,000 to the building fund. George S. Brush was master of ceremonies. The contract had been awarded to the Lorenz Contracting Co., of Moline, Ills.

CHAPTER CVII

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TURNED NEW LEAF IN 1919

RAN ROSTER UP TO 1163 AND RAISED DUES TO $25—NEW CONCORD VOTES $35,000 TO ACCOMPLISH MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP—MUSKINGUM COLLEGE BREAKS GROUND FOR $150,000 BUILDING—PUTNAM METHODISTS BUY CHURCH SITE—ADAMSVILLE BAPTISTS CELEBRATE CENTENNIAL —LOCAL COMMUNITY MOVEMENTS GROW.

It was in the year 1919 that Zanesville took a long step forward in the Chamber of Commerce field. Previously the city had been content with a chamber or a board of trade composed of 200 to 300 members, each of whom paid annual dues amounting to from $5 to $10.

This was thought to be too small a membership and in consequence, too small an income for effective work in a city of Zanesville's size. Other cities of like class were boasting of a Chamber of Commerce membership totaling 1,000 or more and secured on the basis of annual dues of $25 a member.

When this proposition was first presented many shook their heads at it. To enlist a thousand members on the basis of $25 a year seemed to be taking too much for granted, but when told of the plural membership feature of modern Chamber of Commerce development, the plan looked better to the doubters.

Would Zanesville's manufacturers, wholesalers, large retailers, bankers and similar wealthy operators take out Chamber of Commerce memberships for a number of their employes as well as for themselves, as was being done in other American cities? Assurances were given in the affirmative and it was determined to test the same.

LAME GUESSING

But with the usual Zanesville caution the campaign plan was laid for 800 members instead of a thousand. It was thought that if the city came forward with the former quota it would be doing very well indeed. We shall find presently how 1,163 memberships were secured.

The campaign was formulated in September by the directors of the then existing Chamber of Commerce and an executive committee of seven members. John Hemmer, president of the chamber, was added to the committee and made chairman of it. Fred Geiger, Jr., was secretary of the chamber.

Having called to their aid two representatives of the American City Bureau, a national organization experienced in the launching of campaigns in behalf of

Chamber of Commerce development, the local organization proceeded to lay plans for "Greater Zanesville's" greater Chamber of Commerce.

It was decided to put over 100 solicitors in the field. Messrs. Guy C. Fergus and A. F. Murphy were placed in command, each with the title of "Major," and under them were fourteen captains, each with a team of six men. The canvass won new members from the very first. The plural membership plan worked well.

INVITING ADVICE

A total of 510 memberships resulted from the first day's work and 275 from the next day's canvass. The "drive" ended on September 29, with a total of 1,163. This success did not go to the heads of the winners; instead of spending time in effortless rejoicing they proceeded to invite the new members to assume active participation in the Chamber's affairs.

Group meetings were held in different sections of the city and members were asked to attend these and offer suggestions and advice for the guidance of the directory. The meetings were well attended. The following are some of the objects that were considered desirable:

A union passenger station; overhead crossing at Main and Market streets; a community memorial building; the offering of suggestions to city council; elimination of Main Street loafers; increase of housing facilities; more and better parks; more and betters schools; improvement of city streets; a public comfort station; development of the community spirit; more publicity for Zanesville. Some of these were manifestly beyond the scope of accomplishment. A little later a new constitution and new by-laws were adopted and a new organization was affected. Of the 1,163 members, 812 voted the following citizens into the directorate: A. T. Baker, A. F. Murphy, H. H. Sturtevant, Perry Mark, W. O. Littick, John Hemmer, C. O. Stewart, Frank W. Davis, F. C. Kirkendall, Samuel Weber, Roy Vandevere, P. R. Brehmer, H. A. Sharpe, Rev. R. R. Fillbrandt.

These directors elected Charles O. Stewart (general manager of the Kearns-Gorsuch Bottle Co.), president of the new chamber; H. A. Sharpe (vice president and cashier of the Old Citizens National Bank), treasurer, and Arthur L. Bowers, secretary. Mr. Bowers was peculiarly qualified for the office in connection with whose performance most Chamber of Commerce work is done. For three years next preceding he had been general manager of the Burton-Townsend Co., and before that vice president of the Builders and Traders Exchange at Columbus.

GATH AND THE BOY SCOUTS

There was a revival of interest in this organization during the year 1919, after the appointment of Perry D. Gath as scout executive, which occurred on July 10, when he announced his purpose to put the scouts on an improved basis. That he succeeded, in part at least, was shown when in September he stated that as many as 300 of the boys were in active service.

NEW CONCORD ENTERPRISE

On July 18, the voters of this forward-moving corporation gave new evidence of their progressiveness by endorsing at the polls a proposition to issue bonds in the sum of $35,000 for the purchase of the local waterworks and electric light and power plant, then owned by the New Concord Water and Electric Co.

On September 8, on the Muskingum College campus, another exhibition of New Concord enterprise was given when ground was broken for the proposed administration building, to cost $150,000 and to mark the upward progress of this institution of learning.

ANOTHER NEW CHURCH

On August 2, 1919, the Methodists of Putnam disclosed evidences of their purpose to keep up with the church-building movement which for years had been active on the other side of the river, by purchasing for $3,010 the Smith homestead at the Northwest corner of Putnam Avenue and Pierce Street and by announcing their intention to erect thereon a $30,000 church edifice.

In connection with mention of the event The Times Recorder reminded its readers that this congregation's history went back to 1805 and that three ministers who had been pastors of the church, known for many years as the Moxahala Avenue M. E. Church, had became Methodist bishops, namely, Charles C. McCabe, Thomas Morris and Stephen Merrill; also that the famous Peter Cartwright had once been the church's pastor. Moxahala's Church roll in 1919 carried the names of 565 members and its pastor was Rev. R. G. Graham.

ADAMSVILLE CENTENNIAL

This was a church celebration which attracted much attention and gave great pleasure to the congregation and community. The ceremonies, which were held on the afternoon of Thursday, August 21, 1919, in the Adamsville Baptist Church, were in charge of Rev. H. E. Lewis, the pastor. Special music was rendered by the choir.

The principal address was delivered by Rev. Bunion Spencer, of Denison University, a grandson of the Rev. William Spencer, founder of the church (in August, 1819), and its first pastor. Rev. George Fisher of Zanesville also spoke.

TWO COMMUNITY MOVEMENTS

When Rev. Mr. Boyle of the First Congregational Church, gave up his pastorate in 1916, a group of his neighbors tendered him a farewell dinner at the Abington Avenue fire station. It was a very happy affair. When its promoters were able to see its details in perspective they found in it the community spirit as an outstanding feature. This realization amounted to a vision, an inspiration, and then they began to plan for public gatherings, based on the community idea. A

temporary stage was erected on the Garfield school lot, adjoining the Abington Avenue fire station.

In 1917 an association was formed, a permanent stage was erected and seats were provided. The first entertainment made its grand entry with a notable auto parade over the city streets. Ten or twelve other entertainments followed during the summer. A total of twenty-five thousand men, women and children manifested their satisfaction by attending the gatherings.

The 1918 series drew 50,000 spectators, and it ended in a blaze of glory when a grand mardi gras was put on. The season's features had been made notable by the addition of stage scenery and other stage accessories and by a stage enlargement.

The 1919 series broke all the records with a total attendance of 80,000, and a commensurate growth in the volume and character of the programs. The last number was a prodigious hit. The star feature was a street fair in which fourteen tents containing attractive exhibits figured strikingly. Admittance to these was obtained by the tender of a vegetable, a can of fruit or the like. At 8 P. M. red fire vividly lighted up the grounds, revealing a wonderful scene, as the band broke forth into music.

The grand finale left everybody happy and there was an after effect which made the ladies of the Day Nursery happy, for to them were donated several truck loads of vegetables, canned fruit, etc., the West Side Association's spoils of the evening.

OFFICIAL LIST

Steadily the programs and attendance expanded. From 4,000 to 6,000 pleased spectators were regularly on hand partaking of the musical, literary and scientific treats provided without price. During the war these gatherings brought out programs planned to help win the victory. During the time here covered the organization was officered as follows:

George S. Brush, president; Edward P. Wilking, vice president; W. L. Wilson, secretary and treasurer; committee chairmen, George H. Metzgar, finance; William M. Thompson, grounds; Cordova Handshy, stage; C. H. Webster, chorus; C. H. Denny, executive; Charles R. Paul, announcer of programs.

The light committee consisted of the force which manned the Abington Avenue fire station, Scott Power, Ernest Ogle, Joseph Hardin, Bert Collins.

CHAPTER CVIII

Y. M. C. A. CORNERSTONE LAID OCTOBER 12, 1919

OVER 3,000 MASONS IN THE LINE OF MARCH—IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES WITNESSED BY GREAT THRONG—HISTORY OF LOCAL ORGANIZATION PROVES THE VALUE OF ITS WORK—MANY OF CITY'S BEST MEN ASSOCIATED WITH ITS ACTIVITIES.

Before the year 1919 Zanesville members of the Young Men's Christian Association had made several attempts to build a home for the organization commensurate with its importance and worthy of the city. Now, at last, over $200,000 was pledged and work was going forward—the building was ready for cornerstone-laying ceremonies.

The ceremonies took place on Sunday, October 12, 1919, and were carried out by the Grand Lodge of Ohio Masons, assisted by thousands of the Zanesville and neighborhood brethren. The parade was pronounced to be a spectacular demonstration. It was viewed by many thousands of citizens and strangers and when it drew up in front of the site of the new building on South Fifth Street, its members and the spectators formed a multitude that surrounded the spot. In the line of march were 3,000 Blue Lodge Masons, 400 Knights Templar, representatives of 100 Ohio lodges, twenty-five Masons from neighboring states and one from Scotland.

MUSIC AND RITUAL

C. S. Hoskinson, of Zanesville, past grand master, acting as worshipful grand master and representing the Grand Lodge of Ohio, had charge of the impressive ceremonies and performed the actual work of laying the cornerstone. While the copper treasure box was being lowered into the stone the band softly played familiar Gospel hymns. At times during the ceremonies a Masonic double quartet sang choice selections, one of which was the Lord's Prayer.

The speakers were Dr. Andrew J. Timberman of Columbus and Past Grand Master Charles J. Pretzman. An impressive feature of the marching occured on Main Street when the six bands massed and, leading the Knights Templar, played "Onward Christian Soldiers." H. M. Highfield was marshal of the parade.

According to data gathered by W. J. Peoples, in anticipation of laying of the cornerstone, the local Y. M. C. A. organization existed as early as 1856 and was one of the earliest to be launched in the country.

In that year its home was in a building at Main Street and Court Alley, on whose site the Weber dry goods store now stands. Its officers were: E. E. Fill-

more, president; Dr. Howard Culbertson and George C. Eaton, vice presidents; M. M. Granger, secretary; A. Sampson, corresponding secretary; John Taylor, Jr., treasurer.

The second historical period dates from Nov. 13, 1867, which indicates that the organization's activities were suspended during, and for a year or two after, the Civil war. Its successive presidents during that period were: A. A. Guthrie, Dr. Thaddeus, A. Reamy, E. L. Kemp, H. G. O. Cary, E. R. Sullivan, J. D. Warner, Rev. R. S. James, T. F. Spangler, J. M. Bronson, L. M. Gray, Samuel W. Clark and Robert Fulton. During part of this period the association's rooms were on the second floor of the building at the Northwest corner of Main and Fifth streets; later, over the store-room so long occupied by Charles Brendel, and now occupied by the First National Bank.

FAMILIAR NAMES

The association's third historical period is said to have begun in the eighties and lasted until 1893. The names of the following trustees have been handed down as associated therewith: E. S. Grant, James M. Jones, Edwin P. Church, Louis F. Smith, A. W. Richards, William Kirk and John Derwacter. A Railway Y. M. C. A. was organized in 1892 by H. W. Booth, P. H. Barnes, F. B. Rutledge, F. S. Cary, B. D. Christy and William M. Bateman. At a later date this organization was absorbed by the Y. M. C. A. of today.

At the time of the laying of the cornerstone in 1919, Frank B. Rutledge was president of the association; J. T. Miller, vice president; C. H. Taylor, secretary and treasurer; R. F. Harris, office secretary, and the other trustees were H. H. Dreibelbis, Fred Winchell, W. B. Findeiss, George S. Brush, Guy C. Fergus, John M. Worstall, Rev. Hugh Wayt, A. T. Baker, C. F. Ribble, William M. Bateman, Eli A. Palmer, H. J. Knoedler and S. D. Snedeker.

A. T. BAKER'S BOOKLET

Besides the history of the association compiled by W. J. Peoples, there are interesting materials preserved by others. A. T. Baker, for instance, possesses a booklet of pocket size which bears upon its covers these words:

"1888-1889
"WANTED—YOUNG MEN
to Examine this Prospectus of the Young Men's Christian Association of Zanesville, Ohio."

On the inside of the cover the officers of that time are listed as follows:
President, A. W. Richards.
Vice president, A. P. Pinkerton.
Recording secretary, W. C. Fillmore.
General Secretary, Edmund H. Jones.

MASONIC TEMPLE

Contract was let to R. J. Evans & Co. who built it at a cost of $114,433. Cornerstone laid June 24, 1902; building dedicated June 24, 1903. New Zane Hotel on extreme left.

The names of the directors are: A. W. Richards, W. C. Fillmore, M. Churchill, William Kirk, L. F. Smith, Robert Fulton, J. F. Jones, A. T. Baker, A. P. Pinkerton, J. S. Derwacter, E. P. Church, E. S. Grant, J. T. Davis, T. F. Spangler, J. F. Orr.

The title page extends an invitation to "all self-respecting young men" to visit the Y's rooms at No. 51 North Fifth Street—the William H. Hurd homestead.

FREE PRIVILEGES

Page three urged young men to enjoy free of charge the association's reading room, with its sixty papers and periodicals; to consult the boarding house register if a home was needed; apply at its free employment bureau if a place to work was wanted. In this connection employers were appealed to in behalf of idle but deserving young men.

Continuing this story of privileges the booklet stated that members of the association would be able to profit by the gymnasium, the outing club, the baths, the parlor, the reception room, the games, the reading room, the lectures, evening classes, literary society, etc.

Of course the religious privileges were duly dwelt upon. Consecration meetings, young men's lectures, a conversational Bible class, a worker's training class and special meetings were enumerated as opportunities for spiritual growth.

A regular membership was described as costing $5 a year; sustaining membership $10; honorary membership $100.

The association was rather proud of its quarters. For example the booklet says:

"The finest, brightest and most cheerful room in our building is the member's parlor. Open day and evening and contains a fine brussels carpet, steel engravings, nicely upholstered furniture and an upright piano, none of which are too good for members and invited friends."

The reception room was "nicely furnished, with antique oak furniture," in which such games as checkers, chess, dominoes and crokinole could be enjoyed. Four members of the reception committee were expected to be on duty each evening to extend hospitality to members and invited friends.

GENEROUS READING PRIVILEGES

The reading room was open daily except Sunday, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. "A very pleasant room," says the booklet. "Nicely carpeted, well lighted and finely furnished."

Thirteen daily newspapers were on the files, including the Times Recorder, Signal and Courier. Many of the big cities were represented by the other ten dailies. Thirty-seven miscellaneous and weekly publications also awaited the visitor, while eight of the leading magazines were added to the collection.

A long list of receptions, lectures and other functions were scheduled to begin Oct. 16, 1898. One of these has a human-interest touch that deserves to be

quoted: "Thursday, November 29, Thanksgiving dinner to young men away from home."

On Tuesday, December 4, 1898, John J. Adams spoke on "Commercial Law"; two weeks later W. D. Lash's subject was "Alcohol"; on Christmas Day there was a dinner for young men away from home and on New Year's Day there was "open house."

Prof. Willis Townsend began the January lectures with "Natural Philosophy"; Col. Gilbert D. Munson lectured on "Political Economy," January 27; Rev. Thos. Clayton, on "Prehistoric Man," with illustrations, February 12; W. S. Bell, on "Elements of Business Success," March 5.

Then followed at suitable intervals Rev. J. C. Holliday (subject not given); "The Blood," Dr. J. G. F. Holston; a lecture (subject omitted) by Rev. Theodore Crowl; "The Eyes and Their Use and Abuse," Dr. H. Culbertson.

ROBERT THOMPSON'S RECORD

Another Zanesville citizen, Robert Thompson, was like A. T. Baker, an early member of Zanesville's Young Men's Christian Association, and like Mr. Baker he preserved some valuable references to it. Of genuine interest is a subscription paper. It bears the names of twenty-five citizens who made up a purse of $25 and purchased a life membership in the Y. M. C. A. for Rev. William M. Baker, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church and famous author.

In 1872 the local "Y" sent to the state convention, held in Cincinnati, the following delegates: H. G. O. Cary, Robert Thompson, W. L. Adamson, E. S. Keene, Charles Hall, T. F. Spangler, J. D. Warner, Albert Roff, George Warner, Harry Warner, W. S. Bell; as appears from a clipping from one of our newspapers giving the story of the convention and signed "T. F. S."

A valuable number in Mr. Thompson's collection is a four-page folder carrying the program of the "Sixth Annual Convention of the Young Men's State Christian Association which was held in Toledo, Ohio, November 15, 1872." This publication appears to prove that the State association was organized as early as 1866. H. G. O. Cary, T. F. Spangler and Robert Thompson were delegates to this convention.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the local "Y" are found in an 1872 publication, by which it appears that H. G. O. Cary was president; E. R. Sullivan, vice president; T. F. Spangler, recording secretary; E. W. Allen, corresponding secretary, and Clarence Black treasurer of the association.

Members of the executive committee were L. M. Gray, Lawson Wiles, George Haver, D. Convers, C. W. Dutro, William Gray, C. E. Munson, Henry Werner, W. M. Herriot, D. T. Johnson, J. A. Hunter, Jas. M. Fitz and E. Ballou.

HARTE AND GOUGH

The local "Y" of this period was a live wire. Its members were determined, for instance, that Zanesville should hear some good lectures. They brought Bret

Harte here, and on January 10, 1873, he delivered his famous lecture, "The Argonauts of 1849," in Black's Music Hall. On February 13, John B. Gough was also brought to Zanesville and the audience at Black's heard his great lecture, "Will it Pay?"

In connection with each of these lectures the "Y" issued a "Literary Bulletin" which added to the interest of the occasion.

These old records show that Zanesville's early Y. M. C. A. was a wide-awake, progressive, public spirited organization and the lists of names here reproduced in connection with the old records recall many a citizen of high worth. With such an institution and such lists of its successive officers in mind as features of the local association's past, it is no wonder that the men and women who made possible today's home and organization should have insisted on giving to Zanesville one of the best Y. M. C. A.'s in the land.

CHAPTER CIX

RESORTED TO BUCKET BRIGADE LATE AS 1920

PRIMITIVE METHOD VAINLY USED AT MOXAHALA PARK—CIVIC LEAGUE HAPPILY LAUNCHED—WORLD WAR DEAD PARTIALLY LISTED—DRESDEN ORGANIZES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—LOCAL CATHOLICS IN FORWARD MOVEMENT—WORKHOUSE CEASES TO EXIST.

At the beginning of 1920, at Moxahala Park, in the absence of modern equipment, it was found necessary to fight formidable flames in the primitive way which our forefathers were forced to adopt.

At 5 o'clock in the evening of January 10, 1920, fire of unknown origin broke out in the Southeastern Ohio Railway Company's car barns at the park and within an hour's time destroyed the barns themselves, two summer cars, a line and a bonding car and a quantity of machinery and equipment used in the operation of the line. About $40,000 worth of property was thus consumed.

When the flames burst forth the neighbors quickly assembled and, forming a bucket brigade, fought the fire vigorously; but at the end of an hour they had succeeded in saving just one small building, while employes of the company were getting to safety several cars.

Some young men from Roseville and Crooksville who had arrived on the ground as the road's passengers, rescued much equipment which was stored in a car, by banking the latter with masses of snow that protected it from the flames.

VALUE OF M'INTIRE ESTATE

To readers who note with interest every item of news referring to the McIntire estate, its growth and resources, we submit a report made to Probate Judge H. C. Wine on December 16, 1919, by Sherman M. Granger, the administrator. The account brought the affairs of the estate down to November 29, 1919, and stated that its real estate and other holdings had been transferred to The Zanesville Canal & Manufacturing Company, as trustee. These holdings were valued at $342,352.92, the constituent items being:

Cash on hand	$ 4,744.43
Mortgage loans	146,812.24
Contracts for sales	12,552.00
Personal notes unsecured	386.20
Bonds	26,500.00
Children's Home property	75,024.99
Other real estate	55,088.06
Shares in Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company	21,275.00

FOR THE COLORED RACE

An important movement in this behalf reached the organization stage on January 12, 1920, when the Zanesville Civic League elected Rufus C. Burton, president; Rev. A. M. Thomas, vice president; Mrs. J. V. Barnett, secretary; Mrs. J. H. Galloway, treasurer. The object of the association was to establish a community home for young colored people.

A campaign to secure funds for this purpose had come to a successful close on December 10, 1919, with $10,050.56 pledged by white and colored Zanesville donors. At a later date the Wheeler Stevens homestead, located on South Seventh Street, was acquired by the league and the home was duly launched. It has done and is still doing a good work along the lines of community service.

WORLD WAR DEAD

On February 20, 1920, Zanesville Post, American Legion, gave out a list of Zanesville and Muskingum County World war soldiers who had yielded up their lives in their country's service. It was announced that other names were to be added and aid in that behalf was requested. On the roll of honor given out were these names:

Sergeants: Herbert L. Rimick, Lewis W. Sagle, George Selsam.

Privates: George W. Allen, Robert L. Anderson, Andrew J. Brahler, John T. Burns, Cloyd H. Cronin, Charles E. Davis, Anthony J. Emmert, Harry Eppler, Frank C. Fergus, Frank Glass, Frank Glaub, Carl G. Haessler, George Lee, Frank B. Matthews, Ray W. McDonald, Earl W. Melvin, Wm. A. Newbans, Clem J. Schwallie, Clarence E. Smith, Harold Soder, Wm. C. Spicer, Clyde White, Thurman E. Worstall, Thomas Somers, Wm. McCann, Lester Cohn and Wm. McCabe, and others.

DRESDEN ENTERPRISE

The wealthy and prosperous town of Dresden gave new evidence of its progressiveness in March, 1920, by entering upon a campaign to establish a Chamber of Commerce. Among pressing problems was the need for new homes and it was hoped that the new commercial organization would find the desired solution. A large membership was secured and the first organization effected March 9 was officered as follows:

J. G. May, president; H. B. Lane, secretary; A. C. Kassell, treasurer; C. D. Moody, first vice president; C. L. Goetz, second vice president.

CATHOLIC FORWARD MOVEMENT

Another community movement was set in motion during April, 1920, when the men of St. Thomas and St. Nicholas Catholic churches pledged nearly $20,000 to establish a branch of the Catholic Community League in Zanesville. In the an-

nouncement of the preliminary success of this movement, on April 7, a statement was made that a committee had been named to secure a building. The Knights of Columbus, Zanesville council, were at this time occupying the Dr. Barton property, South Fourth Street, which they had previously purchased for use as a club home. In that building, on April 27, they celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the council's organization. It was an enjoyable function. Meanwhile, the Community League had purchased the Cosgrave residence on South Seventh Street for a community home.

WORKHOUSE GIVES UP THE GHOST

On June 1, 1920, a city and county institution which had been in existence for thirty-five years, ceased its activities as such. Reference is made to the workhouse. The statement was made that it had been found impracticable to keep workhouse prisoners busy at labor capable of making the institution self-supporting.

In the early years of the workhouse's life the making of brooms by its prisoners was found to be profitable, but later its products could not compete with those which were manufactured on a large scale. The breaking of stone followed as a workhouse industry, but stone-breaking machines and the use of paving brick instead of limestone on city streets introduced idleness among the prisoners. The building was owned jointly by county and city. When it ceased to be a penalizing institution in 1920, prisoners served out their fines in the county jail.

MUSKINGUM COLLEGE PROSPEROUS

An important step in the growth of Muskingum College was taken on June 25, when 700 friends of the institution witnessed ceremonies marking the laying of the cornerstone of the Administration Building, a structure planned to cost over $150,000.

Rev. George R. Dickinson, pastor of the Putnam Presbyterian Church, was the principal speaker and a brief address was delivered by Rev. C. J. Martin, of Cambridge. The cornerstone bore the inscription, "Jesus Christ Being Himself the Cornerstone" and within the copper box it held were deposited newspapers, pamphlets and historical sketches.

first division waited at Main and Eighth until the last division had passed. W. G. Muhleman, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, was marshal of the parade. The general committee was composed of Scott Power, chairman; Ralph Henry, secretary; J. O. Dempster, treasurer. From 8,000 to 10,000 spectators saw the athletic program at the fair grounds in the afternoon. There was a ball in Gold Hall at night.

DEATH OF JOSEPH SHAW

By reason of this event, which occurred on July 2, 1920, Zanesville lost one of her most useful and highly esteemed citizens. He had been in declining health for months, but life was prolonged by his determined fight for it and his latent vitality.

Joseph Shaw was born in Newburg, N.Y., on May 27, 1840, and came to Zanesville with his parents in the fall of the year. Thirteen years were spent on his father's farm in Harrison Township, this county, at the end of which time young Joseph came to Zanesville and studied pharmacy under Dr. Ezra Dillon, the Putnam druggist.

When the Civil war began Joseph enlisted (April, 1861), for three years. He reenlisted as a veteran on December 31, 1863, and served until the close of the war. He was mustered out with the rank of captain. Returning to Zanesville he purchased the Dillon drug store and continued the business.

But the manufacturing field appealed to him and in 1881 he disposed of his drug store and organized the Muskingum Coffin Company, and became its general manager. For twenty-five years he presided over the company's affairs with marked success.

Joseph Shaw was a man of decided ability and sound judgment. His advice as a manufacturer, a director and vice president of The Old Citizens' National Bank, a councilman and a member of the sinking fund commission, was often asked and highly esteemed. In his will, which disposed of an estate valued at about $100,000, he made generous provision for three of Zanesville's worthy institutions, the Helen Purcell Home, the Abbot Home for aged men and the Women's Benevolent Society, benefactions which will not be available, however, until the death of all the testator's seven children.

THE BALLOT FOR WOMEN

When local newspapers announced on August 19, 1920, that Tennesee's Legislature had ratified the nineteenth amendment to the Federal constitution, granting female suffrage, Zanesville women of voting age were clothed with new importance in the eyes of local officials and party managers and women themselves manifested new interest in candidates, policies and voting technique.

On the twentieth, for instance, six Zanesville women were made members of the grand jury of fifteen drawn for the September term of court; and as these duly served in that capacity we report their names as the first of their sex to as-

sume such duties in Muskingum County: Mrs. Katherine Bauman Geis, Miss Eleanor Galigher, Dr. Martha McBride, Miss Vashti Jones, Miss Laura B. Poe and Miss Helen W. John.

As evidence of woman's new prominence it may be said that when members of the Chamber of Commerce voted on candidates for the body's directorate on September 21, the ballots disclosed that names of five of the new electors had been written in. The women so honored were not elected, but it was a beginning. It should be added in passing that during recent years the Chamber of Commerce roster has always carried the names of progressive Zanesville women.

THEY PRIZED THE PRIVILEGE

With a presidential as well as a state and county election but a little more than a month distant, the new local voters lost no time in preparing themselves for the great event. On September 21 members of the Women's Federated Clubs met in the Chamber of Commerce assembly room and listened while Postmaster James R. Alexander discussed the topic, "Why I am a Democrat," and while Attorney Howard E. Buker took contrary ground upon the subject, "Why I am a Republican." Mrs. F. Graham Bailey, president of the Federated Clubs, presided and the attendance was large.

By September 24 republican women of the city had organized a club in order to promote their party's success and their democratic sisters were preparing for similar work along opposing lines. When the first registration day came, on September 30, both groups went into action. The Signal told about it in "scare" type across the top of the paper:

"ZANESVILLE WOMEN RUSH TO REGISTER," and added in a smaller line:

"Go Through Rain in Large Numbers." Thus did a nation's act of justice and wisdom react upon a small but representative subdivision.

CHAPTER CXI

BOUGHT BONDS "TILL IT HURT" THEN GAVE BIG SUMS TO SOCIAL SERVICE

LARGEST 1921 CAMPAIGN WAS IN BEHALF OF Y. M. C. A. TO WHICH $216,000 WAS PLEDGED—250 MEN AND 100 WOMEN WORKERS—D. J. RICHARDS DIES.

Zanesville and out-of-town men and women of the county bought Liberty Bonds and War Savings Certificates, millions of dollars worth, bought "till it hurt," and began to feel that they had drawn upon their earnings and surplus sufficiently to last for several years.

But they were not permitted long to claim residence on that kind of Easy Street. The friends and managers of a number of city institutions believed that aid for local good causes would still be forthcoming if evidence of the need therefor were laid before the community with due strength.

Their faith was well placed. A fund of over $200,000 was subscribed for a new Y. M. C. A. building. "Drives" were made to refinance the Zanesville Day Nursery, the Helen Purcell Home, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Boy Scouts, the Salvation Army, the Community Center and to create a building fund for additions to the Good Samaritan hospital, the campaign for the last cause alone yielding pledges amounting to $115,000.

Over $25,000 went into the treasury of the Chamber of Commerce in membership dues to enable that organization to fulfill its mission. The sum of $100,000 or more was raised by private effort to enlarge Bethesda Hospital. There were probably other campaigns besides those mentioned. At any rate, at least half a million dollars were pledged in these campaigns up to May, 1921.

MUST NOT STAND EMPTY

One of the worthiest causes, however, had been but half served. The $200,000 pledged for a Y. M. C. A. building had been spent during the prevalence of high building costs. When it was gone a great deal of the finishing touches remained undone and all of the furnishing. The community needed to have this superb structure made ready for occupancy and use.

It was estimated that $200,000 more would be required for that purpose. Could it be raised so soon after the hat had been passed around for causes calling for some half a million dollars? It was raised and with it $16,000 more for good

measure. The story of the campaign is so instructive and inspiring that we cannot but dwell upon it.

The seat of the campaign was established May 31, 1921, on the unfinished main floor of the new building on South Fifth Street, and the work of organization began. William M. Bateman, president of the First National Bank, was chosen general chairman. Four majors were chosen and under each of these were six captains. The captains each chose ten campaigners. This brought 250 workers into the field. Adopting the slogan, "Let's Finish the Job," the first week was given over to complete organization.

FIRST DAY $109,000

The captains and their companies entered the field on Tuesday morning, June 7, and when they and their majors met around the noon luncheon table at headquarters it was announced that $109,103 had been pledged, including $25,000 subscribed by General Chairman Bateman.

By Wednesday noon the total had reached $131,639; by Thursday noon, $150,-934.50; by Friday noon, $171,371.50; by Saturday noon, $179,814. These sums had been secured by men workers, but on Saturday morning 107 women and young girls joined forces with the men and secured rich results.

As the campaign was to close Monday night, June 13, announcements were not made at noon of that day. The night meeting was one of the most inspiring and stirring events in Zanesville's history. The announcements of final subscriptions and of the grand total for the week filled the vast audience with indescribable enthusiasm. The sum of $215,764 had been pledged and subscription cards covering that amount were handed next day to Frank B. Rutledge, president of the institution's board of trustees.

With subsidence of the prolonged cheers which greeted the realization of success at Monday night's gathering came ringing addresses of congratulation and praise which brought out new waves of enthusiasm. At length, for that night, the throng turned toward the only act remaining unperformed. As a body, men and women marched out to the street and down to the Court House, over whose entrance had been placed a huge dial formed to register daily the campaign's results. They saw the hands marking the total sum pledged and were content. Meanwhile, bells and whistles all over the city clanged and blew their noisy announcement of success.

DEATH OF D. J. RICHARDS

The Times Recorder of January 28, 1921, carried an extended notice of the death of a prominent Zanesville citizen and introduced it in the following words:

"Hon. David J. Richards, aged 88, who had the distinction of being Zanesville's oldest active business man and who was formerly postmaster here, died at Grant Hospital, Columbus, at 2:50 o'clock Thursday afternoon (January 27), following a protracted illness of physical ills incident to his advanced years." An extended sketch of his career will be found in the biographical section of this work.

CHAPTER CXII

MUSKINGUM COUNTY TO THE FRONT IN 1920 WITH $15,000,000 PAY ROLL

IRON, STEEL, POTTERY AND COAL THE BIG FOUR IN POINT OF PRODUCTION—CORNER STONE OF ST. THOMAS PAROCHIAL SCHOOL LAID AUGUST 7, 1921—FIRST M. E. CHURCH BEGUN—EAGLES LAUNCH NEW CHRISTMAS IDEA—W. E. GUTHRIE AND E. S. GRANT DIE.

In July, 1921, industrial statistics covering Muskingum County's activities during 1920 were printed in Zanesville newspapers. They are so instructive and important that we reproduce them here, so that the data may have enduring preservation. The local historian of the early '30s will be able to compare the following facts with those which the reports for 1930 will have recorded.

The total pay roll for 1920 amounted to $15,249,188. Iron, steel and pottery were the largest sources of employment, measured by number of hands and wages and salaries paid out. The total number of employed persons in 1920 was 11,530. Of these 3,464 worked in iron and steel plants and 2,815 in potteries. The potteries employed 710 women.

Fifteen plants were engaged in pottery, terra cotta and fine clay manufacturing and their aggregate pay roll for the year was $2,385,848. The iron and steel companies paid out $6,612,952.

Muskingum County produced about one-eighth of Ohio's fire clay tonnage in 1920. The coal production for the year was 669,960 tons. Pick miners turned out 37.2 per cent of this total; machine mines, 42.9 per cent and stripping mines, 19.9 per cent. Miners were paid $1,189,020; and office help $36,040. An average of 943 men drew the wages. There were marked changes in some of the wages in 1920, as the following table proves. It was taken from returns made by Ohio's Department of Industrial Relations:

ADULT WAGE EARNERS—MALE
PER CENT EARNING

Weekly Rate in 1919		1920
Under $18	15.1	5.5
Under $25	49.5	25.3
Under $35	79.4	65.1
$35 to $40	9.2	11.6
$40 to $50	7.7	14.5
Over $50	3.8	8.8

THE NEW ST. THOMAS SCHOOL

On Sunday, August 7, 1921, the corner stone of the new St. Thomas parochial school building was laid in the presence of a great gathering of Zanesville and out-of-town Catholics. The structure under way had been located on the lot opposite St. Thomas Church, North Fifth Street. The school itself had been in existence many years. Father Montgomery had founded it in 1830. Fire had partially destroyed it in 1863 and when rebuilt another story had been added. The late Father L. F. Kearney, pastor of St. Thomas, had long planned a new school home that would be large and modern, in keeping with the needs of the parish; and these plans had been worked out until now the building was under way.

Preparations for the event were placed in the hands of a general committee of which A. P. Rogge was chairman. It was arranged that the men, women and children of the St. Thomas and St. Nicholas congregations and their visiting friends should march in the procession and the estimate of 4,000 marchers was made.

When Sunday, August 7, came there was a fall of rain which delayed but did not lessen the size and impressiveness of the demonstration on the streets. There were many fine floats. The decorations were elaborate. The American flag was in evidence everywhere. Thousands saw the long column on the march.

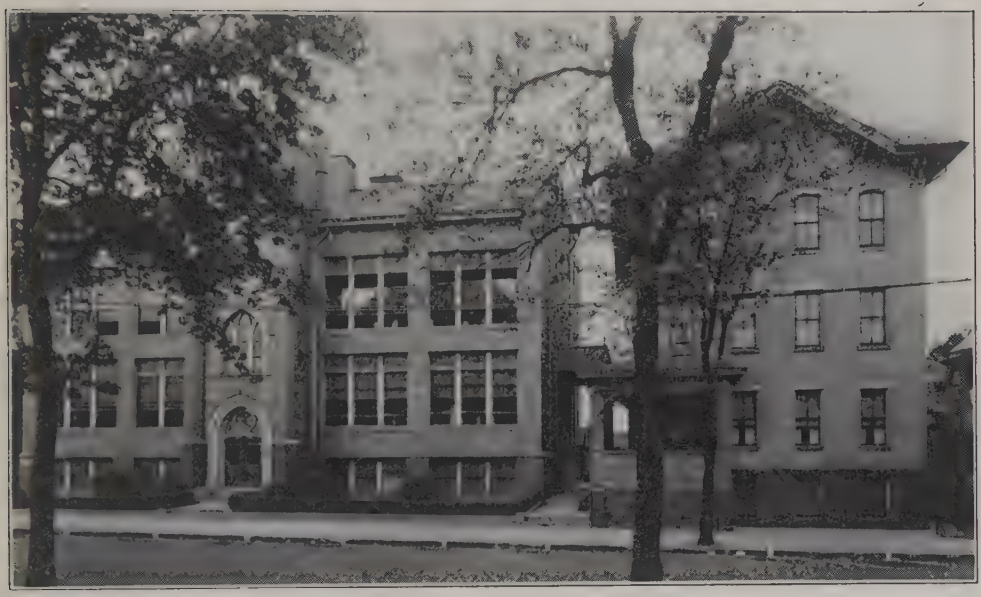
Bishop James Joseph Hartley, of Columbus, was in charge of the ceremonies at the school. In the corner stone, with due rites, were placed issues of local newspapers, a history of the old and the new school and names of the 1921 pastors of local Catholic churches.

The speakers of the occasion were Bishop Hartley, Rev. T. A. Powers, of Steubenville, Ohio; Rev. A. L. Leininger, pastor of St. Nicholas Church and Rev. L. F. Kearney, pastor of St. Thomas. Since that day the handsome structure has been completed and occupied.

IMPOSING NEW CHURCH

Another of Zanesville's splendid new churches was under way in the fall of 1921 and ready, on Sunday, October 9, for corner stone ceremonies. The structure was to bear the name of the First Methodist Episcopal Church because its first predecessor, established on Moxahala Avenue, had been Zanesville's first Methodist Church. The new church was located on Putnam Avenue and Pierce Street and its basement and first story were almost completed when corner stone laying day arrived. Church, parsonage and Sunday School room were to be combined, with total dimensions of 65 by 105 feet, and the edifice was to cost $65,000. It was to have seating capacity of 1,000 persons.

The ceremonies, which began at 4 P. M. on Sunday, October 9, were conducted by District Superintendent Franklin McElfresh, who also laid the corner stone. The casket of lead which was deposited in the stone contained copies of the Bible, Methodist Discipline, Methodist Hymnal, Western Christian Advocate,



ST. THOMAS PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

Founded in 1830 by Father Montgomery. New building, shown on the left, brought about largely by Father L. F. Kearney, late pastor St. Thomas church. The school's cornerstone was laid August 7, 1921.

Pittsburgh Advocate, Classmate, Sunday School Advocate and Journal, history of the church and local newspapers.

Reverends Allen Norcross, J. H. Kinney, George R. Dickinson and T. T. Crawford took part in the ceremonies. It was a happy day for the pastor, Rev. C. D. Kaho, who had done so much for the new church.

GREAT 1921 CHRISTMAS

The Zanesville Lodge of Eagles introduced an innovation in the year named which gave Christmas day a most unique and happy feature. Christmas falling on Sunday, the new program was carried out on Monday, the 26th. It consisted of a Christmas party for the children of Zanesville.

At about noon the work of gathering up the little ones at their respective homes began and they were conveyed, hundreds of them, to the basement of the Eagles' home on North Third Street.

When all were brought in after an enjoyable ride they were seated at the inviting tables and fed on the fat of the land. Among the good things spread out were sandwiches, coffee, fruit, ice cream, pop corn, candy. Many waiters were very busy as the guests had come to the table with appetites whetted. As the hosts had spent $2,500 for the spread itself and for the candies, nuts and toys which were distributed after the dinner, there were enough good things to go around.

MANY OTHER GIVERS

In addition to this treat by the Eagles many pleasure-giving Christmas remembrances came from other organizations and from private parties. The Elks distributed to needy families 350 baskets, each containing enough holiday edibles to last a week, also candy and fruit.

The Boy Scouts handed out 200 bundles of toys which they had gathered in from Zanesville homes and repaired. The Salvation Army made 110 recipients happy with baskets of food, etc. Children of the Avondale home, seventy-seven of them, had a happy day owing to the Christmas fund of $500 raised by the Times Recorder in their behalf.

The American Legion and Ladies Auxiliary contributed $400 for the pleasure and benefit of their friends. The Federated Women's club filled 200 stockings with candy for the little ones of the Americanization School in lower Putnam.

The churches, the Y. M. C. A., the Brotherhood of the Central Presbyterian Church and others gave Christmas happiness to other hundreds. Mrs. Katherine Bauman Geis collected funds from benevolent Zanesville friends with which was bought for the county infirmary and the enjoyment of its inmates a piano, an organ and a Victrola with records.

The details prove the magnitude of this collective Christmas remembrance. And the gifts were very timely. Industrial depression had fallen even upon Zanesville at the close of 1921 and Christmas that year would have been a gloomy day for many a family but for the benefactions recorded in the foregoing.

WILLIAM E. GUTHRIE

The passing of this prominent citizen was announced on the evening of July 20, 1921. He had died at the family home on Putnam Avenue that morning, after an illness of three months' duration. He was born in Putnam, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Guthrie, and had lived there all his life. A full sketch of Mr. Guthrie's life appears in the biographical section of this work.

E. S. GRANT'S DEATH

Edwin Spencer Grant died at his Zanesville home on September 5, 1921, at the age of sixty-one. Mr. Grant's business career began in 1879 when he became bookkeeper and accountant for Black & Co., the wholesale dry goods firm. When the Black-Grant Dry Goods Co., was incorporated he became its vice president until 1900, when he was chosen president. After the death of his father, Alexander Grant, in 1910, Edwin succeeded his father as director and vice president of the People's Savings Bank, the Guardian Trust and Safe Deposit Co., and as director of the Homestead Building and Savings Company.

An extended account of his career will be found in the biographical section of this work.

CHAPTER CXIII

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL FOR BETTER SCHOOLS

CAMPAIGN OF 1922 PROVED VALUE OF TEAM WORK—FOURTEEN LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS UNITED THEIR FORCES.

During 1921 the members of Zanesville's Board of Education, the superintendent, principals and teachers of her public schools and others only a little less acquainted with the local educational situation, fully realized that the schools here were at a standstill and in serious danger of retrogression.

First because they were overcrowded; the population had outgrown the school buildings. And secondly, some of the most modern and useful courses were not being taught at all, owing to lack of space—home economics and manual training for instance.

Up to within a year or so no Zanesville educator had been forced to admit that other towns and cities had progressed beyond this city in the matter of public schools. It had always been our boast that no public schools excelled our own and when it was realized that such a claim was no longer tenable, civic pride was touched to the quick.

Determination to get back to the forefront followed. It was seen that such a return would be costly. After long figuring by those in authority it was estimated that $750,000 would be needed to add space to the Central High School at Sixth Street and Elberon Avenue; to make additions to some of the ward buildings; to build two large modern junior high school buildings and to add modern equipment.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Would the voters favor such an expenditure, even for the proper education of their sons and daughters? That was the question asked by those in authority. They answered their own question in the affirmative, with this qualification, that voters must be shown the necessity for the movement and that it was one originated by the masses and not by the classes.

Representatives of the masses were therefore appealed to early in the year 1922. Fraternal orders, the Chamber of Commerce, the social clubs, labor organizations, and other city associations were asked to appoint representative committees to meet with the Board of Education and go over the ground necessary to be covered in the proposed campaign.

These organizations were promptly responsive. Fourteen of them appointed

committees of conference, committees composed of picked men and women and these were so much interested in the work in hand that at a meeting held late in January fifty of them met with the promoters of the movement, listened to the proposals offered, gave their assent to the general proposition and took steps to bring their respective organizations into line for campaign work.

"ALL FOR ONE, ONE FOR ALL"

We are speaking of this 1922 campaign rather fully because it affords another evidence of Zanesville's habit of doing effective teamwork when a prize is set before it that seems worth while. Taxes were high and rising and citizens had given and invested a great deal of money during the years following the World War. The plan of campaign involved a union of many and varied local forces. The press of the city gave aid that was without stint. Columns of argument, explanation and appeal followed one another during the long period of preparation for the balloting.

On election day voters put aside minor objections to the movement and gave paramount importance to the demand for adequate schooling space and modern schooling. They voted for bonds sufficient to build the new junior high schools and the additions to existing buildings and to add the much needed new courses. The work thus provided for has gone forward and Zanesville regards her public schools as equal to the best elsewhere.

The Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt Junior High schools are now in commission.

Construction work took a phenomenal upward turn in Zanesville in 1922. During May of that year Zanesville led all Ohio cities with an increase of building permits and value of buildings amounting to over 300 per cent, Toledo being its nearest competitor. In June there were 658 more permits than in June, 1921, while the value of buildings covered by the permits was $252,524 as against $38,500 for June, 1921. In May, 1922, Zanesville stood tenth in point of increase the country over.

During the first six months of 1922 the value of Zanesville buildings for which permits were taken out totalled $499,486, whereas for June, 1921, the value had amounted to but $164,460. This remarkable expansion of building activities covered most classes of work and was especially marked as to home building. The housing problem was beginning to be solved in consequence of this development of the first half of 1922.

CHAPTER CXIV

PRESIDENT HARDING HONORED MUSKINGUM AND WAS HONORED BY IT

MOTORING EASTWARD THROUGH NEW CONCORD HE STOPPED TO RECEIVE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS—OVER 5,000 VISITORS SAW THE IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES—TWO DOZEN PERSONS IN PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

Friday, July 7, 1922, was a great day for New Concord and Muskingum College, for they were hosts to the late Warren G. Harding, president of the United States, Mrs. Harding and 5,000 visitors from many parts of Ohio, who had assembled at this beautiful college town to see the president and to witness ceremonies in which the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the distinguished guest by Dr. J. Knox Montgomery, the college's president.

It had been arranged that the president should receive the honor in connection with a motor trip he and his party were making over the National Road from Marion, Ohio, to Washington City and the program was carried out with satisfaction to all concerned. New Concord was gaily flagged and streamered for the occasion and her people and her college played the host royally. The entrance to Muskingum's campus was especially inviting, with its wealth of patriotic decorations.

RESTED AT THE MANSE

President Harding and his party reached New Concord at 11:30 A. M. and were conducted to the Manse, where Dr. and Mrs. Montgomery entertained them. The ceremonies took place on the college grounds. In opening these, President Montgomery, alluding to the Ohio Central College, of Iberia, Ohio, where President Harding had received his degree of Bachelor of Science, told how and under what circumstances the Ohio Central and Muskingum had been merged.

Congressman C. Ellis Moore, of Cambridge, then formally presented President Harding for the degree which Dr. Montgomery was waiting to confer. The latter expressed the pride he felt in conferring such an honor upon America's most distinguished citizen.

President Harding's acknowledgement was happily conceived and admirably expressed. He praised the college grounds and surrounding country in cordial terms and remarked that such landscapes made good settings for the development of character and the inspiration of the mind. He named the advantages possessed by colleges of Muskingum's type over the huge universities, advantages which included close contact between the minds of teacher and student.

PRESIDENT PLEASED THEM

The President and Mrs. Harding were in a happy mood and made a corresponding impression upon the assembled thousands. His tall, commanding form and kindly face stood out strongly during the ceremonies of the morning and deepened the admiration of the onlookers. Mrs. Harding was equally appealing and won the hearts of the throng by her gracious acknowledgement of the cheers given her. She, like the president, was charmed with the view from the Manse, exclaiming, "How beautiful, how beautiful."

The ceremonies were held at "the spring" in that entrancing amphitheatre formed by nature and which is one of Muskingum's chief attractions.

One of the impressive features was the singing of America, which was led by the Cambridge band and joined in with patriotic fervor by the spectators and by President and Mrs. Harding.

At the close of the exercises the guests were entertained at luncheon by President and Mrs. Montgomery and then the Harding party resumed the journey Eastward by motor. The night was spent at Uniontown, Pa., and Washington was reached the following day.

BRIEF BUT INTERESTING HISTORY

Doctor Montgomery's historical statement was full of interest. It gave the facts connected with the merger of the Ohio Central and Muskingum colleges and continued:

"The above facts are recited to indicate the real ground upon which the board of Muskingum College presumed to confer upon America's most distinguished citizen, President Warren Gamaliel Harding, the degree of Doctor of Laws. As a student of Ohio Central College, through the transfer and absorption noted above, he became in rather a vital way related to Muskingum College which today honors itself in honoring him.

"Muskingum College was chartered in 1837 by the General Assembly of Ohio. In former years it was without any denominational affiliation. In 1877 it came under the care of the Presbyteries of Mansfield and Muskingum of the United Presbyterian Church.

"In 1888 it was taken under the care of the Synod of Ohio. In recent years it has enjoyed a steady and constant growth. It now has a campus of eighty-five acres and it had last year an enrollment of 1448 students in all departments."

When the presidential party passed through Zanesville on that memorable July morning it presented an interesting spectacle. Eight officers and friends accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Harding and to these were added eleven newspaper correspondents and five secret service men. It was estimated that over 500 Zanesville men and women motored to New Concord either ahead of or following the presidential autos.

CHAPTER CXV

MUSKINGUM COUNTY GETS GREAT UTILITY AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

HER RIVER, MINERALS, GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, RAILROADS AND LABOR ATTRACT MILLIONS OF EASTERN CAPITAL—VAST CONSTRUCTION FOLLOWS AT PHILO, WHITE COTTAGE AND ZANESVILLE.

In a chapter covering the year 1901 much attention was paid to industrial Zanesville for the reason that the city's future seemed none too secure during that year and because this situation had spurred the Citizens' League and citizens generally to put through constructive efforts of such marked scope and with such signal success that within a few months such industries as the tube, malleable, sheet-steel and chain plants had been added to the city's possessions.

To do this Zanesville was required to subscribe for $150,000 worth of tube mill stock and to donate sites for the other new acquisitions; but in 1922 the community was favored with the location in and near Zanesville of industries calling jointly for the expenditure of over $15,000,000 without being required to lend financial aid in the form of bonus or stock taking. The contrast renders the story of the acquisitions of 1922 historically valuable.

UNLIMITED POWER PROMISED

On August 14 the Times Recorder announced that the American Gas and Electric Company, a corporation made up of Eastern capitalists, had acquired what is known as Carter's Island, a large body of land lying between the canal and the river at Philo, ten miles south of Zanesville on the Muskingum, and on September 6 the statement was added that ground had been broken there for an electrical plant which was to furnish light and power to Zanesville and a large section of Eastern and Southeastern Ohio.

From that day to this the corporation, now known as the Ohio Power Company, has lost no time. As each month's work was completed observers found new evidence of the magnitude of the enterprise and of the certainty that Zanesville and Muskingum County's shortage of electrical light and power was soon to be a thing of the past.

They also found through newspaper and other statements that the plant would have, when completed, six units of 50,000 horsepower each and a steam pressure twice as great as could be found in any power plant in the country.

WATER POWER HIGHLY APPRAISED

John McIntire, the founder of Zanesville, at the very beginning of his knowledge of its site, looked upon the Muskingum River's water power at the mouth of the Licking as promising great things for the town. He built a dam and dug a short canal to hasten the day of multiplying industries. What else he might have done for that cause had he not come to that untimely end at the age of fifty-six, in 1815, can only be surmised.

His associates and successors and Zanesville's men of affairs generally, undoubtedly expected to see the tow-path between the head of the canal and the lower locks lined with manufactories run by water power drawn from the canal. As late as 1868 a similar expectation was voiced in a public address by a prominent citizen.

Those old thinkers were wrong as to the value of Muskingum River canals as a source of great power but right as to a canal's possibilities as factors in power production. They knew little or nothing of the economic value of water running through a plant as a steam-condenser.

Great would have been their wonderment to hear that in the first part of the twentieth century's third decade a wealthy Eastern corporation would erect between the banks of a Muskingum River canal and the stream itself a mighty plant whose source of power would be coal instead of water.

LIMESTONE, A MAGNET

And while the Philo utility was being constructed upon ground chosen largely because of the land's position between canal and river, but in part because of its nearness to great coal beds and its rail and river connection with greater veins more distant, another huge establishment was under way at White Cottage, eight miles southwest of Zanesville, whose site had been chosen by the experts of a great Pennsylvania corporation, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, because beneath the ground there was deposited a stratum of limestone peculiarly adapted to enter into glass and cement productions.

This plant has been constructed at a cost of $3,000,000 and for a working force of 250 men and a production of 2,500 barrels of cement a day, besides great quantities of crushed stone for highways, concrete work, railroad ballast, etc. The plant stands on a 350-acre tract which is underlaid with limestone and it has connection via the New York Central and Pennsylvania Central lines and with the other Zanesville railroads. Additions are soon to be under way that will double the plant's capacity.

As was said in the beginning of this chapter the Philo and White Cottage acquisitions came without cost to the community. Our river, our location and our minerals were the attractions which caused millions of outside capital to seek investment here.

NEW GLASS WORKS

The same is partly true of the new glass factory erected in 1922-1923 on the Terminal Railroad, just outside of Zanesville, by the Kearns-Gorsuch Bottle Company, a division of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., at a cost of several million dollars, with a capacity of ten or twelve carloads of glass a day and capable of keeping 750 hands busy.

The company owns and operates another glass plant at the foot of Market Street in Zanesville which for many years has been signally prosperous. When the new plant was announced, stock in the concern was offered to Zanesville citizens and freely purchased but the choice of Zanesville as the location of the new works was not conditioned upon the number or amount of Zanesville's investments in the company's shares.

To sum up, the most fruitful and extensive industrial development in the history of Muskingum County took place in 1922-1923, because of her superb navigable water course, the Muskingum River; her central location and many railroads; her mineral wealth and the intelligence, good citizenship and other high qualities of her working people.

It would leave this history incomplete if we failed to make a note of it.

CHAPTER CXVI

DEDICATION OF Y. M. C. A. BY I. O. O. F. GRAND LODGE A MEMORABLE AFFAIR

IN KEEPING WITH MERITS OF THE INSTITUTION—CAMPAIGN FOR BETHESDA YIELDS $200,000—NEW $22,000 CHURCH AT FRAZEYSBURG—$350,000 FIRE LOSSES AT MARK AND KOHLER PLANTS.

The Times Recorder's issue of October 16, 1922, carried a graphic story of the dedication of Zanesville's completed Y. M. C. A. home by the grand lodge of Ohio Odd Fellows. The first paragraph spoke of the services, which had taken place in the institution's new gymnasium, "amid surroundings profoundly impressive and exalting," on the afternoon of Sunday, October 15.

The "brilliant and gorgeous uniforms of the Odd Fellows" were described as forming a striking "background for the rituals," which were in charge of Grand Master L. E. Souers, of Canton. At the close of the exemplification, this official delivered an eloquent dedicatory address in the presence of an audience "filling every inch" of the Y. M. C. A.'s great gymnasium. Past Grand Master H. D. Chaffin, of Columbus, officiated as grand warden and Past Grand Master H. A. Hughes, of this city, as grand marshal.

Frank B. Rutledge, chairman of the institution's board of trustees and of the building committee, having at the opening of the ceremonies presented the keys of the building to the Odd Fellows' officials, received them again from the hands of the latter at the close of the exercises, the double act serving as an impressive feature of the occasion.

THE LINE OF MARCH

The parade which preceded the rituals was favored with ideal weather and became a memorable demonstration. Grand lodge officials with visiting and local lodges, including Rebekahs, made up a long and brilliant column along the line of march. Following the dedication and during the evening, great streams of citizens passed through the new structure.

All that they saw justified public pride in this new $500,000 institution. Office, lobby, reading rooms, gymnasium, swimming pool, bowling alleys, cafeteria, dormitories spoke eloquently for themselves and gave ample promise of usefulness.

Secretary S. D. Snedeker announced at the close of the dedication that on Monday afternoon the first of a series of functions would begin with an inspection of the new home by boys of the city's grammar schools. An entertainment followed that evening. This was "subscriber's night." Twenty-four hours later came "parents' night" and on Thursday there was a "workers' dinner."

VOTE ON WINE, BEER AND BONDS

There was a great deal of politics in the election held in November, 1922. That subject, as such, this history does not deal with, but the vote cast upon two side issues, is worthy of record. The first of these was represented by the state amendment permitting the sale of wine and beer. On November 7, 1922, Muskingum voted against this by a majority of 5,043, contributing that much of the state's majority of 187,000 against it. The other issue referred to was that covering the proposition to authorize city bonds amounting to $750,000 for new and better schools. This won by a majority of 438.

BETHESDA'S $200,000

The county's willingness and ability to give was again fully tested in December, 1922, when the friends of Bethesda Hospital launched a campaign for funds needed for expansion and new equipment. The goal set was $200,000. A tremendous effort was put forth and at the end of about a week that sum had been pledged.

FRAZEYSBURG'S NEW CHURCH

This was dedicated on Sunday, December 10, 1922, by the Methodists who had built it. The exercises were worthy of the congregation. They brought to a happy climax an enterprise which added a beautiful new pebble-dashed stucco edifice to those of the county and one that, costing $22,000, and seating 900 worshippers, was modern and complete. Messrs. C. M. Bell, D. M. Fleming, M. D., and Brice Browning constituted the building committee.

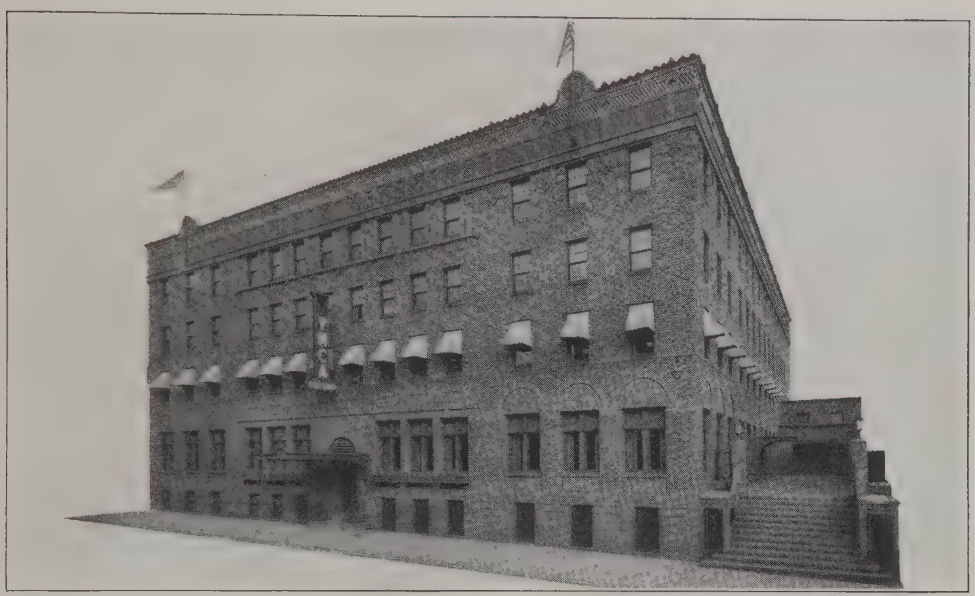
TWO DESTRUCTIVE FIRES

These occurred during the last month of the year and both affected industrial plants. The first attack of the flaming element fell with incredible fierceness upon the Kohler Bent Woodworks, at South Zanesville, on the night of December 11, and utterly destroyed it, wiping out buildings covering an acre of ground and costing, together with machinery and stock, over $250,000. There was no insurance.

The second fire broke out at the great tube mill, lower end of Putnam, at 11:45 Thursday night, December 22, destroying buildings located at the extreme south end of the works and belonging to the conduit and galvanizing departments.

The fire broke out with the explosion of an enameling tank and the flames spread with a rapidity which set at naught all that could be done by the force on duty. The city fire department was called but the fire plugs were too far away and the force of water too weak to save the frame buildings from destruction. These covered about two acres of ground.

Fortunately the explosion came at the lunch hour, when there were no men very near the danger point. Loss of life might have been serious had the explosion occurred a little sooner of a little later. Manager Perry G. Mark announced that a loss of about $100,000 had been sustained and that the work of rebuilding would begin at once.



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

This is the splendid home of that strong body. Ground was broken for it on June 23, 1919, the cornerstone was laid October 12, of that year, and the Building was completed and later furnished at a total cost of about $450,000.

CHAPTER CXVII

ZANESVILLE GOT A GOOD START IN 1923

FACTORIES WERE HUMMING, WORKERS WERE BUSY, THE FUTURE LOOKED BRIGHT—CONSTRUCTION WORK AT A HIGH POINT—FIRST M. E. CHURCH DEDICATED—VETERAN RANKS THINNING OUT.

In its issue of January 1, 1923, the Zanesville Times Recorder made this important announcement: "A survey of this city shows that never in its history have conditions been better than they are at this time. The factories are all running. * * * The laborer is receiving a living wage, much superior to that paid before the World war. * * * There has been almost unprecedented activity in all circles during 1922, but this is overshadowed by the promised activity of 1923. A number of new business concerns and industries are locating here and with the completion of the new power plant at Philo this prosperity will be further increased."

Arthur L. Bowers, manager of the Zanesville Chamber of Commerce, was quoted by the Times Recorder as follows:

"For years Zanesville's growth has been seriously handicapped by reason of an inadequate supply of electric power. With the handicap removed through the construction of the big power plant at Philo * * * I predict a wonderful future and a phenomenal growth for Zanesville."

GREAT BUILDING YEAR

Corroborative statements from the annual report of City Service Director J. R. Tanner appeared on January 3. These covered the building permits issued in Zanesville in 1922 and the value of buildings erected. They proved that year to have been the busiest in the fields of construction and remodeling in the city's history.

The year 1921 had done well, with its record of 311 permits and $537,735 in building values, but 1922 increased the first to 521 permits and the second to $837,285. It should be noted that these figures relate to the city only. Work done outside its limits was on a very large scale, as has been previously stated.

Additions to the Good Samaritan Hospital and to the New Zanesville Provision Company's plant were mentioned in this connection, while the new Clinic Building, the new Nader Block and other business buildings between the two, on Market Street, received credit for their share of the increase. It was also noted that large additions had been made to Zanesville's new homes, including a number of costly ones.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH FINISHED

The dedication of this superb new edifice took place on Sunday morning, February 18, 1923, with a memorable address delivered by Bishop W. F. Anderson, of Cincinnati, in the course of which he said that Zanesville was relatively the greatest center of Methodism in Ohio. He added that with a population of 30,000 this city presented a Methodist church membership of 4,000.

Rev. J. D. Kaho, who, as pastor of the Moxahala Avenue M. E. Church, the First Church's immediate predecessor, had prosecuted the campaign for the First Church's construction, received due credit for the work accomplished. Evening services continued throughout the week. The church and parsonage cost the congregation about $80,000. It is located at the northeast corner of Putnam Avenue and Pierce Street.

In connection with local newspaper illustration of the new church, Rev. Franklin McElfresh, superintendent of the Methodist churches of the district, described the congregation's new home in eloquent terms, calling attention to the beauty and dignity of the auditorium; to its attractive Sunday School room; to its fine platform for the presentation of entertainments; to its basketball court for the boys and girls; to its useful kitchen and dining room. He rightly added that it was a splendid community center.

THE RANKS THINNING

Among the various reports made public during the early part of 1923 and covering 1922 was one submitted by J. M. Moore of Hazlett Post, G. A. R., to the effect that thirty-five Muskingum County Civil war veterans had died during the latter year, of whom nineteen had been members of the post. We print the list below. Its extent shows how near we are getting to the last survivors of the Civil war and its names will recall old friends to the present readers' memories:

Alvah Showers, Roseville; Daniel Simpson, Zanesville; Willard Burton, Zanesville; Clarence Dover, James H. Dixon, L. M. Darr, Gottleib Vogt, W. E. Atwell, J. W. Marshall, C. M. Corbin, Harvey Thompson, H. C. Roush, Jacob Mader, J. W. Purcell, William Osborn, H. C. Baird, Lorenzo Dowell, John Snyder, Noah Pletcher, Isaac Wilson, Captain McLaughlin, Fred Wolner, all of Zanesville; Charles Shiplett, White Cottage; A. Z. Ryan, Dresden; Joseph Brown, Soldier's Home; Nelson Weaver, Philo; Jeffrey Faithful, Joseph Taylor, George W. Shoemaker, Frank Sidle, J. R. Power, Leander Wallace, W. H. Mohler, all of Zanesville; Nelson Weaver, Philo; John Hayes, Fultonham; J. W. Pinkerton, Toledo.

CHAPTER CXVIII

OLD LAND MARK HELD OFF FLOODS BUT FELL BEFORE THE FLAMES

HOOK-ASTON MILL DESTROYED IN 1923—CHANDLERSVILLE DASHED 700 BUCKETS OF WATER ON SCHOOL HOUSE FIRE—BIG RADIATOR PLANT PASSES OUT OF LOCAL HANDS—BUILDING ACTIVITIES SCORE NEW GAINS—WILLIAM M. SHINNICK, L. H. GIBSON AND J. T. IRVINE PASS AWAY.

Early in the morning of March 14, 1923, a Zanesville mill which had breasted Muskingum and Licking river floods for ninety-four years, including the tremendous inundations of 1860, 1884, 1898, 1913, went up in smoke and flame so quickly that but little of the property therein contained could be rescued and with such utter surrender that only foundation walls remained.

The Hook-Aston flour mill is here mentioned. In the story of the fire which destroyed it the Times-Recorder stated that the mill had been erected in 1829. Readers will best remember it as first the Beaumont mill, next as the Hook mill, and later as the Hook-Aston mill.

Years before its destruction the manufacture of flour had ceased in the old plant, but for a great many years before that the property had been one of Zanesville's busiest spots and most noted landmarks.

Located near the mouth of the Licking, all of the major floods had completely marooned it, swept against its western front with prodigious force and swirled around its sides for so many hours during each flood that for the old foundations to escape undermining and for the old superstructure to escape being swept down stream often seemed miraculous.

That it had met the test of 1913 was especially marvelous, for the flood of that year mounted fifteen feet higher around the mill than the greatest of its predecessors had done. It was destined to hold its ground for another decade. The Hook-Aston Milling Company had meanwhile acquired the property and in March, 1923, the Fisher Auto Top Company occupied it.

The flames broke out at 4:30 in the morning, from a source pronounced unknown by the occupants. Indeed they seemed to spring from many sources, for all parts of the old frame soon were enveloped. The fire department made a vigorous attack but succeeded only in saving nearby buildings that were in danger. There was a great expulsion of sparks. Some of these had such life after crossing the river with lightning speed that they set fire to the Muskingum Coffin Company's plant and made it necessary for Fire Chief Tanner to send some of his force to

quench the flames. Four automobiles and much material were consumed in the old mill which has not been rebuilt.

STILL THE BUCKET BRIGADE

In a fire which attacked the school house at Chandlersville at noon on Tuesday, March 21, 1923, lies new evidence that present-day villages which neglect to sink wells and equip themselves with a fire engine must go back to the primitive water-bucket in times of fire danger.

The warning smoke in this case was first seen emerging from around a flue at the ceiling of the first floor. The flames appeared and made threatening progress. Men, women and children flocked to the danger point to see and to save. They rushed to wells and cisterns, filled their buckets and attacked the fire. It was estimated that 700 buckets of water were poured upon the flames, enough at least to save all of the building but the ceiling and floor.

THE RADIATOR PLANT

In 1920 a group of active young Zanesville merchants and manufacturers determined to make a worth-while addition to the city's metal-working industries, and after much inquiry they decided upon a radiator plant. Investing heavily of their own means and selling stock to other Zanesville investors a fund was raised and construction began. The location chosen was at the west end of the fairground, on Coopermill Road.

When this plant, the Federal Radiator Company's, was completed it was found to be an immense establishment, with a length of 785 feet and a width of 240 feet. In due time it began the manufacture of heating apparatus and continued it on a scale smaller than had been expected, owing to the lack of capital for extensive operation.

A happy solution of this problem came in the spring of 1923 when the Pierce, Butler and Pierce Manufacturing Corporation of New York purchased the property and proceeded to more fully equip it and to increase production. The new owners took possession March 1, 1923, and as the corporation is one of the largest of its kind in the country the future of this home industry is apparently assured.

NEW CONCORD'S NEW CHURCH

On March 12, 1923, a picture of this beautiful new edifice, erected by the United Presbyterian congregation, of New Concord, appeared in Zanesville newspapers. Although not quite finished the first service had been held in the new structure on the Sunday before.

This was described as being the largest U. P. church in Ohio, and one of the most modern and imposing, with a well equipped kitchen and an immense banquet hall. Its cost was about $100,000. Dr. W. M. Hughes was its pastor. The church and Muskingum college are closely identified.

ICE GORGE DURING 1884 FLOOD

Taken from point just west of old Hook Mill. Backwater has leveled Licking dam. Great changes have taken place here. Low ground just west of the mill has been filled in and the mill itself is no more. On March 14, 1923, fire destroyed what floods for nearly one hundred years could not budge.

ADDITIONAL GROWTH

The building permit figures submitted in an earlier chapter as evidence that in 1922 Zanesville had taken a long stride forward in solving the housing problem and in mercantile and industrial expansion were reinforced on March 23, 1923, by data published in the local press as having appeared in "The American Contractor." The Contractor's report was to the effect that Zanesville's percentage of increase in building permits issued in February, 1923, had exceeded that of any city in the country, 208 cities having made returns. The money-value of Zanesville's February, 1923, permits, amounted to $283,610; in February of 1922 the sum was but $8,170.

DEATH OF WILLIAM M. SHINNICK

Following the death of William M. Shinnick, which occurred on May 30, 1923, came the revelation that this Zanesville manufacturer, who was a native of the city and had lived therein all his life, had rounded out a career of great achievement and usefulness by providing the most extensive and far-reaching benefactions ever conferred upon the community by an individual member of it.

This philanthropist made no will, but chose as the instrument of his generous purpose the First Trust and Savings Bank of Zanesville, making a contract with that institution to manage his estate. By the terms thereof the income of that very large estate will at the death of several relatives become available for the benefactions referred to. A suitable sketch of Mr. Shinnick's career will be found elsewhere in this work.

LEWIS H. GIBSON

Following closely upon the death of William M. Shinnick came the passing of two Zanesville men who had been active participants in the city's affairs as officials, newspaper men and in other capacities—Lewis H. Gibson and James T. Irvine.

Mr. Gibson died at the Good Samaritan Hospital on the night of June 30, 1923, from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy which had seized him at the family home on Maple Avenue a few days before. His age was fifty-two. His career is more fully dealt with elsewhere in this work.

JAMES T. IRVINE

While the subject of this sketch was a resident of California at the time of his death, which occurred at Alhambra, that state, on July 13, 1923, he had long been a prominent citizen of Zanesville before removing to the Pacific Coast and his remains were brought here and deposited in Greenwood Cemetery.

James T. Irvine was born in Scotland, and was of Scotch-Irish descent his

father being a Scotch minister. He was owner and editor of the Zanesville Signal from 1867 to 1883. The property was sold to D. H. Gaumer in the latter year.

Mr. Irvine was a Jeffersonian Democrat and served as a public official with the approval of the public and in many capacities. He was a member of the city council for seventeen years; member of the Board of Education and president thereof for a considerable period; served two terms as county auditor; was deputy treasurer under James McGlashen; was assistant postmaster under D. H. Gaumer and postmaster during the unexpired term which followed the latter's death; was internal revenue collector for this district during Grover Cleveland's first term. He was an able writer and a man of great culture.

CHAPTER CXIX

TIMES RECORDER AND SIGNAL ARRANGED THE HARDING MEMORIAL

CEREMONIES TOOK PLACE IN CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BEFORE A SORROWING THRONG—NORTHEAST COMMUNITY, ORGANIZED IN SUMMER OF 1923, WOUND UP MANY ENTERTAINMENTS WITH A SUCCESSFUL FALL FESTIVAL.

The last bulletin from the San Francisco sick room of President Warren G. Harding, as printed in the Zanesville Signal of August 2, 1923, had shown that after a week's illness, he was on the road to recovery. The Times Recorder of August 3 conveyed to its readers the startling intelligence that he had passed from life to death almost in the twinkling of an eye, at 7:30 the evening before.

Thousands of those readers had seen and heard the voice of the president in Zanesville and a lesser number had witnessed the honor conferred upon him at Muskingum College the year before. They looked upon his death as a personal loss and followed the story of subsequent events with profound and melancholy interest. The departure of the funeral train from San Francisco; its passage through throngs of silent mourners on its way to Washington; the respect paid to the president's body in the Capitol and the White House; the departure for Marion and the preparations under way there for the final rites, stirred local interest.

A MEMORIAL AFTERNOON

The Times Recorder and The Signal took up the work of preparing suitable local memorial services, arranging that these should be held at Central Presbyterian Church on the afternoon of Friday, August 10, the time chosen for the ceremonies at Marion and Mayor C. C. Slater issued a proclamation, calling upon citizens to take part in the Zanesville memorial with prayer, praise, and song.

Long before 3 o'clock, the hour set for the service, the Central Church's auditorium was fully occupied, an overflow filled the Sunday School room and hundreds of people who could not enter either were banked on North Sixth Street. Banks and many stores and factories were closed. The two Catholic congregations had celebrated a memorial mass in the morning.

CHIMES AND TOLLING BELLS

While the throngs were assembling, from the chimes of the Central Presbyterian Church came the solemn notes of "Lead Kindly Light," the late president's favorite hymn, and with these were mingled the low tones of the courthouse

bell, which was tolled every minute for a quarter of an hour. "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Abide With Me" were sung during the service.

Rev. W. D. Cherrington spoke to those gathered in the Sunday School room and eulogized the deceased in fitting terms. The assemblage in the auditorium was presided over by Fred M. Hook, president of the Central Presbyterian Brotherhood.

Reverends O. L. Martin, W. L. Dowler, and W. E. Tilton took part in the preliminary exercises, and addresses were delivered by Attorneys T. E. McElhiney and H. E. Buker. Miss Nancy E. McFarland, secretary of the local Young Women's Christian Association, voiced the sentiments of her sex toward the dead executive and James R. Alexander closed the speaking program with an eloquent tribute to the life and character of one whom he described as an able president and a Christian gentleman. Rev. H. D. Hazen pronounced the benediction.

To this touching service were added others, quite as worthy and heartfelt, throughout the county. At the Kearns-Gorsuch glass plant on Ridge Avenue fitting tributes were paid by a gathering presided over by Charles O. Stewart, secretary and general manager of the company. Members of the Republican and the Democratic County Compaign Committees had previously held meetings and passed resolutions of appreciation and regret.

THE NORTHEAST COMMUNITY

Under this name, in the summer of 1923, residents of that part of Zanesville so long known as the old Sixth Ward took up in their own way some such community service and entertainment as had been previously launched, first by West Siders and later by the Putnam Amusement Association. The Northeast Community movement was organized at the Monroe Street fire station on May 1, and a membership drive was arranged. There was a generous response.

By June a community house had been erected on the Monroe Street school lot and the organization was ready for the entertainments which had been planned. The structure was arranged like the stage of a theater. The opening took place on June 6. Mayor Slater and H. M. Highfield, chairman of the entertainment committee, delivered addresses and the Amrou Grotto band rendered a delightful musical program. It was an auspicious beginning and the entertainment was followed by others of genuine excellence.

PROGRESSIVE EFFORTS

Great preparations were made for a Fall Festival and this was opened on Monday, August 27. Over 3,000 persons enjoyed the fine entertainment on the first night. Chairman Highfield delivered an address of welcome. The Hope Memorial band rendered the music. Many concessions existed and these were operated in behalf of funds desired for the erection of a recreational center. They did a heavy business. No admission was charged but silver and other offerings

were received and donated to charitable objects. Dancing, music, athletics, and the like constituted the program.

The festival closed on September 1 with a Mardi Gras. It had been phenomenally successful in every feature. This success had prompted the question, what subdivision of Zanesville will be the next to come into the ranks of community servers and entertainers?

CHAPTER CXX

1923 A GREAT YEAR FOR ZANESVILLE

CITY RODE ON A HIGH TIDE OF PROSPERITY—ELOQUENT FACTS SET DOWN FOR FUTURE REFERENCE—PROGRESS ALSO IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTY.

In the summer of 1923 the Zanesville Chamber of Commerce issued a thirty-two-page booklet entitled "Zanesville for the Manufacturer, Merchant, and Home Seeker," in which the local opportunities enjoyed by and open to these and other classes were set forth at length.

A year or two before, the chamber had distributed a folder entitled "Industrial, Mercantile and Picturesque Zanesville," but the community's progress in the first two fields of activity had become so phenomenal after the folder's publication that only a revised and extended guide could do the city and vicinity full justice. Hence the printing of the 1923 booklet.

The latter's foreword summarized the local history in this brief fashion:

"Zanesville has been a progressively busy spot ever since John McIntire founded the settlement in the year 1800. Located then on the historic Zane Trace that rude road's fast-growing streams of Westward-bound pioneers poured into the town. In the early thirties came the great National Road, in the early forties slackwater navigation on the Muskingum River and in the early fifties two railroads each in its turn adding to the town's prestige, population, commerce, and industries. The two railroads have grown to seven, with two belt lines. Two interurbans have made their appearance. The National and many miles of county roads have been paved."

FACTS WORTH PRESERVING

The body of the booklet carried much evidence of the growth which had built itself upon Zanesville's geographical location and transportation facilities and the data of this nature was brought down to the date of publication. We quote some of it here for use by the future historian who may desire to know the community's position as it approached the close of 1923.

Basing the estimate on school enrollment the population was judged to be about 35,000, of which about ninety per cent represented native whites and five and three-tenths per cent Negroes. About half of those over ten years of age were employed in gainful pursuits. Men were the main bread winners.

The annual postoffice receipts were placed at nearly $200,000 and it was stated

that in 1920, when Zanesville was Ohio's fifteenth city in point of population, it was the state's tenth in postal receipts.

Readers were reminded of the four billion tons of coal in Muskingum's hills; that "Zanesville is the center of a wide district in which oil and gas are drawn from the Berea and Clinton sands in increasing quantities;" that "200 market gardeners, tilling a total of 2,000 acres of land near Zanesville, contributed to its food supplies;" that the city's water supply was drawn from wells and was pure, clear and cold.

AN IRON AND STEEL TOWN

A two-page drawing of Zanesville railroads, belt lines and sidings revealed the striking fact that her 100 manufacturers were afforded twenty-seven miles of trackage, with resultant shipping privileges.

It was shown that within a few years Zanesville had become a metal-working center, with a great tube mill; a rolling mill employing nearly 1,000 hands; a new radiator plant of huge proportions, a malleable iron plant, and two large foundries. Her clay working industries, two of which are the largest of their kind in the world, with others whose products have given the city the reputation of being "the world's art pottery center," were fully described.

Much attention was devoted to the city's and county's newest industrial acquisitions—the great Kearns-Gorsuch Bottle Works, the Philo Power Plant, the Fultonham Cement Works, the Standard Tile Factory, the Standard Stove Foundry, the Burley Clay Products plant (South Zanesville), and others.

Readers were reminded of the city's 400 retail and sixty wholesale establishments; of her seven banks and trust companies with their combined capital of $1,110,000, deposits of $14,000,000 and assets of $19,000,000.

COMMUNITY AT ITS BEST

A great growth in churches, public schools, social service organizations, hospitals, parks, newspaper influence and circulation, and similar institutions and associations was convincingly set forth while the great picturesqueness of the city and its environs received due attention. The entire showing was presented in the light of the knowledge that Zanesville, near the close of 1923, had reached the highest level of growth and promise in her history.

Facts published even later than those referred to in the foregoing argued plainly that Zanesville's construction work was still mounting. On November 1st the local press announced that the city's building permits during October had gone to higher points than in any previous month. There were seventy-one of these and they called for structures costing $234,235.

THE SAME OUTSIDE

Some of the country districts were moving forward in the same direction. At Otsego, for instance, in May, contracts had been entered into for the erection of

a seven-room schoolhouse with an auditorium large enough to seat 500 persons and the whole was to cost $54,104.

In November, Nashport followed suit with contracts calling for the erection of a $36,000 schoolhouse, a two-story, semi-fireproof structure calling for five large rooms and an auditorium.

A long felt want was also provided for at South Zanesville in November when that busy little town's Boosters' Club awarded to W. D. Scott & Sons, South Zanesville contractors, work calling for the expenditure of $5,000 for a municipal building to be occupied by the mayor, fire department, and city council.

CHAPTER CXXI

MUSKINGUM FARMERS TOOK A SECOND STEP FORWARD IN YEAR 1923

SPECIAL EDITION TIMES RECORDER TOLD STORY OF LOCAL AGRICULTURE'S PROGRESS AND PROMISE—GOOD ROADS HISTORY HINTED AT —SAMUEL WEBER, SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT, PASSED AWAY AT BETHESDA.

On October 15, 1923, when the Muskingum County Farm Bureau had about completed the first three years of its existence and was preparing to launch a campaign to renew and increase its membership for a second three-year period, the Times Recorder issued a special farm bureau edition of twenty-four pages. The edition was at once a compliment to Muskingum's progressive farmers, an aid to those engaged in farm bureau work and a recognition of the growing importance of that work.

To quote the titles of the articles constituting the special edition is to go far toward establishing the progress made by Muskingum farmers. Many of these papers were contributed by well known persons among local tillers of the soil.

For instance, George A. Handschy wrote on "Why the Farmer Needs the Bureau;" Mrs. W. C. Brookover on "Health Work as Put on in This County"; G. C. Boyd of the Riverside Community, on "The Vegetable Growers"; Frank White of Mount Zion Community on the "Value of Corn Variety Test"; D. O. Handschy on the "Treatment of Soil."

There was a paper on "Housing and Feeding the Farm Stock" by John S. Simms of New Concord Community; one on "The Testing of Wheat," by Fred Dickey, of Madison Community; on "Farm Bureaus in Every State but One," by G. Geiger, Dresden Community; "Kitchen Scoring," by Mrs. J. H. Jenkins, Stovertown Community.

"Co-operative Buying" was discussed by Ed. J. Harsch, of Riverside Community; "Sheep and Wool Growers Association," by R. J. Kreager; "Wool Growers Association," by C. B. Bell, Adamsville Community; "Best Method of Feeding Cows," by Fred C. Pollock, Rix Mills Community; "Experience with Feeder Cattle," by V. V. King, Dresden Community.

FARM BOYS AND GIRLS

The interest and activities of the young folk on Muskingum farms in the new agricultural progress was entertainingly told by a series of papers on a subject headed by the words, "Boys and Girls Club Workers for the Farm Bureau." The writers were Mabel Dailey, Community Club, Bloomfield; Ray T. Garrett, Madi-

son Community; Edith Graves; Ophir K. Shaver, Buckeye; Opal West, East Fultonham; Fred F. Pollock, Rix Mills Community, and Mrs. Fred F. Pollock.

FARMERS AND THE COUNTY FAIR

There was local history in a story about "The County Fair" written by R. Y. White, long the very able secretary of the Muskingum County Agricultural board. Mr. White reminded readers that foundations were laid for our Muskingum County fairs as early as 1830, when pioneer farmers met, generally at school houses and in the fall of the year, to discuss and compare the good and bad qualities of stock, fruit, vegetables and cereals. Out of these grew the county fair which was first launched on a considerable scale in 1848.

A number of very informative papers were contributed by state officials and the Times Recorder staff, with such titles as "Fruit Growers' Opportunity," "Co-operation in Purchasing a Big Aid to Farmers," "A Step in Advance in Co-operative Grain Marketing," "State Farm Bureau Accomplishments," "Collection of Railway Claims," "The One Hundred Bushel Corn Club of Ohio," "Direct from Farm to Packing Plant," "How the Farm Bureau was Organized."

Even the city reader would find interest and profitable knowledge in the articles referred to in the foregoing, because they punctuate and throw light upon a promising epoch in local agriculture. The story of a movement almost as important to farmers as that carried on along farm bureau lines remains to be told by some historian.

Reference is made to the activities of the Muskingum County Good Roads association, carried forward in 1923 under the efficient leadership of James R. Alexander and resulting subsequently in a vote for heavy expenditures within the next three years for graveled roads all over the county where paved roads cannot be constructed for many years on account of their heavy cost.

SAMUEL WEBER, MERCHANT

The death of this well-known resident of Zanesville occurred on September 16, 1923. A stroke of apoplexy had taken him from customary activities in December of the previous year and there was a lingering illness which ended with Mr. Weber's death at Bethesda hospital. His age was fifty-seven.

Samuel Weber was born in Cleveland, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Weber, with whom he came to Zanesville at the age of one year. His early stock of knowledge was acquired in Zanesville schools and his early business training, in his father's Underwood Street store. At about the time of the removal of the business to Main Street at Court Alley the concern was incorporated as the H. Weber Sons & Co. and Samuel Weber became its president and treasurer.

He was an able and successful merchant and he and the brothers associated with him won marked success in their chosen field, a success which continues at the present day. Mr. Weber was an active member of the chamber of commerce, serving therein as a director for several years. He was also a member of the Beth Abraham congregation and of B'nai B'rith, a Mason and an Elk.

CHAPTER CXXII

ZANESVILLE DID GOOD WORK FOR GOOD ROADS

LAUNCHED CAMPAIGN FOR SPECIAL ONE-MILL TAX LEVY WHICH VOTERS ENDORSED AT THE POLLS—GOOD SAMARITAN'S ADDITIONAL QUARTERS DEDICATED BY BISHOP HARTLEY.

Two important forward steps were taken in local hospital development in 1923 with the construction of very extensive additions to the Good Samaritan and the Bethesda.

The Good Samaritan dedication took place on January 30, impressive ceremonies being conducted by Rt. Rev. J. J. Hartley, bishop of Columbus. A parade by the hospital staff and nurses preceded the service. It began at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the marchers passing through the new portions of the building.

The formal dedication closed with a benediction pronounced in the Sacred Heart chapel. Later the clergymen in attendance, some of whom were from out of town, were entertained at dinner by the sisters in charge. Bishop Hartley spoke in eloquent terms of the public spirit and generosity which had helped to produce the Good Samaritan hospital and of the great part taken in the hospital's establishment and development by Rev. A. L. Leininger, pastor of St. Nicholas Catholic Church, and by the Franciscan sisters. The hospital was thronged with visitors during the afternoon.

On the following day the Franciscan sisters entertained the physicians and surgeons of Zanesville and vicinity. Dr. H. T. Sutton delivered the address of welcome and Dr. H. R. Geyer acted as toastmaster. It was a very happy affair.

The additions to the hospital were found by the visitors to be so extensive as to increase the institution's capacity for service by about 50 per cent., an increase very greatly needed because of growing demands for hospital treatment on the part of Zanesville and southeastern Ohio.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DEATH

Former President Woodrow Wilson died in his Washington, D. C., home on February 3, 1924, and the news of his death brought sorrow to the hearts of his followers in this community. The wishes of his family that no public ceremonies should accompany the burial at Washington, forestalled the inclinations of Zanesville admirers to duplicate memorial services held in connection with the deaths of most of Mr. Wilson's predecessors. The only local services were those held in the public schools by direction of superintendent F. C. Kirkendall, who also ordered

the school building flags half-masted. County offices were closed during the latter part of the afternoon of the day of burial, February 6.

GREAT GOOD ROAD DRIVE

With 75 to 80 miles of paved highways located in Muskingum County it appeared to the superficial observer in the early summer of 1924 that this large community was fairly well served with good roads, but those who had fully surveyed the situation knew better.

They knew that a very large portion of the county roads were in such serious condition that during winter seasons they were practically impassable. These could not await improvement at a cost of $30,000 to $60,000 a mile; they must be graded and surfaced with gravel, slag or broken stone at the earliest possible day.

When the city's men of affairs learned these facts they determined to act. A meeting was held early in May which bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and others attended in numbers. They took prompt action by organizing The Muskingum County Good Roads association. James W. Knapp presided. David W. Armstrong, deputy postmaster and secretary of the Muskingum Motor club, was chosen secretary and Otto W. Wendell, was elected treasurer.

ALEXANDER-ARMSTRONG PLAN

James R. Alexander and Mr. Armstrong having previously worked out a system that would link up every farm town and village in the county, the plan was laid before the gathering. To be successful it must be backed by a one-mill special tax levy on the county duplicate, with dependence for the remainder of necessary funds upon the state and interested property owners.

W. O. Littick, president of the Zanesville Publishing Co., advocated action along these lines, spoke of the danger confronting Zanesville through non-action and pledged his company's financial and newspaper support for the pending propositions. He moved its adoption and the employment of James R. Alexander to carry on a campaign for the one-mill levy. The motion was adopted, Mr. Alexander accepted.

Chairman Knapp appointed the following citizens to serve on the executive committee:

A. T. Baker, H. A. Sharpe, R. K. Hine, W. O. Littick, Mannie Levi, George H. Wilking. The work of financing the enterprise was at once taken up and it yielded several thousand dollars. Mr. Alexander visited most sections of the county and addressed farmers in favor of the proposed levy. He also advocated it extensively in local newspapers. The result was a success at the polls so decided that Muskingum County will have much needed funds during the next few years for the good roads cause.

CHAPTER CXXIII

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT FOR GREENWOOD AVENUE

UNVEILED WITH INTERESTING CEREMONIES—NEW TERMS FOR STREET CAR COMPANY—S. E. OHIO LINE ABANDONED—JOHN A. VOLL AND FATHER KEARNEY PASS AWAY—ADDITIONS TO BETHESDA HOSPITAL —NEW SYNAGOGUE DEDICATED.

In the year 1924, funds raised by popular subscription were used to grace Greenwood Avenue with a memorial honoring Civil war soldiers.

The choice of July 4 as unveiling day was fitting and the ceremonies were worthy. They began at 2 o'clock and consisted of thoughtful addresses by George K. Browning and E. R. Meyer and a patriotic program and stirring music. Mrs. Margaret Howser, president of the Woman's Relief Corps, unveiled the monument and revealed an object of fine proportions and rich details.

It is of Barre granite with a bronze tablet. The soldier's figure is six feet and six inches tall and the whole monument has a height of twenty feet. On either side stands a Gatling gun. The position on the Greenwood Avenue section of the National Road is commanding and beautiful. Hundreds of tourists see it daily.

To the late Capt. George H. Playford, a veteran of the Civil war and a citizen whose love of the Stars and Stripes and whose patriotic fervor knew no limit, is mainly due this acquisition. He conceived the enterprise, he gave freely of his own means to make it possible, he secured most of the funds remaining to be raised.

On the tablet appear these words:

"Dedicated to Union Veteran Legion, No. 118, Long Service Soldiers in the Civil war. Erected in 1924."

When Captain Playford passed away, March 13, 1925, the city authorities honored his memory by ordering all flags on city public buildings half-masted.

THREATENING COMPETITION

The use of automobiles and motor trucks had risen to such an extent by the summer of 1924, as to imperil the profitable existence of means of transportation which twenty years or more ago seemed destined to last indefinitely—the street car and interurban lines.

We take account here of the effects of the change in this community because they are epochal. In the fact that this local revolution has been in keeping with a country-wide reduction of urban and interurban car lines lies the significance of its historical character.

The trolley lines affected by this competition were the Columbus, Newark and Zanesville Companies, which included the city system and the Southeastern Ohio, the line linking Zanesville with Roseville and Crooksville. The city lines had been especial sufferers. The road's bondholders threatened to foreclose unless a new franchise were granted relieving the company of some of its alleged burdens and competition.

AGAINST PUBLIC OPINION

Council debated the question for months and then defeated an ordinance which was believed to carry terms satisfactory to the road's owners and officers. The action was clearly against public opinion. Citizens generally believed that motor competition was a serious menace to the electric system—that Zanesville was in real danger of losing street car service.

The Chamber of Commerce became the instrument of this sentiment and proposed that voters pass on the rejected ordinance at the April election. The support given the movement among all classes of citizens had its effect upon the council, which in due time legislated in accordance with it. The bondholders gave up foreclosure intentions. The line, instead of being abandoned, was equipped with new cars.

S. E. O. FARED WORSE

On the Southeastern Ohio road motor competition was not the only handicap. A strike on the part of its trainmen tied up the line in May. The Chamber of Commerce, fearing the road would collapse, sought to prevent total cessation of traffic in several ways. These did not succeed. At length in July the owners of the road asked the state utilities commission to permit them to cease operation entirely.

Attempts were made to refinance the line with Zanesville and Crooksville capital. All these failed. The citizens of South Zanesville, in mass meeting, offered to pay the company ten cent fares between that place and Zanesville. Finally, all efforts ceased. As the year approached its close the entire property was sold as junk for $35,000. All the failures recorded were due to public recognition of the fact that with a paved highway between Zanesville and Crooksville the electrical line must inevitably fall before motor competition.

JOHN A. VOLL

This native of Zanesville passed away in Atlantic City on July 27, 1924, at the age of fifty-five. As a leader in labor ranks he had wrought with marked success. Born in Zanesville on October 14, 1868, his career began with the holding of a minor position in the Glass Blowers' Union.

With gifts as a ready and forceful speaker and strong executive faculties he rose to the presidency of the International Green Glass Bottle Blowers' Associa-

BETHESDA HOSPITAL, ZANESVILLE

tion of the United States and Canada, a position he occupied at the time of his death. His immediate predecessor was Denis B. Hayes, another Zanesville man. Hayes passed away in 1917.

Before that period Mr. Voll had received other honors as labor's champion. In 1909 he was chosen president of the Ohio Federation of Labor. President Woodrow Wilson appointed him a member of the United States Housing Commission.

The body of the dead leader was brought to Zanesville and laid away in Mount Calvary Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted in St. Thomas Catholic Church by its then pastor, Rev. L. F. Kearney. The attendance was very large. Among those present were representatives of nearly every labor union in the United States and some from Canada.

BETHESDA HOSPITAL ENLARGED

Two huge four-story wings were added to this institution in 1924 and the dedication thereof took place on October 30, in the presence of many physicians and surgeons from Zanesville and Southeastern Ohio, reinforced by throngs of local men and women.

In connection with a great gain of space from this source there had been extensive addition to Bethesda's equipment, so that visitors found on dedication day, an immense building of wholly modern construction and with every modern facility. The building now covers the major portion of three and one-half acres of ground and the entire property is valued at $800,000.

Among the outstanding features of the Bethesda of today are its spacious and beautiful sun parlor, its nurses' training school, and its maternity department.

REV. L. F. KEARNEY

The community was startled by the news of the death of this beloved pastor of St. Thomas Catholic Church, which came on the night of November 25, 1924, with but little warning. Father Kearney had not been in his usual health for some time and on the morning of his death he went to the Good Samaritan Hospital for treatment. There pneumonia developed and a weakened heart complicated the situation. At 4:30 in the afternoon he sank into a state of coma and the end came about seven hours later.

Father Kearney was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1861. At the age of sixteen he went to the St. Rose Convent at Springfield, Ky., later to St. Joseph's and after that abroad, where he was ordained. Returning to St. Joseph's he was instructor in theology there for several years.

In mental power, knowledge, and usefulness he rose step by step and at length he held the office of provincial, the highest in the Dominican order. This and his reputation as a great pulpit orator gave him high prominence throughout the country. He was called upon to deliver mission and Lenten sermons and for that

purpose visited most of the large American cities. He was the outstanding figure in Dominican circles.

STOOD BY ZANESVILLE

Father Kearney came to Zanesville in 1897 and remained pastor of St. Thomas Church for twenty-seven years. He could have taken charge of larger parishes many times, because offers of such honors were numerous, but his heart was with St. Thomas and he refused to leave its loyal and affectionate congregation.

During recent years he gave much time to the expansion of the North Fifth Street Parochial School and to the erection of a new rectory on the opposite side of the street. The new structures are monuments to his zeal and ability.

Evidence of Father Kearney's high standing at home and abroad was found in the funeral services which preceded the departure of his body for St. Rose Convent, where burial took place. The St. Thomas Auditorium was filled with his devoted parishioners and in attendance were Bishop J. J. Hartley and many other out-of-town dignitaries of the church. Rev. J. P. Roach, Father Kearney's assistant for years, was appointed to take the latter's place at the head of the St. Thomas flock.

A NEW SYNAGOGUE

Zanesville's newest church, Beth Abraham, was dedicated on Sunday, December 21, 1924, in the presence of a congregation whose members saw in the completion of the beautiful North Seventh Street edifice the fulfillment of plans and efforts calling for their continued sacrifice and labor.

The speakers were Rabbi Jacob Tarshish, of Columbus, and Rabbi H. Rosenberg, Beth Abraham's minister. Their remarks were thoroughly in keeping with the ceremonial.

Samuel E. Lind, general chairman of the building and finance committee, turned on the light and to Louis L. Weber, president of the congregation, he presented the keys of the church with an eloquent tribute to the congregation, who, constituting but forty families, had by sacrifice and fidelity built Beth Abraham's $40,000 synagogue. Mr. Weber replied in terms befitting the occasion.

To Mrs. Louis L. Weber was awarded the honor of lighting the synagogue's perpetual lights, those lights before the altar which are to burn until the walls of Beth Abraham are no more.

The new synagogue with its handsome brick and stone exterior and its interior beauty of form and color has been much admired.

CHAPTER CXXIV

A PROSPEROUS COUNTY IN 1925 AND 1926

GREAT PROGRESS MADE IN ROAD IMPROVEMENT—CONSTRUCTION WORK REMAINED HEAVY—VILLAGES MADE PROGRESS—NEW HONORS FOR ZANESVILLE—LITERARY DIGEST'S TRIBUTE—A PLACE ON THE AIR MAP—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CONTINUED—TRAFFIC ON THE MUSKINGUM—GOVERNMENT WANTS WATER POWER USED—RURAL POPULATION SHRINKS—LOCAL MINERAL WEALTH—BOY SCOUTS ARE ACTIVE—SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS—NEW CHURCHES AND SOME OLD ONES.

The prosperous conditions described in an earlier chapter as prevailing throughout Muskingum County at the close of 1924 continued and at many points made gains during 1925 and that portion of 1926 covered by this history, with equally friendly relations between employer and employee.

Among the several fields of activity in which marked advancement was registered was that of road improvement. The work undertaken by the Good Roads association of Muskingum County, the Muskingum Motor club, the Chamber of Commerce, the county commissioners, the surveyor and the prosecuting attorney of the county and by enterprising men in their private capacities, bore remarkable fruit and state and national good-roads authorities fairly went out of the way to render their powerful aid on realizing how willing Muskingum County was to help herself. Summing up the results achieved Karl S. Dixon, manager of the Zanesville Chamber of Commerce said in the summer of 1926:

"Now we are in the era of highway building. We find Zanesville located on three main market roads, namely, the National Highway; second, the road running from Cleveland through New Philadelphia, Coshocton, Dresden, Zanesville, New Lexington, Rushville, Lancaster, Washington Court House and to Cincinnati; third, a road from Zanesville through McConnelsville and Marietta and on to Florida. Of these, the National highway is completed; important work on the South River road was promoted last summer and fall, while the last two miles of unimproved road on the Maysville Pike in Muskingum County will be improved next summer, leaving only twenty miles to be improved in Perry County to put Zanesville on an improved highway from Cleveland to Cincinnati. Work on the improvement of secondary highways is in progress in every township in Muskingum County and fine progress is being made on three inter-county roads, the highway from Trinway to the Licking County line, a distance of eleven miles; the completion of the Maysville Pike improvement from Fultonham to the Perry County line, a distance of two miles, and the grading and resurfacing of the Chandlersville Road from the end of the present improvement to Chandlersville, a dis-

14V2

tance of seven miles, and thence to the Guernsey County line at Cumberland. Muskingum County, with its extensive mileage of permanently improved highways and with the largest state appropriation ($49,000) awarded any county under the Green law for the improvement of secondary highways, is pointing the way to every county in the state.

GRATIFYING GRAND TOTAL

When the road-building program for the year 1926 is completed Muskingum County will have 160.9 miles of improved roadways. That will represent 97.2 miles of the main market and inter-county highways, which are mostly hard surfaced, and 63.7 miles of improvement in the county system. Most of the latter will have been improved under the Greene County road law.

The record shows that thirty-five miles of the improved roads in the county are paved with brick. There are 20.1 miles of plain concrete roads; 5.1 miles of reinforced concrete; 3.9 miles of bituminous, macadam; 14 miles of water-bound macadam; 19.1 miles of either tar-bound gravel, tar-bound stone or tar-bound slag.

In the secondary or county system there are two miles of brick paving; 4.1 of plain concrete; 2.7 of Kentucky rock asphalt; 4.9 miles of water-bound macadam; 24.5 miles of gravel, stone, slag or cinder roads.

Recently contracts were let for the improvement of twenty-five more miles of the county system, which means that before the end of the year 1926 the total improvement in the county system will be 63.7 miles.

Muskingum County, it is noted, has a total road mileage of any and all kinds of roads—most of it on no system that anticipates improvement—of 1,237 miles. Only Washington County, Ohio, has a slightly larger mileage.

CITY CONSTRUCTION WORK

The years 1925 and 1926 were marked by many and varied building operations. The size of a number of existing industries were added to because of the need for increased capacity, new churches were begun, new business homes went up and the construction of homes was continued on a very considerable scale. The improvement and enlargement of Zanesville banking and mercantile quarters was a conspicuous feature of the building activities. Reference to some of these operations are made on other pages of this work. Among outstanding city structures now underway or just completed are the Y. W. C. A.'s new Sixth Street home, the Zanesville Publishing Company's new Fourth Street newspaper home and the St. John's Lutheran Church's new edifice at Market and Seventh streets.

VILLAGES FORGING AHEAD

Numerous important forward steps were taken in these county units in 1925 and 1926. The acquisition of electricity for light and power by Nashport, Irville, Adamsville, Norval Park, Duncan Falls and other villages is to be noted in this

connection. South Zanesville completed the paving of two of its streets in June, 1926, and decided to erect a municipal building. New Concord has succeeded in adding to its quota of paved streets, homes and business houses. Dresden has been assured of ample electrical power and light by reason of the purchase at a cost of $25.000 of the Dresden Illuminating Company's property and rights by the Utilities Service Company of Cleveland. When the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company announced in the summer of 1926, that $1,500,000 would be spent on additions to their White Cottage plant in order to double its capacity, Forest E. Roberts, of that village, began preparations to erect forty new and modern homes there to house the expected additions to the cement plant's working force.

Roseville is planning to install motorized fire fighting appliances and to otherwise advance the welfare of her busy and prosperous citizens. Excellent evidence of Roseville's important position will be found in the numerous sketches of her residents which are printed in the biographical section of this work.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY'S RURAL SCHOOLS

The County School Board endeavors to keep these up on a modern scale, in teaching and equipment, for the 7,000 students who are receiving instruction from 300 teachers. The school buildings approximate 150 in number. About 115 of these are one-room structures; the remainder include from two to eight rooms each, of which seventeen are high school buildings. The high schools at Nashport, Frazeysburg, Dresden, Westview, South Zanesville, Roseville, Philo, and Adamsville are modern in construction and equipment. The other high school buildings are modern in equipment, but not in construction, as they are older. The modern high school buildings have cost from $20,000 to $117,000 each.

NEW HONORS FOR ZANESVILLE

During 1926 several recognitions of Zanesville's strong position among American cities came without any concerted effort on the part of its citizens.

The first paid tribute to Zanesville as a clay-working center and consisted of the establishment of an office here by The National Clay Products Industries association, to care for that corporation's Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky interests. The office was placed in charge of W. J. Kirkpatrick, secretary of the Zanesville Manufacturer's association. The National Clay Products Industries association was organized in 1920 and embraces manufacture of tile, pottery, brick, sewer pipe, etc., and also the operation of clay mines.

LITERARY DIGEST'S TRIBUTE

Zanesville was included in the Literary Digest's 1925 survey of American industrial cities and stood that publication's tests so well as to be pronounced by it an important city, population considered and from an economic point of view. The Zanesville Signal of August 5, 1926, said of this:

"The survey attracted world-wide attention and the honor accorded Zanesville has caused many cities of approximately the same size to focus their attentions on this city to learn how it is done."

A PLACE ON THE AIR MAP

The third honor placed Zanesville on the air map at the instance of Edsel Ford, of the Ford Motor Company, with the assistance of the company's Zanesville representative, Charles N. Harvey. The Zanesville Signal said of this in its issue of April 27, 1926:

"Zanesville has been placed upon the aerial map of the country through the joint efforts of Edsel Ford of the Ford Motor Company, and Charles N. Harvey, Ford dealer in Zanesville. About ten days ago a personal request was received by Mr. Harvey from Mr. Ford that the name of this city be painted upon the roof of the Harvey garage at 825-27 Main Street, for the benefit of the many aviators who daily fly over this city, and especially to guide the United States mail planes which pass over Zanesville.

"Accordingly the word 'Zanesville' was painted on the roof of the Harvey garage in aluminum bronze letters five feet high and four feet, nine inches in width. The word runs from west to east and is clearly visible at a great height. The painting was laid out by compass and a huge arrow pointing directly north, also was painted upon the roof.

"This work was just completed a couple of days ago and already Mr. Harvey is in receipt of congratulatory messages, thanking him for the help he has rendered aviators passing over Zanesville. The marking on the Harvey garage is but a link in a system which is to be spread over the entire country, as all the Ford dealers on the principal airways of the nation are painting signs on the roofs of their garages."

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The community activities described in earlier chapters as having originated in the old Seventh Ward of the city, spreading first to Putnam and later to the northeast section of the city, reached a remarkable development in Putnam during 1926 where it culminated in August of the year in a week given up to a merchants' exposition, a pumpkin show and a series of entertainments—vaudeville, music, etc.—which brought out all the inhabitants of Putnam itself and drew thousands of spectators from other portions of Zanesville and the surrounding country. The Putnam Amusement Association has set a genuine standard of value for communities here or elsewhere who want to develop the neighborhood idea along useful lines.

TRAFFIC ON THE MUSKINGUM

Taking note of the near abandonment of general traffic on the Muskingum River in 1925-1926, residents of the valley have asked themselves if the time was not

coming when the government would cease to keep the river's locks and dams in repair and to maintain navigable channels.

Writing from Washington City, August 17, 1926, Frederick J. Haskin, reporting the recommendation of army engineers to the effect that work on 123 inland waterways be abandoned and that work on sixteen others be curtailed, added:

"Steam transportation or the motor truck have largely eliminated these 123 former highways of water-drawn trade from the marts of commerce, and the screech of the steamboat whistle is no longer heard upon their banks. Their day has come and gone."

It was learned, however, on August 30, 1926, that this was not yet the fate of the Muskingum River, when Zanesville newspapers contained the following:

"Additional allotments for river and harbor work for the fiscal year 1927 were made by the war department and include the Muskingum River locks and dams. The locations for the expenditures of the allotments are Zanesville, Ellis, Marietta, Devol, Lowell, Beverly, Luke Chute, Stockport, McConnelsville, Eagleport and Philo. The appropriation provided for river work in this district amounts to $80,000. This is in addition to an unexpended balance of $20,000. The announcement of the appropriation indicates that the government is planning to keep the Muskingum River navigable at all points and to improve the locks and dams over the entire courses of the river."

It is noteworthy that in the year 1925 Muskingum River freight traffic was the heaviest carried on there for years, but a large part of the freight was simply coal sent from the stripping operations of the Zanesville-Blanchard Coal property near Ellis to the plant of the Ohio Power Company, at Philo.

But while general traffic on the Muskingum River is declining, the Muskingum Valley's unsurpassed scenic charms are rapidly becoming better known throughout the land, owing to the increasing motor tourist travel brought about by the improvement of the River highway connecting Zanesville with Marietta.

WANTS WATER POWER USED

The days of the excursion steamers carrying also freight of local wholesalers and merchants to down-river and Ohio River points, seem at present to be a thing of the past. The packet Milton, which plied on this river for several years made two trips early in 1926. Only three passengers were carried and the amount of freight handled was negligible. The result was that the Milton was taken to Parkersburg from which point it makes two trips weekly to Wheeling. Complete development of hydropower on the Muskingum River within the next five years is seen by the action of the government in renewing the lease of the Southern Ohio Public Service Company for a period of but five years.

Three plants are now using water power here, the Hook-Aston Milling Company for the old Drone Mill, the Muskingum Coffin Company and the Southern Ohio Public Service Company. These combined plants are not capable of using all the power possible from the river and the government is anxious that some means be found to utilize all this power.

RURAL POPULATION SHRINKS

The value of organization among Muskingum County farmers was dealt with in an earlier chapter. The coöperation has continued and this county's farmers are perhaps as prosperous as those of the average community; but in spite of this, the rural population of the county has fallen off, (as has been the case elsewhere) but to a less extent than in many other sections of the country. In its issue of July 2, 1926, The Zanesville Times Recorder printed the following statistics regarding the shrinkage which, while not very pleasant reading, are significant contributions to local history:

"Study of the census figures in Muskingum County for the past four decades reveals the astonishing fact that since 1850 the population of the county outside of Zanesville has been constantly decreasing. In 1850 the rural population of the county was 37,120, the largest in the history of the county, while the population of the city was only 7,929. In 1860 the rural population had decreased to 35,187 and the city had grown to 9,229. Ten years later the number of rural residents had dropped to 34,855 and the city had grown to 10,011. During the next ten years the exodus from the farms was more marked, the country population dropping to 31,661 and the city jumping to 18,113. In 1890 the city had grown to 21,000 and the country had dropped to 30,201. In 1900 the population of the city was 23,538 and that of the county outside of the city 29,557. Ten years later the city had grown to 28,026 and the country population had dropped to 29,462. The 1920 federal census gives the city a population of 29,569 and the county outside of Zanesville 28,411."

It should be added here that if the annexation plans launched by the Zanesville city council in the summer of 1926 go through the city's population will be in the neighborhood of 45,000.

LOCAL MINERAL WEALTH

Zanesville's first supplies of natural gas were furnished in 1898 by the Great Southern Gas & Oil Company and were drawn from the company's field at Sugar Grove, Ohio, and conveyed in eight inch pipes to this city. In June, 1902, the Ohio Fuel Supply Company took over the Great Southern Company's rights and property, connecting Zanesville with the Licking-Knox field in 1903. At a later period the Zanesville line was connected with extensive West Virginia wells and this city has from the first been favored with ample supplies. In recent years The Ohio Fuel Supply Company have been the source of most of the Zanesville supply, the exceptions being a limited industrial flow from nearby fields.

GAS SUPPLIES INCREASE

Recently, however, gas yields in the Brush Creek and Harrison township gas and oil fields have greatly increased and in August of 1926 pipes were being laid to Zanesville by the Swingle Oil & Gas Company with the prospect that Mus-

kingum County's industrial plants would have a new and large supply of the fuel to draw upon. The great development of the gas wells in western Guernsey County, at the Muskingum boundary line, also promises an increased supply for Zanesville, while the gas fields of the Bloomfield section are likewise promising. In the summer of 1926 the work of laying a twelve inch main to link up the Guernsey and Bloomfield territory with the Utica, Licking County, Ohio, field, was begun and it was announced that this main would cross the Muskingum River at Dresden. The development of oil fields in the county has not kept pace with that of gas, but Zanesville is still the center of oil-producing sands.

MOULDING SAND DEVELOPMENT

Recent tests made of the Muskingum County deposits of this valuable mineral indicate a much larger local supply of it than appeared to be available even two or three years ago. The past of this mineral has been very bright. Ohio is said to contain more of it than exists in half of the United States and Muskingum County is credited with possessing half of Ohio's supply. The future of this county's molding sand mining and shipping is therefore more than ever promising.

THE BOY SCOUTS

The country-wide movement to make Young America manly, useful and well trained took root in Muskingum County years ago and has acquired new impetus during the past year or two. In 1925 the Boy Scouts of the county stood eighteenth in a list of thirty-seven scout councils of Region No. 4 in number of scouts per thousand of population. This percentage was considerably ahead of that record in a number of much more populous counties. Region 4, which includes Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia, stands high among rival regions in the United States. Muskingum County is mentioned a large number of times in the last annual report, including the Leadership Training Course for Scoutmasters, the Scout Course affiliated with Muskingum College, the securing of a new Scout Executive, and the certificate for heroism, which was awarded to Eagle Scout Robert Warne by the National Court of Honor. Dr. R. P. Gillespie of this city is mentioned in the annual report which was submitted to the members of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, as being the official representative of Muskingum County on the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

STATISTICS COVERING 1925-1926

Zanesville's fire department fought the flames of 1925 with its usual success. The true alarms answered totaled 196; the value of buildings and their contents involved amounted to $956,199; the loss sustained was but $39,994.

The Zanesville postoffice receipts reached the $200,000 mark in 1925, a gain of 6 per cent over 1924.

The city school enumeration of May, 1926, revealed a total of 6,338 children of a school age. The 1924 total was 6,174.

The city building permits in 1925, with December omitted, totaled $678,000 a slight loss compared with 1924.

Tax collections in Muskingum County have risen steadily for twenty-six years. The figures are: 1900, $510,316.50; 1910, $698,651.19; 1920, $1,225,432.69; 1924, $1,831,097.02; 1925, $2,102,543.69.

Zanesville had no strikes in 1925. The county tax duplicate gained about $6,000,000 in 1924 as compared with the record for 1923.

NEW CHURCHES AND SOME OLD ONES

Begun in the spring of 1926, St. John's Lutheran Church has been rapidly under way during the summer. Located at the corner of Market and Seventh streets and of imposing architecture, it commands attention and makes an impressive addition to Zanesville's quota of handsome church edifices. The cornerstone was laid Sunday afternoon, May 30, 1926. Hundreds were unable to gain entrance to the church and stood on the streets in their efforts to hear sermons by Rev. S. E. Greenwalt of Wittenberg College and Rev. W. M. Hackenberg of Mansfield, secretary of the synod of Ohio.

Rev. William Long Dowler, pastor of the church, officiated at the actual laying of the cornerstone. The ceremonies were opened with a hymn followed by a responsive reading and after the services at the new church the throng marched to the old building where the services were concluded. When completed the church will be one of the most beautiful and modern in this part of Ohio. It will be of the cathedral type and will be constructed of variegated brick, trimmed with stone. The plans and specifications for the structure provide for the expenditure of $122,015 for the church building proper.

The auditorium will seat about six hundred people and it is hoped that the congregation will be able in the near future to proceed with the erection of the Sunday School room. A large, light basement under the auditorium will be a feature of the finished structure. The ladies congregational service society is financing the building of a commodious kitchen which will be a part of the basement. E. Mast and Sons, local contractors and members of the congregation, are general contractors for the work.

THE TRINITY LUTHERAN

This congregation celebrated the rededication of the rebuilt church, November 1, 1925, after making the building practically a new one. The exterior is of brick and stone, the ceiling is of the beam type. The building thus renovated is the third church building of Trinity congregation. The first building was of frame, erected on the lot where the parsonage now stands in 1845. This stood for some years when a small brick church was erected. This was built by the efforts of the

ST. NICHOLAS CATHOLIC CHURCH, ZANESVILLE

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, ZANESVILLE

Located at Market and Seventh streets. Is Zanesville's newest church.

church members who contributed sums ranging from 6 cents to $2. The most of the sum was paid "in trade", after the manner of those days. The third building, the church as it was before the present renovation, was erected in 1866 at a cost of $15,000. It was considered at that time the finest church building of the Missouri Synod in Ohio.

Trinity Lutheran Church is one of the oldest congregations in the city. It was founded by a number of former members of the Evangelical Church. These under their pastor the Rev. Mr. Minner for a time held services in the old courthouse. In 1844 the first pastor, Rev. Mr. Bartels, was called, and he used his energies to form a congregation on conservative Lutheran principles.

NORTH TERRACE CHURCH OF CHRIST

This congregation's handsome new house of worship was erected at the corner of Frazeysburg Road and Calwell Street in 1926 and the dedication occurred October 11, well attended, services taking place morning, afternoon and evening. In architecture the new edifice is a modified primitive Gothic and the walls are of Zanesville brick. The interior walls bear mottled decorations. Rev. W. B. Hendershot is the pastor.

Among the Zanesville churches but incidentally mentioned in our running story of events are the Trinity, Central and A. M. E. and we here submit additional data concerning them.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was in part erected in 1841-42, when it was known as the Seventh Street M. E. Church, its location being on Seventh Street at the east end of North. Services were held in its stone basement as early as 1843 and the structure was completed in 1845. The name was changed to Trinity about 1891. Its present pastor, Rev. Jas. H. Kinney, has served the church for seventeen years with extraordinary fidelity.

THE CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This strong organization's nucleus was a mission Sunday School formed in 1865 in the southeastern section of Zanesville. Through the liberality of Rev. David Young, who had married John McIntire's widow in 1816, a lot was purchased at the corner of Seventh and South streets and in 1887 a handsome and commodious church edifice was erected. J. Vernon Stone is the present pastor.

ST. PAUL AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This flourishing congregation of colored worshippers was organized in 1826 at Ellen Feelin's North Seventh Street home, where meetings were held for sev-

eral months, until a small building on Market Street east of Seventh was occupied. The first church home was located near the river a little east of Eighth Street, the next meeting house was the frame schoolhouse on Putnam Hill and later a frame church was built on Ninth Street near South Street. Several years later the brick church on South Street between Third and Fourth was purchased. On its site in 1876 the congregation built a brick church at a cost of $7,000. This was remodeled in 1913 and an annex was added in 1924, which wholly modernized the structure. The record shows that St. Paul Church has been progressive through the years. Rev. Charles J. Powell is the present pastor.

CHURCH LAYMEN BANQUET

With nearly one thousand, one hundred representative laymen of the twenty-three Protestant churches in Zanesville gathered together in a striking demonstration of unity in faith, the banquet meeting of the Zanesville Church Laymen's association was held at the Palace Gardens, March 15, 1926. It was the largest banquet ever held in Zanesville and perhaps the largest gathering of its kind ever staged in the state of Ohio.

The meeting was arranged as an anti-climax to the movement to increase Sunday School attendance in the Protestant congregations during the winter months and had as other objectives the attendance of 10,000 in Sunday School sessions on Easter Sunday and also, 1,000 converts to Christianity on Easter. All of these objectives were stressed at the meeting and met with the enthusiastic endorsement of the laymen present.

Ernest B. Schneider was toastmaster at the banquet and presented the pastors of the twenty-three Protestant churches in Zanesville who were present at the meeting.

LAST WORD ON LOCAL CONDITIONS

Karl Dixon, manager of the Zanesville Chamber of Commerce, submitted to that body's members, October 1, 1926, a report on local conditions which we here reproduce as a fitting end to the running story of this history of Zanesville and Muskingum County. It will afford the future historian a useful survey when he takes up city and county affairs at the point which the present historian has reached as he lays them down:

"In conclusion it may be pointed out that all Zanesvillians have reason to take pride—and the Chamber of Commerce most certainly shares that pride—in the wonderful progress which is being made by Zanesville industrially, in retail lines, in jobbing and wholesale lines and civically. Industrially within the past year the Mosaic Tile Company has erected a half million dollar addition to its plant; the Fraunfelter China Company has added a second story to a part of its plant; the Empire Floor & Wall Tile Company has added a big addition and recently let

ZANESVILLE PUBLISHING COMPANY'S NEW HOME

Located at South Fourth Street and Locust Alley. Erected in 1926. In this handsome and strictly modern structure the Times-Recorder, Signal and Times-Signal are printed.

another contract for a new $20,000 warehouse; the American Encaustic Tiling Company has made very material additions to its productive facilities; the Standard Tile Company has added two more kilns, thus bringing the total to twelve, which doubles its original capacity of six just about three years ago; the Marietta Rustic Company has added garden pottery to its line of products; the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company is adding a very large addition to its plant at Fultonham which will double the output of cement; raising it from 2,500 to 5,000 barrels per day; the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company is again making steel pipe at the Zanesville plant—the first time in two years and is employing the largest number of men in that two year period; the addition to the Federal Radiator & Boiler plant has already been referred to; and the American Rolling Mill Company is expending approximately $200,000 on a new research laboratory, additional productive facilities and plant enlargement; the Ludman-Mansperger Company has erected a fine new four story plant on South Fourth Street in which are now consolidated all of the former manufacturing operations in Zanesville, Cambridge and Columbus; the B. & O. Railway is adding materially to its electric box signal works; the Brown Manufacturing Company is now making automobile bodies and a number of other worthwhile industrial enlargements could be enumerated.

"The Zanesville Publishing Company is just completing one of the finest newspaper plants in the state, same being located on South Fourth Street. The payroll of the combined newspapers is now approximately $200,000, which in a city like Zanesville is a very important item. The First Trust & Savings Bank is about to move into its fine new home at the corner of Main and Fifth Street. The G. J. Aitken department store home was recently completed and that big new retail undertaking is under way. Excellent progress is being made in the preliminary steps for the building of the new Y. W. C. A. home on North Sixth Street. It is also expected that, in the near future, contract will be let for the new Brown Theater on South Fifth Street on the site formerly occupied by the Zanesville Publishing Company. The J. C. Penney Company has also just leased the Shinnick estate rooms on Main Street between Sixth and Seventh streets and extensive remodeling will be done looking to the material enlargement of that company's store.

"The new Zane Hotel was opened to the public last Christmas, and now the Hotel Rogge is building a big addition to accommodate the increased custom that looks to Zanesville for good accommodations.

"Zanesville has been determined the 'Typical American City' through a survey conducted by the Literary Digest. This city, it was found, has exceptionally well balanced industry, has good schools, churches, library, clubs, organizations, social contacts and services which are desirable; good public utilities and public conveniences; good streets, sidewalks, sewers, waterworks, street lighting and governmental administration; has few citizens of foreign birth; has a citizenship, many of whom are of sturdy pioneer stock; and has all of the facilities and accommodations which make for happiness and which might naturally be expected to be found in a city the size of Zanesville."

LOCAL HISTORY AS REVEALED IN THE LIVES OF VARIOUS HUMAN TYPES AND GROUPS

Having closed the running story of events marking the rise and progress of Zanesville and other sections of Muskingum County we turn now to the human figures who have not received due attention in the chapters arranged in chronological order—native and adopted sons of Muskingum who became famous public men; Zanesville's early lawyers and merchants, her ministers who went to high places, her soldiers who came out of the war with stars on their shoulders, her merchant-bankers, her railroad men who became magnates, her queer characters, white and black. All of the outstanding figures are not included in this group for some received merited mention in connection with the stories of events in which they played important parts—Alexander Coffman Ross, for instance, whose life was sketched in the chapters covering the Harrison campaign of 1840, John McIntire, Dr. Increase Mathews, Ebenezer Buckingham and others.

Following these sketches of local men will be found sections dealing with organizations, institutions, newspapers, the Underground railroad of slavery days, banks, fraternal orders, the song and story of Lorena. All organizations taking part in local history are not included in the section here described. The churches, schools, fire department, military units, etc., were dealt with from time to time in the running story.

Muskingum County Birthplace of a Vice President

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS BORN NEAR FULTONHAM—THE FAMOUS LEWIS CASS WAS COUNTY'S FIRST PROSECUTOR—NEW HONORS CAME THICK AND FAST—BROKE WITH BUCHANAN AND BECAME A WAR DEMOCRAT.

Here we present two sketches as the first of a series intended to round out mention of lives alluded to incidentally on other pages. The first of these sketches covers the life of one born on Muskingum soil who became a vice president of the United States. We refer to Thomas Andrews Hendricks.

When the late F. H. Southard eulogized the memory of that statesman during the Zanesville ceremonies paying tribute to the vice president, who had passed away in Indianapolis, November 25, 1885, he dwelt upon the fact that the dead official had come up "from the humble walks of life." There was warrant for that because Mr. Hendricks had been born in a log cabin located on Jonathan Creek, a short distance from Uniontown (Fultonham), this county.

In 1815 John Hendricks, Mrs. Hendricks and their son, Abraham, came to Uniontown from Shippinsbury, Pa., stopping first at the Andrew Crooks Tavern, which had been erected in 1804. In its early history the tavern's floor was the couch, the traveler being furnished, however, with an ample supply of skins to lie upon and with excellent food, for Landlord Crooks was a hunter of the first order.

THE PIONEER LIFE

It is likely that by 1815, when the Hendricks trio came, the landlord had added beds to his equipment. But even so, the family soon led pioneer life, for John Hendricks built a cabin home having two rooms, a low attic, a stone chimney and windows of paper, oiled with bear's grease.

In this home the second son, Thomas Andrews Hendricks, was born September 7, 1819. In 1822 the family removed to Shelbyville, Ind., where Thomas A.'s boyhood was spent. There he began the practice of law. As early as 1848 the young man was elected to the legislature.

He continued to climb. The year 1851 found him a democratic congressman from the Indianapolis district. At the close of his term, President Pierce appointed him commissioner of the general land office. Resigning in 1859 to become democratic candidate for the office of governor and being defeated by Col. Henry S. Lane, Hendricks was the recipient of a new honor in 1862, when the Legislature sent him to the United States Senate.

Senator Hendricks again sought the Indiana governorship in 1872, this time with success. On entering the office he had the distinction of being the only Northern democratic governor. In 1876 he was Samuel J. Tilden's running mate, and in 1884 Grover Cleveland's.

HEALTH UNDERMINED

He went into the office March 4, 1885, but ill health already had begun to take away the strength needed in the work of presiding over the Senate. He realized the weakness of his heart and told his private secretary his fears regarding that organ. On the evening of November 24 he attended an Indianapolis reception and reached home in a serious condition.

Most of the next day he spent in bed. In the evening Mrs. Hendricks left his room for a few minutes and on her return found her husband dead. The weakened heart had ceased to beat.

Residents of Muskingum County received the word of the death at 6 o'clock in the evening. When this was bulletined on the Times Recorder window and at the telegraph office the news soon spread over the city. The courthouse bell began to toll. Mayor J. C. Gillespie issued a call for a citizens' meeting to be held on the 26th, with another to follow on the 28th.

LOCAL MEMORIAL

The committee on arrangements for the observance of funeral ceremonies on the day of burial was made up of the following citizens: Mayor Gillespie, H. C. Lillibridge, H. M. Sedgwick, T. S. Murphy, J. H. Crooks, William M. Bateman, Jesse Atwell. The program was to be observed in Gold Hall on the afternoon of December 1, during the hours chosen for the last rites at Indianapolis.

At 1 o'clock that day the courthouse bell again tolled and the church bells

joined in. Business was suspended. Gold Hall, suitably draped, was filled by 2 o'clock. Col. Gilbert D. Munson, Hon. D. B. Linn, Judge W. H. Ball, Hon. F. H. Southard and Rev. J. McK. Pittinger spoke eloquently and appreciatively of the deceased, the latter reminding his hearers that while Indianapolis was the dead official's grave Muskingum County was his cradle. Bauer's band gave the occasion a suitable musical touch.

Thomas A. Hendricks came from good stock. His father, a tanner, was a man of strict integrity; his mother, daughter of a Presbyterian minister, a woman of great strength of character. The resolutions adopted at Gold Hall, spoke of the pride which Hendricks had expressed in his birthplace. Reverend Pittinger declared that the deceased was a man of "religious fervor."

LEWIS CASS

This famous man was not born on Muskingum County soil but he launched his career upon it and lived among our forbears for eight years. Great national honors came upon him but his career was started in this community where he was elected prosecuting attorney and later a member of the State Legislature. On entering the War of 1812 he gave up the former office. His connection with Zanesville is thus briefly told in "American Statesmen:"

"Soon after his admission to the bar Cass began practice in the little town of Zanesville, which was then struggling up in the wilderness. The 'streets,' filled with underbrush and blackened stumps, offered but slight aesthetic attractions."

Lewis Cass was born at Exeter, N. H., October 9, 1782. His father, Maj. Jonathan Cass, won a good soldier's fame in the War of the Revolution—at Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, Germantown, and Valley Forge. In the regular army under Wayne, he served his country again, taking part in the campaign against the Indians.

In 1797 Major Cass purchased military land warrants representing 4,000 acres. When he drew for choice of location that number of acres was available in Northern Muskingum, near Dresden and there he settled in 1801, with his wife and four children.

BEGAN TO RISE

Lewis, the eldest son, remained at Exeter, in attendance at the Exeter Academy, with Daniel Webster as one of his schoolmates. Having graduated therefrom he followed his family to Marietta, where he studied law under Return Jonathan Meigs. In 1804 he removed to Zanesville to practice his profession. Only one lawyer had preceded him, Wyllys Silliman, who married Lewis Cass' sister.

He came to the front at once, for the county chose him, in 1804, to be its first prosecuting attorney. In 1806 he represented the county in the general assembly. There he drew up the assembly's address to President Thomas Jefferson on the subect of Aaron Burr's expedition and fathered the bill providing for the seizure of Burr's supplies and boats.

He entered the army in 1812 and was colonel of volunteers when Hull sur-

rendered to the British. He had been the first of a command to set foot on British soil.

The surrender filled Colonel Cass with deepest anger and humiliation and these he expressed by breaking his sword across his knee rather than hand it to the foe. When freed by exchange he became colonel in the regular army and afterwards brigadier general. At the close of the war he was in command of the territory of Michigan. Still later he was governor of the state of Michigan and superintendent of Indian affairs.

MORE AND MORE HONORS

In 1817, Cass concluded a treaty with the Indians which John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, declared was the most important of any made with the redskinned tribes. These treaties numbered more than a score. Large sections of Western lands were acquired, counties were formed and roads were built. His experience as a soldier and with the Indians moved Andrew Jackson to invite him into his Cabinet and he was Secretary of War for six years. For the same length of time he was minister to France. On his return to this country Michigan sent him (in 1845) to the United States Senate.

Having been nominated for the Presidency in 1848 Cass resigned from the Senate and devoted himself to the furtherance of his candidacy. His friends and followers stoutly claimed that he would have won the prize but for Martin Van Buren's personal campaign to bring about his rival's defeat. Michigan stood by the loser with a loyalty calculated to blunt the edge of his disappointment. Her Legislature returned him to the Senate to complete his unexpired term. Buchanan placed him at the head of his Cabinet.

When the President refused to reinforce Fort Sumter, Secretary of State Cass took action which was to have been expected in the light of his antecedents, character and patriotism; he resigned from the Cabinet and became an influential and thoroughgoing supporter of the Union throughout the war.

BROKE WITH BUCHANAN

Cass has been highly eulogized by Andrew C. McLaughlin in the "American Statesmen" series, who said of his withdrawal from Buchanan's Cabinet:

"Though apparently agreeing with the argument of the President's message and believing that a state could not be coerced, Cass was not willing to admit that the Federal Government was impotent. At various Cabinet meetings he insisted that the forts in Charleston Harbor should be reinforced. * * * On December 13 (1860) he made a last effort to convince the President of the necessity of such action but he was rebuffed. * * * The next day General Cass handed in his resignation. * * * His house was filled for the next few days with congratulating friends and Zachariah Chandler called to welcome him into the fold of the Republican Party. The old statesman was still consistent, however; he was a Democrat but a Jackson Democrat.

"December 20 Washington was electrified by the announcement that South Carolina had at last adopted the ordinance of secession. The venerable statesman (Cass) read the few words that announced the startling fact and then, throwing up his hands while tears started from his eyes he exclaimed with uncommon unction:

WRUNG HIS HEART

"'Can it be, can it be! Oh, I had hoped to retire from the public service and go home to die with the happy thought that I should leave to my children a united and prosperous republic. But it is all over. This is the beginning of the end, the people of the South are mad; the people of the North are asleep. The President is pale with fear, for his official household is full of traitors and conspirators who control the Government.'

"He was not a Washington, nor a Lincoln, nor a Jefferson, nor a John Quincy Adams," adds McLaughlin, "but he was a great American statesman. He stood with Webster and Clay for union, for conciliation, for the Constitution as it seemed to be established." His biographer, William T. Young, thus describes Cass:

"In personal appearance General Cass is decidedly imposing. His person is large, robust, and well filled out. * * * His frame is well knit together. * * * General Cass' face is full and expressive; his forehead is lofty; his head is of the largest size and the outlines classical; his brows are bushy and heavy; his eyes are blue."

The general's last years were spent quietly and peacefully in his Detroit home. There his love of books was freely satisfied. Patiently and cheerfully he awaited the end. He lived to see the Union saved and slavery abolished. At the age of eighty-four, he passed away on June 17, 1866.

He was one of the original organizers of Amity Lodge, F. and A. M., of Zanesville, and as a Mason won high honors.

Samuel "Sunset" Cox Made His Mark as a Zanesville Boy

WAS DEPUTY CLERK OF COURTS AT 14—CLIMBED MANY ROUNDS OF THE LADDER OF FAME—EDITOR DAVID CHAMBERS STOOD FOR MUSKINGUM IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS—JUDGE JAMES H. SHEWARD WROTE LOCAL HISTORY.

One of Zanesville's native sons who went out into the big world and became famous had won local notice as a boy while still a resident of the place, for at the age of thirteen he was assistant to his father, who was then clerk of the Common Pleas and Supreme courts. In this capacity the boy swore in jurors and witnesses. At fourteen he was formally appointed deputy clerk. He was born in Zanesville September 30, 1824.

TO CONGRESS FROM COLUMBUS

The father was Ezekial Taylor Cox and the son was Samuel Sullivan Cox, who at the age of twenty-nine purchased a controlling interest in the Columbus, Ohio Statesman, assumed editorial charge and removed to that city with his young bride, who had been Miss Julia Buckingham; was elected to Congress from the Columbus district in 1856, serving four terms; became a resident of New York City in 1866 and practiced law there until 1868, when he was elected to Congress from an East Side district.

Mr. Cox wrote for and printed in the Statesman of May 10, 1853, an editorial entitled, "A Great Old Sunset," which brought him quickly to the attention of newspaper readers and editors throughout the state and secured for him the sobriquet of "Sunset."

It was a facile pen that wrote this description and a pen that later in Cox's life added to his reputation the country over. Small of stature, S. S. Cox was, like a great many men of that type, the possessor of tireless energy and he had a horror of failure. Back of these were marked ability and a thorough education, the latter having been obtained in the subscription schools and the Howe Academy in Zanesville and at the Ohio and Brown universities.

"WHY WE LAUGH"

Wit and humor abounded in his speeches, lectures and writings. His book, "Why We Laugh," contains a profound analysis of the sources of merriment and is looked upon as a classic.

As a national legislator Mr. Cox's activities often took a practical and constructive turn. For instance he set himself the task of securing for the nation's letter carriers pay commensurate with their fidelity and labors. He won a great victory for them by putting through a bill in their behalf.

Proof of the extent of his service is found in the action taken by the carriers after their friend's death. In all the free delivery cities meetings were held and appropriate resolutions passed; a bronze statue of Mr. Cox, of heroic size, costing $10,000 was erected in Astor Place, New York and delegations of carriers went to New York for the dedication from many distant states. The inscription placed on the monument's base reads:

"Samuel Sullivan Cox, the letter carrier's friend. Erected in grateful and loving memory of his services in Congress by the letter carriers of New York, his home, and of the United States, his country. July 4, 1891."

LIFE SAVERS' FRIEND

Mr. Cox's interest in the life saving service was of a like character, the service being established (in 1871) largely because of his labors in its behalf. After his death the members of the service presented to his widow a memorial vase two feet high and weighing 125 ounces.

The rescue of wrecked persons from a stranded vessel by means of a life buoy is depicted on the front. The inscription reads:

"This memorial vase is presented to Mrs. Samuel S. Cox by the members of the life saving service of the United States in grateful remembrance of the tireless and successful efforts of her distinguished husband, the Hon. Samuel Sullivan Cox, to promote the interest and advance the efficiency of the life saving service."

Among the offices he held outside of the halls of Congress was that of minister to Turkey, for a short time and regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He traveled extensively in America, Europe, and Africa. His death occurred in his New York home September 12, 1889.

DAVID CHAMBERS

David Chambers was another newspaper man who became a congressman and took a prominent part in Central Ohio affairs. In 1823 he and Adam Peters conducted the Zanesville Republican, Chambers being the editor and Peters the publisher. Chambers rose to special prominence.

Born in Allentown, Pa., in 1780, he came to Zanesville in 1810. Taking up newspaper work he became editor of the Muskingum Messenger. When chosen member of the Legislature in 1814 he sold his interest in that paper. In 1821-1823 he was a member of Congress. Returning to Zanesville he joined with Adam Peters in making the Ohio Republican an advocate of the elevation of Henry Clay to the presidency.

His hopes in that connection were finally shattered but he continued to take a large part in public affairs. He became a member of the Ohio House of Representatives in 1836 and continued so until 1843 when he was elected to the State Senate. In his second year in the upper house he was its speaker.

He has been described as a man of great force and distinguished ability. For forty years he was a local leader in politics, finance, and commerce with extensive interests. His death occurred in 1864.

JAMES H. SHEWARD, EDITOR AND HISTORIAN

James H. Sheward came to Zanesville eight years after David Chambers settled here, but his public career was much longer getting a start, for he was but three years old when the Sheward family reached the town and began to call it home. Removal had been made from Wilmington, Del., in September, 1818.

Young Sheward received a limited but good education under the care of John Metcalf, but his thirst for knowledge was unquenchable and he became in time a self-educated man.

When of a suitable age James began to assist his father as a cabinet maker and in that capacity he made his mark, for he was not merely skillful in the use of tools but his inventive genius was marked. He and his father were manufacturers of sandpaper.

Politics gripped Sheward in the days of Adams, Clay, and Harrison and he became an ardent whig. Later he espoused the democratic cause but when the Civil war broke he became a vigorous Union man.

The stage beckoned him away from politics and he won local fame as a Yankee story teller and as an actor in the "Zanesville Second Thespian Society Corps," composed of such young men as N. A. Guille, D. J. Culbertson, M. P. Brister, William Putnam, E. B. Eastman, Gemmil Arthur, Chipp Flood, Frank Fortune, and others.

The desire for wider knowledge, experience, and culture caused him to study law in this city with George James, but instead of putting aside affairs of the stage he traveled during a brief season with a theatrical company. Then medicine gave him a call and he made a study of the Thompsonian system.

The campaign of 1840 stirred the politician in him and he edited the local campaign newspaper called the Harrisonian. He was ready with the pen and his style was forceful, so that he contributed materially to Harrison sentiment in the county.

Meanwhile Mr. Sheward chose a mate, Miss Maria Louise Printz, daughter of Peter Printz of Zanesville. Of the five children resulting from this union one, Mary, became the wife of George A. Stanbery, so long connected with the American Encaustic Tiling Company, of this city.

THREE REMOVALS

In 1842 the wanderlust seems to have moved the subject of our sketch. In that year he removed to Somerset, Perry County, and became editor and proprietor of the Democrat-Union. Twelve years later he moved on to New Lexington, where he practiced law. In 1858, Dunkirk, N. Y., became his home and there he edited the Democratic Argus.

In Dunkirk his legal knowledge and ability were recognized by his election to be judge of the Surrogate Court. Other honors followed in its wake and then it was that he longed for the city and friends of his boyhood and young manhood.

Here he and Mrs. Sheward came in the Spring of 1886, to make their home with their children, Mr. and Mrs. George Stanbery. Happiness and better health came for a while, but the improvement did not last. One night soon after his return a stroke of paralysis laid him low. He passed away on the afternoon of March 26, 1886.

No Zanesville historian of the future will be able to complete his records without drawing upon James H. Sheward's contributions to the history of the town. As "Black Hand" he wrote columns of these for the Zanesville Courier and his reminiscences covered a period beginning about 1825. A sample of these appeared in our sketch of the life and achievements of Alexander Coffman Ross.

Sheward drew upon a rich and faithful memory in reproducing the spirit and atmosphere of old Zanesville and the charm of his literary style brought these out in such wise that to read his papers is a never-failing pleasure.

Famous Lawyers Launched Careers in Zanesville

WYLLYS SILLIMAN THE FIRST TO COME AND FIRST TO OPEN COUNTY COURT—HOST TO PRESIDENT MONROE IN 1817—SAMUEL HERRICK WENT TO CONGRESS—SAMUEL CULBERTSON A STRONG MAN BEFORE JURIES—HENRY STANBERY WAS ANDREW JOHNSON'S ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Wyllys Silliman was born in Stratford, Conn., October 8, 1777, and was Zanesville's first lawyer, but before coming to Zanesville he edited a Federalist newspaper in Western Virginia. As such he was on the unpopular side in the contest of 1800, and finding that party feeling was too strong to be resisted he deemed it "prudent to make a hasty retreat to Marietta," as Judge Burnet has put the case. There he practiced law and presently he wedded Miss Deborah Webster Cass, sister of Lewis Cass. The marriage took place at the Jonathan Cass home, near Dresden, January 14, 1802.

Soon after this Silliman settled in Zanesville, locating his office in a big log cabin on lower Main Street. His residence was at the southwest corner of Main and First streets. He was appointed a president judge for the Zanesville district and as such he opened the county's first court. This office he resigned to become registrar of the Zanesville land office, a position he held until 1811. In 1825 he became the county's representative in the state senate.

During President Jackson's second term Silliman became solicitor of the United States treasury. In 1836 he removed to Cleveland, later to Wooster and thence to Cincinnati. But he came back to the scene of his earlier successes and here in Zanesville, at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles C. Gilbert, on November 13, 1842, he passed away.

An estimate of Judge Silliman's legal talents was written many years ago by Judge John H. Keith, who was for a decade or more a practicing lawyer in Zanesville. We quote it in part:

"In my judgment he was the greatest natural orator that I have ever had the good fortune to hear. Mr. Silliman's early education was defective. He was a desultory reader of everything that came his way. * * * He was of no use in a cause until it came to be argued. I never heard him examine a witness or knew him to draw a pleading; all these were left to the junior counsel in the cause. He reserved himself to the highest: the advocacy branch of the profession.

"He was careless and illogical; entirely indifferent as to his appearance. He looked as if his clothes had been pitched upon him. He had not a particle of self-esteem or vanity and was as sportive and playful as a boy. In all criminal cases, in breach of promise and seduction cases, he was uniformly retained and no case seemed perfect without him. I heard him speak in every variety of case and after I was called to the bar I was sometimes associated with him as junior counsel. * * * It was in great criminal cases, where life and liberty were involved, that he especially put forth his giant powers." Judge Silliman was stout and well formed, above the middle height. He was obliging, kind-hearted and honorable.

In 1817 Judge Silliman was for a brief time, host to President Monroe—not in

the home on lower Main Street, but in a new one which he had erected at the head of Main Street in 1807, and which in those early days was known as Zanesville's finest mansion.

With President Monroe on that occasion were Gen. Jacob Brown, then commander-in-chief of the United States army; General McComb, victor at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, and Gen. Lewis Cass. The officials were touring the "west" and Zanesville was in the west at that time. The gentlemen named took breakfast at the Silliman homestead. The Silliman mansion, remodeled, was later occupied by Dr. A. H. Brown, the banker.

SAMUEL HERRICK

If any statistical evidence were needed to prove the worth and standing of this lawyer (Zanesville's third, in point of time) it is forthcoming in the following list of the places of trust which he held after his arrival in the little town.

In 1810 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Guernsey County, although at the time a resident of Muskingum; in the same year he was appointed United States district attorney; when Lewis Cass entered the army in 1812 Herrick succeeded him as county prosecutor, (the latter held all three of these offices at the same time); in 1814 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Licking County and commissioned brigadier general of Ohio militia.

In 1816 a still higher honor came with his election as representative in Congress, an office he held from 1817 to 1821; in 1829 came his second appointment as United States district attorney for Ohio. On June 30, 1830, his resignation of all offices and retirement from the practice of law paved the way for that rest from labor which his activity had earned and his failing health rendered necessary. He died on March 1, 1852.

Samuel Herrick was born in Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, April 14, 1779; read law in Carlisle, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1805; made his first appearance in court at St. Clairsville, Ohio, in June of that year and in the following August attended court in Zanesville.

In the town then there were not many more than one hundred inhabitants. Silliman and Cass were already here. There appeared to be no place for a third lawyer. But there was an opening for a school teacher and Herrick accepted the opportunity.

But although there were two or three schools in the three settlements there were no schoolhouses. The citizens agreed to build one for Mr. Herrick. They erected it on a Market Street lot.

A section of the rough logs provided for this primitive building had been cut out to let light in, the rays passing through greased paper covering the opening. The earth was the floor and a stump that had been left standing became the dunce block. Pupils sat on benches supported by wooden pegs set in the ground. Along the walls were boards which served as desks. Schoolmaster Herrick spared not the rod. He believed in and enforced discipline. His law practice at first was not

so heavy as to take all his time. Between court sessions he taught school, but a time came when the law demanded all of his working hours.

His first "residence" in Zanesville was a cabin whose roof was so leaky that rainfalls forced him to load his bed with his household goods and clothing and open an umbrella over them. But in 1808 or 1809 he built a frame house at the corner of Third Street and Fountain Alley. Years afterward he removed to his farm "Hill Top", near the city, in Wayne township, raising sheep on a large scale and manufacturing cloth from their wool. He was a lawyer of great ability and extensive practice. In politics he was a democrat and an active worker in the party field. His daughter, Mrs. Curran Blue, contributed helpfully toward establishing Zanesville's first hospital and gave generously to other good causes.

SAMUEL W. CULBERTSON

Zanesville's fourth lawyer was Samuel W. Culbertson. Born in Pennsylvania, he settled in Zanesville in 1809 and practiced his profession here until 1840 when death intervened. For years he lived on North Fifth Street. The Monumental building covers the site of his home, his office being located in a small building at the corner of Fifth Street and Fountain Alley, whose site also is occupied by the Memorial structure. Death came to him in the form of apoplexy as he sat in his office chair.

To Mr. Culbertson's knowledge of law was added a mental alertness and knowledge of human nature which gave him great strength in the examination of witnesses and in appeals to juries. Judge M. M. Granger illustrated Culberston's readiness by relating the following:

"A client of Culbertson had sued a client of General Goddard for rendering impure the water of a well by changing a drain. * * * General Goddard exhibited to the jury some of the water in a glass and descanted upon its purity and clearness and seemed about to carry the jury with him.

"Culbertson, in reply, boldly picked up the glass, reminded the jury of the general's argument and then, placing the glass upon the table, took a dollar from his pocket and clapping it down beside the glass cried:

" 'Gentlemen of the jury, I'll give General Goddard that dollar if he'll drink that glass of water.'

"He knew that his opponent was too dignified to accept such a banter and he won a verdict."

HENRY STANBERY

Zanesville furnished Ohio's first attorney general, Henry Stanbery, who filled the office after its creation by the legislature in 1846, which in the beginning elected the incumbents itself. Before this action was taken the state employed legal counsel as occasion arose.

Henry Stanbery's father was a New York physician and Henry came with his father to Ohio when eleven years old. He studied law in Zanesville and when admitted to the bar (in 1821) he was invited by the famous Thomas Ewing, to be-

come his partner. Accepting the offer Stanbery began to ride the circuits with Ewing.

On becoming the state's attorney general, Stanbery took up his residence in Columbus, and in 1851 he became Franklin County's delegate to the constitutional convention. At length, realizing that Cincinnati was at the time Ohio's best field for an ambitious lawyer, he took up practice there, and this lasted until Andrew Johnson appointed him attorney general, but he resigned that position in the cabinet to defend his chief in the impeachment proceedings.

By this time Stanbery's health had failed and his physical weakness was so apparent that the senate permitted him to remain seated while addressing that body. In spite of his condition he was the defense's mainstay; and he lived until 1883, his death occurring in New York City, when he was eighty years old.

Muskingum Courts Busy Tribunals in the Early Days

EBENEZER GRANGER, ALEXANDER HARPER, GENERAL GODDARD, RICHARD STILLWELL AND CHARLES C. CONVERS ENJOYED REMUNERATIVE PRACTICE—JEFFREY PRICE, MERCHANT AND SECOND POSTMASTER, A PICTURESQUE FIGURE—BEARD AND MATHEWS MEN OF LOCAL MARK.

Judge M. Granger has left us a valuable list of the earliest members of the Zanesville bar. It begins with the names of Silliman, Cass, Herrick, and Culbertson, whose careers we sketched in another chapter. This quartette had about an equal practice in Zanesville up to the April term of court in 1813. The Granger list referred to began with the August term of that year, in which Alexander Harper and Ebenezer Granger appeared.

In 1817 John C. Stockton and Appleton Downer practiced; in 1818, Charles B. Goddard and Thomas Ewing of the Lancaster firm of Ewing and Beecher; in 1819, Arius Nye, John Doland, Charles R. Sherman, Richard Stillwell; Nye moved to Marietta afterwards and Doland to Somerset; Sherman, who lived at Lancaster was the father of Gen. William T. and Senator John Sherman.

In 1820 William A. Adams and William Stanbery (the latter long a resident of Newark and a half brother of the celebrated Henry Stanbery) figured in cases tried in Zanesville. To these should be added the names of C. C. Gilbert, Peter Oddin, and J. B. Orton. Gilbert married a daughter of Wyllys Silliman. His sons were the well known C. C. and Samuel A. Gilbert.

John M'Intire's Lawyer

Ebenezer Granger, an uncle of Judge Moses M. Granger, came to Zanesville in 1812. Born in Suffield, Conn., July 6, 1781, he studied law in Washington City under Gideon Granger, then postmaster general. His reputation was that of an able lawyer and a man of high integrity. He was John McIntire's attorney and when the latter's death occurred Granger composed the epitaph, which was printed in an earlier chapter.

Alexander Harper, whose first practice in Zanesville was recorded in the court

docket for the August term of 1813, was born in the north of Ireland, it is said, on February 5, 1786. In October, 1820, and again in 1821, he was elected a member of the general assembly. In 1822 he was chosen judge. Still higher honors lay beyond. On retiring from the bench in 1836 Judge Harper was chosen congressman and his terms of service were 1837-1839, 1843-1847, 1851-1853. His death occurred December 1, 1860.

Judge Harper had served fourteen years on the bench and six years in Congress when in 1851 the whigs nominated him for another term in that body; and in 1829 the general assembly had reelected him to the judgeship after seven years of service. Nothing better proves his worth than these tributes.

GENERAL GODDARD

Charles B. Goddard was born in Plainfield, Conn., and came to Ohio in 1817. His journey from Pittsburgh to Marietta was made in a small open row-boat. David Putnam, of Marietta advised that he settle in Zanesville. This he did after going to Gallipolis with Thomas Ewing, where he was admitted to the bar. His father, Calvin Goddard, was a judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

Three years after his arrival in Zanesville young Goddard wedded Harriet Mumo Convers, daughter of Daniel Convers, the Zanesville merchant heretofore mentioned. His practice in the Muskingum Valley rose to large proportions and lasted from 1817 to 1864, when his death occurred. In 1838 he represented the county in the lower house of the Legislature and from December, 1845, until the Spring of 1849 in the Ohio Senate. He was speaker of the latter body during the session of 1847-1848.

Judge M. M. Granger summed up an estimate of General Goddard's career in words worthy of a place here:

"He was a major general of Ohio militia for a number of years. I believe he held no other public office. He was well read both in general literature and the law; indefatigable in work; earnest, dignified, and forcible as an advocate; he relied more on reasoning from principle than precedents.

"A competitor of Ewing, Hunter Stanbery and others of like repute, he was 'a foeman worthy of their steel.' He possessed a high sense of honor and ever sought to elevate the ethical standard and esprit du corps of the profession. He was generous and hospitable. He outlived all his early associates and rivals at the Muskingum bar; was in continuous practice much longer than any other. For many years he stood at our head, a leader worthy of the regard and respect of our whole community."

JUDGE STILLWELL

Richard Stillwell was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1797, and was brought while a child to this county by his father, Daniel Stillwell, who sat as associate judge of the Common Pleas Court in 1817. Richard studied law in Zanesville with Samuel Herrick and was admitted to the bar in 1819.

A little later he was chosen prosecuting attorney and this office became a

stepping stone for constantly increasing honors, which were preceded by a law practice of great growth and success. During the Legislative session of 1846-1847 Richard Stillwell was made judge to succeed Carrington W. Searle, who had resigned. In October of 1850 he was chosen as the county's representative to the Constitutional Convention and a year later was elected judge of Common Pleas for the Zanesville district.

He has been described as a man of marked mental alertness and as an able lawyer and zealous worker. Court delays irritated him and he did his best to minimize them. To young lawyers of promise he ever lent a helping hand. He knew the law and had the art of ably applying his knowledge in the court rooms. His charges and decisions were clear and concise.

CHARLES C. CONVERS

Charles C. Convers was born in Zanesville July 26, 1810; son of that Daniel Convers who was carrying the Zanesville-Marietta mail at the close of the eighteenth century. Having read law in the office of his brother-in-law, Charles B. Goddard, he entered the bar in 1831 or 1832; became a member of the firm of Goddard and Convers and practiced law as such for many years; was the county's representative in the State Senate in 1850-1851; was whig candidate for the Supreme judgeship in 1851 but the democrats carried the state; was elected common pleas judge in 1854, of the Supreme Court in 1855; resigned a year or two later because of ill health and died September 10, 1860.

His father gave young Convers every available aid in the prosecution of his legal studies. He sent him to the Harvard Law School, where he listened to the lectures of Story and Greenleaf and had for college mates Charles Sumner and Benjamin Robbins Curtis. He repaid his father's generosity with all of the diligence and industry that a student could apply, to the end that he became in the opinion of many "more learned in the law" than any Ohio lawyer of his day.

He had at one time a greater practice than was enjoyed by any other member of the local bar, while his retainers for argument in the Supreme Court came from all parts of Southeastern Ohio. He had culture, courtesy, and refinement. His frame was slight and his health far from robust.

So much for the leading lawyers of the Zanesville bar during the first three decades of the town's history. And now, continuing the biographical character of the chapter, we shall fill the latter out with sketches of Zanesville men of other callings who were contemporaries of her earliest lawyers.

JEFFREY PRICE

Was Zanesville's second postmaster, his predecessor being William McCulloch, the ferryman. Born in Ireland, he came to this country and settled first in Philadelphia, as a merchant. There his wife died and he sold out his business. With an infant daughter he came to Zanesville in the Fall of 1802, opening the town's

third store at the southeast corner of Fifth Street and Fountain Alley, and boarding at the John McIntire cabin.

In 1805 he built on Main Street between Court Alley and Fifth Street a row of frame structures and established a store in one of them, with William Smith as a partner. They sold dry goods, hardware, paints, and liquors. Price was a man of parts and became a leader in the work of building up Zanesville.

To him came by mail the news that peace had been concluded between the United States and Great Britain after the War of 1812. It filled him with such joy that he ran hatless and coatless from his store to the street, waved the letter above his head and shouted to the people on the street: "Pace, pace, pace! In the name of God, gintlemen, there's pace!!" The town was as happy over the news as Price was. Knowledge thereof, spread quickly among the citizens, who suspended all kinds of work and gave up the rest of the day to celebration.

Price's second wife was Miss Mary Van Horne, daughter of Gen. Isaac Van Horne, the marriage occurring April 28, 1813. About three years later he disposed of his business, purchased land on what we know as Blandy Hill and erected a mansion later occupied by George A. Jones and there he built a mausoleum.

When typhoid fever scourged Zanesville in the fall of 1823 his wife was fatally stricken by the disease. She passed away on September 2 and the husband followed nine days later, a victim of the same epidemic. During this calamitous time from four to eight burials were made each day in Zanesville.

WILLIAM H. BEARD

William H. Beard did not arrive in Zanesville until 1810 and his affairs called him during some later years to other parts, but he "took stock" in the town, building property in it and helping to advance its welfare. He was born in England, June 28, 1784, and reached Philadelphia with his father's family in 1800. In the year following removal was made to Marietta and in 1805 to a tract of land twelve miles distant from Zanesville, where young Beard helped to clear up and cultivate the farm.

With wise foresight he studied spelling, arithmetic, geometry, surveying, etc., and practical penmanship. Then he became a member of a surveying corps at work in the Scioto valley. He identified himself with Zanesville when it was the seat of state government and was clerk at Robert Taylor's Hotel, which stood on the Clarendon site.

When Taylor found that Governor Meigs was in need of a secretary, he spoke so well of young Beard that the governor gave him the place and when Meigs became postmaster general in 1814 he made the young man a clerk in the department. An important special undertaking was placed in the clerk's hands when it became necessary to notify Gen. W. H. Harrison that the war between the United States and Great Britain was over and to cease military operations.

TOOK MESSAGE TO HARRISON

As the postmaster general's courier Beard went from point to point on the Westward journey, traveling via Georgetown, Romney and Marietta, and carrying orders requiring postmasters on the way to supply him with the fleetest horses to be found.

He reached the Ohio, opposite Marietta, one night after dark and found the stream full of running ice. Crossing was delayed until the morrow, when he pushed on to Chillicothe and delivered his dispatches to General Harrison. Had he not lost that night at the Ohio he would have traveled the 450 miles between Washington and Chillicothe in two days and three nights. He used five horses as he relayed his way Westward.

Evidently liking Muskingum land, Beard in 1817 acquired a large tract near his father's farm. Four years later he gave up his clerkship and contracted to transport mails between Zanesville and Lancaster and established a stage line which later was extended to Maysville, Ky. In 1833 he gave up the contract and in 1840 he removed to Zanesville where he passed away December 8, 1870.

His residence here was fortunate for Zanesville, as his local investments and active public spirit proved. With his wide knowledge of men and affairs went sound judgment and wise forethought.

JOHN MATHEWS

This energetic and enterprising pioneer entered Muskingum county history in the year 1801 as the partner of his brother, Dr. Increase Mathews, in Zanesville's first store. He was born in Massachusetts, December 18, 1765; served in the Revolutionary war under his uncle, Gen. Rufus Putnam; was one of the surveyors of the Seven Ranges in 1785-1787; for the Ohio Company 1785 and of the Military Tract in 1795; erected a flour mill and a sawmill at Moxahala on Jonathan Creek three miles south of Zanesville in 1806, adding a distillery and houses for his workmen in 1810; represented Muskingum County in the State Senate in 1820.

Mr. Mathews was a man of marked ability. This made itself apparent in all the activities he undertook. His reports as a surveyor of the Ohio country were carefully read in New England and are believed to have had great influence in fixing her sons' attention and causing them to choose the Northwest Territory as their future home.

While Dr. Increase Mathews still remained a resident of New England his brother John wrote him numerous letters from Ohio country points urging the young man to come West and "grow up with the country" and doubtless these were largely instrumental in bringing the doctor first to Marietta and soon after to Zanesville.

Copies of these communications have been preserved by Zanesville descendants. They are couched in brotherly terms and abound in evidences of John Mathews' practical knowledge and sound sense, and are now in the possession of Willis A. Bailey, a greatgrandson of Dr. Mathews.

Two Zanesville Men Given High Honors by President Grant

GENERAL LEGGETT MADE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND DR. HOLSTON FAMILY PHYSICIAN — DISTINCTION MARKED THEIR ARMY RECORDS — GENERAL CATHARINUS BUCKINGHAM DID IMPORTANT WORK AT WASHINGTON—GENERAL R. S. GRANGER'S FIGHTING RECORD.

Two men who went from Zanesville to serve their country in the Civil war won the distinction of attracting Gen. U. S. Grant's favorable notice by reason of their marked ability and of highly honorable records in their respective fields of action; and the general was so sure of their personal worth that after entering the White House he chose one of them, Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett, to be commissioner of patents and the other, Dr. John G. F. Holston, to be the White House physician.

LEGGETT'S HONORABLE CAREER

Mortimer D. Leggett was born of Quaker stock at Ithaca, New York, on April 19, 1821, the son of Israel and Mary Strong Leggett. His father moved with his family to a farm in Geauga County, Ohio, where young Mortimer worked until he was eighteen years old. He then attended Kirtland Seminary and graduated at the head of his class. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In the same year from Willoughby Medical College he received the degree of M. D.

At this early age he took profound interest in the public schools. In 1846 he went to Akron, Ohio, and established the first graded free schools west of the Alleghany mountains. In 1850 he began the practice of law and six years later became professor of pleading and practice in Ohio State College at Poland.

CAPTURED A TOWN

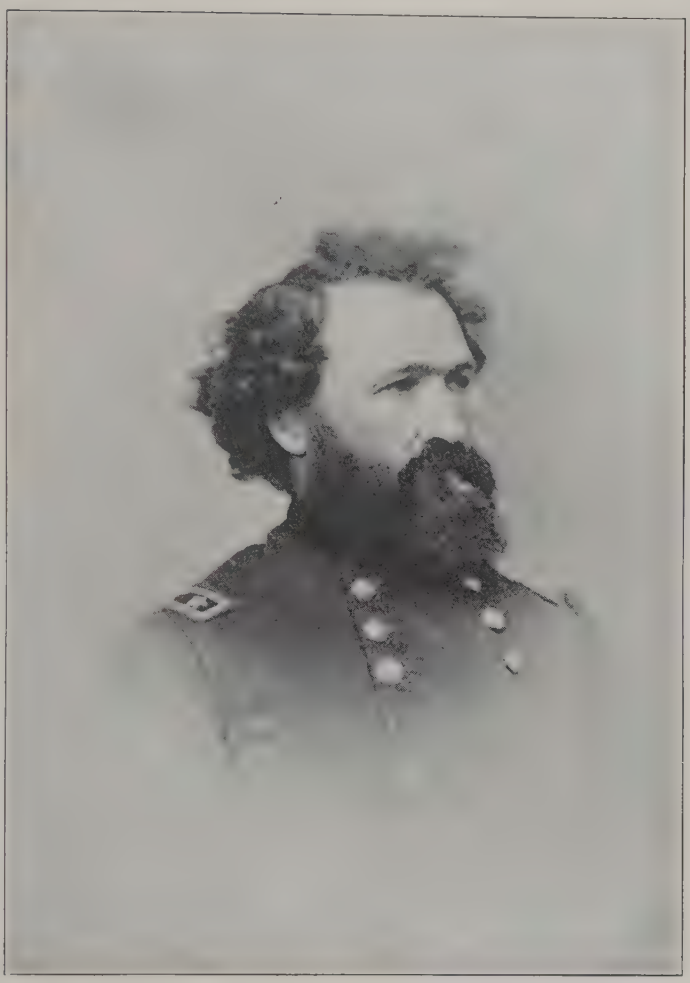
When he came to Zanesville in 1857 he still held the Poland professorship but his time was chiefly given to the city's public schools, of which he became superintendent. He filled that position with characteristic thoroughness and fidelity, but when the Civil war broke out the call to service aroused him to speedy action.

Early in 1861 he went to West Virginia with General McClellan. Later in the year Governor Dennison issued a special commission to him under which in forty days he enrolled in Zanesville 1,040 volunteers for the Seventy-eighth O. V. I. Colonel Leggett commanded the regiment at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where he was wounded, and at Corinth in June, 1862, he commanded a brigade at Jackson, Tenn., which place he captured and he defended Bolivar, Tenn., against a largely superior force. He was wounded at Champion Hills and Vicksburg.

BACK TO ZANESVILLE

One of his biographers has said of General Leggett:

"He served with distinction in most of the important battles and passed through successive grades of rank, being breveted major general in 1863, assigned to com-



GENERAL M. D. LEGGETT

Superintendent Zanesville Public Schools in 1861. Resigned to enter Civil War. Rose to major general's rank. Later became U. S. commissioner of patents. Born at Ithaca, New York, 1821; died in 1896.

mand the third division of the seventeenth army corps and placed in charge of the post at Vicksburg." He commanded an army corps during Sherman's march to the sea "and at the grand review at the close of the war no general officer was more warmly welcomed by the president than was General Leggett, who was that day received as a national hero." On August 21 he was commissioned major general of volunteers, but resigned September 28 of that year. Returning to Zanesville at the close of the war he became interested in the daily and weekly Courier.

General Leggett's old commander, U. S. Grant, did not forget his subordinate after entering the White House, but drafted him into the public service as commissioner of patents, which office he filled from 1871 to 1875. General Leggett resigned the office in 1875 and removed to Cleveland where he made a specialty of patent law practice. Later he helped organize the Brush Electric Company and was its president until 1884.

General Leggett's first wife was Miss Marilla Wells of Montville Center, Ohio, whom he married in 1844; his second wife was Miss Weltha Post of Sandusky, Ohio. General Leggett passed away on January 6, 1896.

DR. HOLSTON HAD A HISTORY

Dr. John G. F. Holston was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1809 and died in Washington city, May 1, 1874. His father was a physician but he and the family relentlessly opposed young John's tenacious desire to follow the same profession. Clinging still to his purpose the youth left home at an early age. In England he employed his time for a while in a chemical factory. Later he took ship for New Orleans and spent about a year among Louisiana planters.

But he sought the sea again, visiting the East Indies, China and other countries of the Far East. Once more he sailed for America and landed at Philadelphia, where the cholera was raging. Instead of taking flight he volunteered to nurse the patients in a cholera hospital.

SKIES GREW BRIGHTER

Finishing this dangerous service he started afoot for the west and had journeyed to Cannonsburg, Pa., when a companion stole his money and left him penniless in a strange land. Nothing daunted, young Holston labored in a brick yard. There it became known that he was a scholar and this reached the ears of the faculty of a nearby college. He was sent for and found to be suffering from a serious illness chargeable to overwork and exposure. This yielded to medical attention and kindness. Other good fortune came at this juncture, including funds from home, and he entered Washington College whence he was graduated with highest honors. The diploma which had been the object of his ambition for so many years came from the Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, where he had pursued his studies after graduation at Washington.

GRANT WAS HIS FRIEND

Not long before the Civil war began Dr. Holston was called to a professorship in the National Medical College at Washington and took up his residence there; before that, during at least three years he had practiced his profession in Zanesville.

Doctor Holston's Civil war service began when he entered the army as a surgeon of volunteers; soon he became medical director on General Grant's staff. It was then that he won the respect and friendship of the commander.

Full of honors and with a record of duty well done Doctor Holston returned to Zanesville to resume the practice which he had laid down, but new honors offered. Through President Grant's influence the surgeon was induced to return to Washington.

Appointment to the chair of surgery in the Georgetown Medical College followed and the president asked him to be the White House physician. In these capacities his career ripened towards its close. In 1872 a stroke of paralysis left him in weakened health. One who watched the effects has said that he bore them "with the resignation and patience of a philosopher and a Christian." He passed away in the Washington home on May 1, 1874. His remains were brought to Zanesville for interment. Here his son, Dr. J. G. F. Holston, No. 2, was then and afterwards a practicing physician.

Dr. Holston was a Mason of high degree and a Lodge of Sorrow, honoring his memory, was held in Washington on March 15, 1875.

KNEW SECESSION WAS COMING

Dr. J. G. F. Holston, Zanesville surgeon-physician and grandson of the subject of this sketch, is on record with the following:

"Another incident in his Masonic career which I have heard my father relate is that through his association in high Scottish Rite circles (which at that time were decidedly southern in make-up) he was aware of the intended secession of the southern states many months before it actually occurred and had been offered the surgeon-generalcy of the Confederate army.

"This knowledge, coming to him as it did through channels which made it impossible for him to reveal it, caused him great mental distress and even affected his health."

GENERAL R. S. GRANGER

Robert Seamon Granger was born in Zanesville, May 24, 1816, a son of Ebenezer and Eliza (Seamon) Granger. General Granger was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1838, when he was attached as second lieutenant to the First Infantry. His promotion to first lieutenancy, March 14, 1839, was followed by active service in Florida during the Seminole war, 1839-1841. After this, in 1843-1844, he was assistant instructor of military tactics at West Point.

During his service in the Mexican war (1847-1848) he was promoted to a

captaincy. In April, 1861, he was captured by the Confederates, while on duty in Texas. His captors paroled him on terms which bound him not to serve within their lines. Promoted again and now a major he began at Mansfield, Ohio, to organize and drill troops for the Union army.

This service ended August 28, 1862, when he was exchanged. Promoted to be brigadier-general of Kentucky volunteers, September 1, 1863, he led the state troops at Shepardsville, Lebanon Junction and Lawrenceburg and for gallantry at the last-named place received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel in the regular service. The next promotion came October 20, 1862, when he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers and was assigned to a command at Bowling Green, Ky.

LIVED IN ZANESVILLE AFTER WAR

In January, 1863, General Granger joined the army of the Cumberland, taking command of a division, and being in command at Nashville during three months of that year and of the district of Middle Tennessee later in the year. While commanding the district of Northern Alabama he captured General Philip D. Roddy's camp; expelled Wheeler's command from Southern Tennessee and warded off General Forrest's attack upon his district.

In 1864 General Granger was breveted brigadier-general, U. S. Army, in recognition of his success at Decatur, Alabama, when in the fall of the year it had been invested by General Hood's army. General Granger attacked Hood, killed and wounded many of his troops and captured 120 prisoners. Later he commanded at Stevenson, Alabama, and the district of Northern Alabama.

He became major-general by brevet in 1865, and was mustered out of the volunteer service January 15, 1866. At his own request he was retired from the regular service January 1, 1873. He died in Washington, D.C., April 25, 1894. For several years after his retirement General Granger made his home in Zanesville.

GENERAL C. P. BUCKINGHAM

Catharinus Putnam Buckingham was born at Springfield, O., the son of Ebenezer Buckingham, who became one of Zanesville's foremost citizens. His mother was a daughter of Gen. Rufus Putnam. Appointed to the U. S. Military Academy, he was graduated from that institution July 1, 1829, and promoted to the regular army as second lieutenant; was on topographical duty for about a year ending August 19, 1830; became assistant professor at the academy, resigning in 1831.

From 1833 to 1836 Buckingham taught mathematics and natural philosophy at Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio. Following this he went into manufacturing and became proprietor of the Kokosing Iron Works at Mount Vernon, O., 1849-1861.

His Civil war military service began in Columbus, when for a short period, in May, 1861, he was assistant adjutant general; he became successively commissary general and adjutant general with a brigadier's rank. On July 16, 1862, he was re-

appointed brigadier-general on special duty in the war department at Washington until February 11, 1863, when he resigned.

Buckingham prepared the conscription bill of 1863 calling into Federal service every able citizen of military age. There was a provision for exemption by the payment of $300. General Buckingham was charged with the duty of the law's execution. Persons who disobeyed its provisions were treated as deserters.

This is the law which caused New York City's draft riots. Buckingham suggested the appointment of provost marshals and he was mainly responsible for the establishment of the provost marshal's bureau. The pressure of private affairs caused him to resign from the army. He went into business in New York City. In 1868 he built the Illinois Central's grain elevators; in 1873 he became president of the Chicago Steel Works. He died in Chicago August 30, 1888.

Over 600 Sons of Muskingum Fell in the Civil War

JOHN W. KING'S LIST FIRST COUNTY ROLL OF THE DEAD TO BE PUBLISHED—BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE LIVES OF GENERALS WILLARD WARNER, GREENBURY F. WILES AND W. D. HAMILTON, JUDGE W. H. BALL, GILBERT AND LANE.

In the state library at Columbus there is a volume of Civil war records which residents of Muskingum County will always want the state to preserve. Its title page bears these words:

"The Silent Dead, or Roll of Honor; comprising the names of all soldiers from Muskingum County who lost their lives in battle or by disease during the War of Rebellion. Reported to date, January 1, 1866. By John W. King." The book was printed in 1866 by Logan & Dodd of Zanesville. "A Note Explanatory" precedes the roll of the dead and is as much history as the list it introduces. It reads:

"This pamphlet was promised to the people of Muskingum County at the Soldiers' Barbecue, held September 2, 1865; but its appearance has been delayed in consequence of the retaining by the Government of several of our organizations in the field, whose mortality could not be known until their recent muster out.

"In the lists the greatest accuracy has been aimed at, but to know and record the name of each hero who went forth from the many quiet homes among our hills and throughout the towns and thereby perished in the cause, has been a work of unexpected difficulty. Instances have occurred where even the mother or the father could not tell whether their missing boy was dead or what had been his fate.

THE PRESS HELPED

"In addition to the usual work of inquiry and research into the military records of the various regiments and companies, requests have been repeatedly published through the courtesy of the press, calling upon all to send in to the compiler lists of names from every quarter of the county and branch of the service. The utmost limit of time for returns has been granted and it is hoped that every name is now on the roll, there to remain in shining honor.

"In this enterprise," added the compiler, "our county may claim to be first. No other county in Ohio or in the nation has published such a record. The graves of our dead heroes are scattered through thirteen different states. Most of them are buried where they fell and few have monuments to mark the spot."

"In many a fevered swamp,
By many a black bayou
In many a cold and frozen camp,
The weary sentinel ceased his tramp
And died for me and you.
From western plain to ocean tide
Are stretched the graves of those who died."

Alluding to the engagement fought at Vienna, Va., in June, 1861, Mr. King stated that its Muskingum victims, George Morrison, H. Pigram and David Mercer were buried at Camp Upton, near Washington, in unmarked graves.

MEMORIAL TALKED OF

"Not one of our colonels or generals died in the strife," wrote Mr. King. "Not a single officer of the One-hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, from this county, died of disease * * * Many sad stories have been recited and heard. The lovely boy is gone and neither friend nor parent knows where he rests; no solid wall or hasty fence, even, surrounds his patriot dust and no stake, board or, better, marble marks the spot."

As early as the date of the publication of "The Silent Dead," a soldiers' and sailors' monument was being discussed and Mr. King wrote that Muskingum County must have "a pile, or shaft of marble" erected to the praise of her dead soldiers. And he added:

"The valor of our soldiers, the right of their cause and the deliverance of the republic appeal by their lonely graves, by their deadly conflicts and their uncoffined dust to the hearts of the people, for a home monument where we can all gather at its solemn dedication and deposit a copy of this Roll of Honor beneath its corner-stone in grateful tribute to their sacred memory."

Here is a statement of the mortality by townships: Adams, twelve; Blue Rock, twenty-eight; Brush Creek, nineteen; Cass, seventeen; Clay, seven; Falls, sixteen; Highland, sixteen; Hopewell, twenty-three; Harrison, thirty; Jackson, fifteen; Jefferson, twenty-six; Licking, twenty; Meigs, seventeen; Monroe, twelve; Madison, fourteen; Muskingum, fifteen; Newton, twenty; Perry, fourteen; Rich Hill, twenty-five; Salt Creek, fifteen; Salem, nineteen; Springfield, sixty-three; Union, thirty-six; Washington, twelve; Wayne, twenty-two—total, 513.

ZANESVILLE, BY WARDS

First, fourteen; second, twenty; third, sixteen; fourth, thirty-three—total, eighty-three. Imprisonment of Muskingum's soldiers resulted in deaths as follows:

Andersonville, thirteen; Libby and Belle Island, five; Florence, nine; Macon, three; Millen, five; Selsburg, two; Charleston, six.

DEAD OFFICERS

Included in the 604 deaths were the following officers:

Major Wm. Edwards, Sixty-second O. V. I., and B. G. O. Reed, One-hundred and Seventy-fourth O. V. I.

Captains E. Hillis Talley, Company D, Seventy-eighth; Thomas L. Hanson, Company A, Fifteenth; Wm. Berkshire, K, Ninety-seventh; John C. Hazlett, E, Second; J. C. Cummins, Fifteenth.

Adjutant Dan C. Liggitt, Sixty-second.

Lieutenants Thomas Hopes, F, Seventy-eighth; Charles E. Hazlett, D, Fifth Artillery; Hamline Gardner, B, Seventy-eighth; John T. Caldwell, Seventy-eighth; William Gardner, K, Ninety-seventh; Joshua Madden, First Artillery; Edward H. Hilliard, I, One-hundred and Twenty-second; Frederick Lentz, K, Nineteenth; J. Stanley Cochran, Nineteenth; Jefferson O. McMillen, I, One hundred and Twenty-second; Andrew L. Hadden, A, Fifteenth.

"The Silent Dead" is a monument to John W. King's painstaking industry and patriotic spirit.

GENERAL WILLARD WARNER

Willard Warner was born at Granville, Licking County, O., September 4, 1826, a great-grandson of Seth Warner, of Revolutionary fame. After the death of his father young Willard lived with and was educated by his uncle, Lyman Warner, of Newton Township, Muskingum County, upon whose farm he worked.

The boy had an ambitious and active mind. Politics and the law appealed to him. He took a course at Marietta College and was graduated from the scientific department in 1845.

With several friends he journeyed to California by way of Panama in 1849. As the only survivor, he returned to Ohio in 1852. He took up merchandising in Cincinnati; built the Newark Machine Works at Newark, O., and became its general manager; was a delegate to the Chicago convention which is 1860 nominated Abraham Lincoln.

With patriotic fervor he entered the Civil war as major of the Seventy-eighth O. V. I. He fought gallantly at Fort Donelson, Corinth, and Vicksburg, and led his regiment at Chatanooga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Ringgold, winning a signal victory over General Patrick Cleburne at the last place.

KEPT ON CLIMBING

In April, 1863, Major Warner became inspector-general of Sherman's staff and later, colonel of the One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Infantry. He was placed in command of Charlotte after Johnston's surrender. When mustered out of ser-

vice in 1865 he was brevetted brigadier-general and shortly afterwards, major general. Returning to his home he took up politics again and served a term in the State Senate.

General Warner now turned his eyes Southward, but with peaceful intent. In 1867 he took up residence in Alabama; bought a cotton plantation; entered the legislature and became an influential member. As a delegate to the republican national convention of 1868 he helped nominate Grant and acted in the same capacity in 1876, when Hayes won the nomination.

General Warner represented Alabama in the United States Senate from 1869 to 1871; became president and general manager of an iron plant; removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1890, where he was farmer and manufacturer; entered the Tennessee Legislature.

His wife was Eliza Weddell, daughter of E. S. Woods, of Newark, O., and sister of Hon. W. B. Woods, of the United States Supreme Court. The wedding took place in 1850. General Warner died at Chatanooga, November 23, 1906, survived by two children, Willard and May Warner.

Many readers will remember the Willard Warner farm, still so named by those who remember the general when he lived on it. It is located on Jonathan Creek, about three miles North of Roseville.

GENERAL G. F. WILES

One of General Leggett's officers whose army record was of a meritorious character was Greenbury F. Wiles. Rising step by step he became colonel of the Seventy-eighth O. V. I., and by the close of the war he was a brevet brigadier general. He was a resident of Putnam when the war began.

He had earned his promotions by unfailing bravery, by devotion to his duties and by certain special exhibitions of fitness for command. He is said to have been one of the best drillmasters in the army, partly because of his intimate knowledge of the manual and also because of the great volume of his voice.

The strength of his vocal organs was in keeping with his stature, depth of chest and general bulk. Over six feet tall, his size and erect bearing made him look every inch the soldier. He left Zanesville in 1879 for Kansas, where he engaged in farming for several years. Later he removed to New York state. There he died as the result of his second attack of typhoid fever.

General Wiles began service October 26, 1861, as first lieutenant in the Seventy-eighth O. V. I. As the best drill officer in the regiment, he was soon appointed its drill-master; was promoted to a captaincy in May, 1862; was detailed by Gen. John M. Logan to command the division engineer corps, winning in that capacity the praise of all concerned.

His commission as lieutenant-colonel was received May 16, 1863. Taking immediate command of the regiment he was within an hour an important factor in the battle of Champion Hills, giving an exhibition of calm courage and admirable skill. Colonel Wiles took an important part in the siege of Vicksburg and as commander of the forces at Jackson repulsed the enemy's attack.

He became colonel of the regiment September 1, 1863, and commanded it until July 22, 1864, when he took charge of a brigade. He was brevetted brigadier-general at the close of the war for meritorious conduct.

GENERAL HAMILTON

William Douglas Hamilton was born in Scotland, May 24, 1832. He came to this country in 1838 and the family settled near Hopewell, Muskingum County; was educated at Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., and studied law in the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1859. He was practicing law in Zanesville when the war began; gave up his practice and raised the first three-years' company organized in the Zanesville section of the state; served in the Thirty-second Ohio Infantry during the West Virginia and Shenandoah campaigns.

In December, 1862, Governor Tod directed Captain Hamilton to recruit the Ninth Ohio Cavalry and of this regiment Hamilton became colonel. Colonel Hamilton served in the Atlanta and March-to-the-Sea campaigns. His total service covered four years. He was made brevet-brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious services rendered during the campaign ending in the surrender of the insurgent armies of Johnson and Lee."

JUDGE WILLIAM H. BALL

The subject of this sketch was born in Fairfax County, Va., May 2, 1818. His father, William Ball, was born in Virginia, near Ball's Crossroads, in the vicinity of Washington City, in June, 1781. He married Sarah Cassidy of the same neighborhood and passed away in April, 1862. In 1845 Judge Ball became a "silver gray" whig and in 1866, a democrat. With the latter party he was identified during the remainder of his life. In 1871 he was elected to represent the county in the Legislature; in 1878 to the common pleas judgeship, serving five years and being defeated for reelection by George L. Phillips. On his retirement from the bench in 1884 he resumed the practice of law. This he gave up in 1901.

In 1851 Judge Ball married Caroline Wilson Stuart, of Zanesville. Mrs. Ball died August 6, 1895. They were the parents of three children.

Judge W. H. Ball came to Zanesville from the old Virginia home in 1845. Having studied law there for a period of one year he entered Gen. Charles B. Goddard's Zanesville law office and there resumed his studies, being admitted to the bar in June, 1847. Thinking to begin practice he removed to Putnam County, O., but the field proving barren he returned to Zanesville at the end of three months and began his work as a lawyer. Chosen prosecuting attorney in 1851, he filled the position during a year and then resigned to do political editorial work on the Courier. After acting as editor in 1853, Attorney Ball resumed the practice of law in Zanesville.

In 1862 he was appointed colonel of the One-hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I., and remained as such until 1865 when the state of his wife's health moved

him to resign. His military service was active and meritorious. He was wounded in the battle of Opequan, Va. He was brevetted brigadier-general, October 19, 1864, and resigned in 1865.

GILBERT AND LANE

Samuel A. Gilbert was appointed colonel of the Forty-fourth O. V. I., October 14, 1861. He resigned April 20, 1864; was brevetted brigadier-general March 13, 1865. He was another Muskingum County patriot whose army record was good. His promotions came as a result of his excellent service. His son, Cass Gilbert, a native of Zanesville, has become one of America's leading achitects.

John O. Lane was appointed colonel of the Ninety-seventh O. V. I., September 2, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment, June 12, 1865. His rank of brevet-brigadier dates from March 13, 1865. His services to the Union cause have added lustre to Muskingum County's Civil war record.

Two Zanesville Men Commanded Regiments in Cuban Battles

WM. M. VAN HORNE AND AUGUSTUS P. BLOCKSOM HAVE EXCELLENT MILITARY RECORDS—COLONEL L. L. DURFEE ALSO SERVED GALLANTLY IN CUBA—LT. COL. DANIEL VAN VOORHIS IN PHILIPPINE BATTLES.

Although Zanesville's Battery C and Company L did not reach Cuba during the war with Spain the city was gallantly represented on the battlefields there. Among the representatives were Wm. M. Van Horne, then a major in the Twenty-second, U. S. Infantry, afterwards brevetted a brigadier-general; Augustus P. Blocksom, then in command of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, afterwards brevetted a brigadier-general; and Wm. C. Van Horne, son of General Van Horne, and color sergeant of the Eighteenth Regiment, U. S. A. To these might be added Col. L. L. Durfee, for the colonel participated actively in the Cuban campaign and was later a resident of Zanesville. Colonel Durfee also took part in the World war, as did Colonel Van Voorhis.

RAISED A COMPANY

Both Wm. M. Van Horne and Frank J., his elder brother, sons of the late John Van Horne, of this city, were members of Captain John C. Hazlett's Company E, Second O. V. I., and both went through the Civil war with credit to themselves and their cause. William, enlisting at 19, who was wounded at Perryville, fought at Chickamauga, Atlanta and in other battles, came home in 1864, raised a company for the One-hundred and Ninety-fifth O. V. I., went into the Virginia campaign as its captain, was honorably discharged with that rank at the war's close and returned to Zanesville.

Generals M. D. Leggett and G. F. Wiles, who knew of Captain Van Horne's

excellent record as a soldier, suggested that he enter the regular army, and recommended his appointment. In 1866 he entered the service as second lieutenant in the Seventeeth U. S. Regulars. His first service was at Houston, Texas, and there, in 1867, he went through a yellow fever epidemic. Three of the four officers and twenty-eight of the men of the command, whose total was eighty, died of the disease. General Van Horne for years carried a costly gold watch and chain which the citizens of Houston presented to him as a mark of their appreciation of his conduct of the command during the epidemic.

His next service was at Richmond, Va., whence in 1869 he came to Zanesville and was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Adams. In the spring of 1870 he went with his regiment to Dakota and became a captain in 1872 and major of the Twenty-second Infantry in 1896.

At the close of the Spanish-American war Major Van Horne took his regiment to Fort Crook, Omaha, but he was soon made lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry and was ordered to join the regiment in the Philippines. His health being impaired there he returned to this country and organized the Twenty-sixth Infantry at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, becoming its colonel. In 1901 he went on the retired list, and in 1904 by act of Congress he was given the rank of brigadier-general. A few years ago he returned to Zanesville and purchased a home, where he resided until his death, which occurred January 18, 1923.

The following communication to Dr. James A. Van Horne of Zanesville, son of the late General Van Horne, shows the high regard of the war department for the general's memory. It is dated July 22, 1924, and was written by Major-General Robert C. Davis, adjutant-general:

"I am pleased to inform you that the secretary of war has directed that, by direction of the president, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1919, your father, the late Brigadier-General Wm. M. Van Horne, U. S. A., retired, be cited in the war department general orders for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at the battle of Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898. This citation, being for gallantry in action, entitles you to place one civil citation star on the ribbon of the Spanish campaign medal, the issuance of which is warranted by General Van Horne's service. The quartermaster general has been directed to forward a silver star to you."

In a military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, issued February 24, 1923, the following tribute was paid to General Van Horne's memory:

"He saw active service in three wars, the Civil, Indian and Spanish. At the battle of San Juan, Cuba, he commanded his regiment with high courage and success; later, in the Philippines, he commanded as a capable soldier. What a heritage of devotion to duty he leaves to the future soldiers of the republic."

GENERAL AUGUSTUS P. BLOCKSOM

While but seventeen years old, this distinguished Zanesville soldier was admitted to West Point, whence he was graduated with honor. Assignments in the South and Southwest followed. He was with U. S. troops during the Boxer upris-

ing in China. At the battle of San Juan he was in command of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry and was there wounded in the knee.

Service in the Philippines followed and for some time he was military governor of the Hawaiian islands. Wherever placed, General Blocksom has been every inch the soldier, performing difficult duties with ability and fidelity. He has won the general's star and his retirement by long and arduous service. On the French and Belgian battlefields during the World war he was a military observer for the U. S. government.

COLONEL DANIEL VAN VOORHIS

In this connection, another Zanesville man is entitled to mention: Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Van Voorhis, of the general staff, U. S. army. This officer performed valuable service in the Volunteer branch of the army in the Philippines, taking part in the battle of Iloilo, under General Marcus Miller and in later engagements. At the close of the campaign in the islands, Colonel Van Voorhis returned to the States for a time and then entered the regular army and returned to the Philippines. His varied army career is further set forth in the biographical section of this work.

Local Ministers Who Became Bishops

ANOTHER WON NATIONAL FAME AS AUTHOR—REVEREND CHARLES C. McCABE, DAVID H. MOORE AND WM. M. BAKER WERE PASTORS OF ZANESVILLE CHURCHES IN THE '60s—HAMLINE BECAME A BISHOP—ASHMORE AND LOWRY FAMOUS CHINESE MISSIONARIES.

It is a noteworthy fact that two Zanesville men of the Sixties were born in the same Ohio town, helped to recruit soldiers for the Civil war, served the Union themselves, were Methodist ministers and pastors of two different Zanesville churches, and rounded out their careers by becoming bishops. One of these was Charles Cardwell McCabe, the other David Hastings Moore.

BISHOP M'CABE

Charles Cardwell McCabe was born at Athens, O., October 11, 1836, and died in New York, December 19, 1906. His father, a native of Marietta, Ohio, was a railroad contractor. Charles' education was had in the Athens and Burlington, Iowa schools and at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.

In 1860 he became a Methodist minister, his first charge being the Moxahala Avenue Church, of Putnam, now a part of Zanesville. The Civil war stirred his love of country and in 1862 he enlisted and was elected chaplain of the One hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I., after having helped to recruit it. The regiment saw constant and costly service under Grant from the Rapidan to Appomattox and under Sheridan in the Valley of Virginia, losing 582 men in killed and wounded.

The Confederates captured Chaplain McCabe at Winchester, Va., in June, 1863 and he spent four months in Libby prison. Upon release he rejoined his regiment

but prison life had broken his health and he passed through the great grief of being forced to stay behind when the next forward movement came. In the service he became known as the "fighting parson." Conference sent the chaplain to Portsmouth, O., after the war and there he labored in the Master's vineyard until 1866, when Ohio Wesleyan University named him its centenary agent, with the result that during the year he raised about $80,000.

A RISING MAN

With this record of tireless energy established, Rev. C. C. McCabe was in 1868 called to Philadelphia to assist the church's new movement toward church extension. During sixteen years he appealed for the support of that cause "and saw the society brought up to a church-building capacity of two churches for every week-day of the year."

In 1884 his field became still wider, with his election to the office of missionary secretary, whose office was located in New York City. With characteristic vision he began his work by calling for "a million for missions." Within two years the church had contributed more than the million desired. Chaplain McCabe was elected bishop in 1896.

No Zanesville man of his time had more warm friends than "Charlie" McCabe. None labored more fervently or effectively to fill up Zanesville's quotas in the Union ranks. To move her sons toward enlistment he sang in a voice richly musical and thrilling with patriotic emotion those war songs which were attuned to the cause. No one who heard "We Are Coming Father Abraham" as it rang from his lips will forget the song, its singer or the spot in front of the West wing of the old courthouse which was the scene of his activities. No one who heard his lecture "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison" will ever forget its pathos and humor.

BISHOP DAVID H. MOORE

David Hastings Moore was born at Athens, O., September 4, 1838, son of Hon. Eliakim Hastings and Amy (Barker) Moore and descendent of Thomas and Susanna Hastings, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634 and settled at Watertown, Mass. David was graduated at Ohio University in 1860 and was ordained to the ministry in September of that year. He died in Cincinnati, November 23, 1915.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out he helped to recruit the Sixty-third and Seventy-seventh O. V. I. regiments, and enlisted in May, 1862. His regiment was the Eighty-seventh O. V. I., and he became captain of a company. The Eighty-seventh was later consolidated with the One-hundred and Twenty-fifth, which at Chickamauga earned from General Thomas the name of "Ohio Tigers."

Captain Moore served gallantly in the East Tennessee and Atlanta campaigns, rising first to the rank of major and then to that of lieutenant-colonel. He commanded his regiment at Atlanta, but when in the fall his health was broken he resigned and came north.

From 1865 to 1868 he was pastor of Zanesville's Second Street M. E. Church; the Methodist Church at St. Paul, Delaware, 1868-1870; Wesley Chapel, Columbus, O., 1870-1872; Trinity Church, Cincinnati, 1872-1875. In 1875 he was elected president of Cincinnati Wesleyan College.

BECAME A BISHOP

In 1880 he became a resident of Denver, Col., where he organized the University of Denver, becoming its chancellor, a position he resigned in 1889 to occupy the chair of political economy in the University of Colorado at Boulder. Here he was at the same time pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Again he became a resident of Cincinnati, but as editor of the "Western Christian Advocate" this time. A still higher honor came in 1900 when Dr. Moore was elected bishop. Stationed at Shanghai, China, he had special jurisdiction over Chinese, Japanese and Korean Methodist missions.

Ohio University conferred upon Bishop Moore the degree of A. M.; Ohio Wesleyan that of D. D. and Mount Union College and University of Denver that of LL. D.

On June 21, 1860, Bishop Moore wedded Miss Julia Carpenter, of Athens, O. Four sons and two daughters were born of this union. In 1904 the eldest son, Eliakim H., became head of the department of mathematics in the University of Chicago.

WILLIAM MUMFORD BAKER

Another Zanesville minister of approximately the same period during which Bishops McCabe and Moore presided over charges in Zanesville became, not a bishop, but a nationally known author: William M. Baker, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Rev. William Mumford Baker was born in Washington, D.C., June 25, 1825, son of Rev. Daniel Baker, a Presbyterian minister. The son prepared at an early age to follow his father's footsteps into the ministry. Graduating from the college of New Jersey in 1846 he studied theology for two years under his father and for a third year at Princeton Seminary.

He was intensely earnest and this with his impressive delivery, soon made him a young minister of mark. From 1850 until the close of the Civil war he was pastor of churches at Galveston and Austin, Tex. Removing to the North he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Zanesville, in 1865. Afterwards he ministered to congregations at Newburyport and South Boston, Mass.

Mr. Baker's books were widely read and brought him enduring fame. Their titles were: "Inside: A Chronicle of Secession"; "Life and Labors of Reverend Daniel Baker" (1858); "Oak-Mot" (1868); "The New Timothy" (1870); "Mose Evans" (1874); "Carter Quarterman" (1876); "The Virginians in Texas" (1878);

"A Year Worth Living" (1878); "His Majesty Myself" (1879); "Colonel Dunwoodie, Millionaire" and "Blessed Saint Certainly" (1881); "The Ten Theophanies" (1883); and "The Making of a Man" (1884). Mr. Baker died in South Boston, August 20, 1883.

DR. HIRAM HARRISON LOWRY

Among natives of Muskingum County who went forth to a life of service was Dr. Hiram Lowry, who died in Peking, China, January 13, 1924, at the age of eighty-one. He was born in this county, was educated at Ohio Wesleyan University and served as a private in the Union army 1862-1863.

He was the first Methodist minister to cross the Pacific in a steamship. His journey was made in 1867. In Peking, with L. N. Wheeler, during 1869, he organized the North China Mission and served as its superintendent until it became the North China Conference in 1893. In 1894 he became president of Peking University, then a Methodist mission school, and filled the position until it was merged with the Union institute of the same name.

Although more than eighty years old, Dr. Lowry attended in November, 1923, the Eastern Asia Conference and the Jubilee Celebration at Foochow, where he took charge of the Anniversary Communion Service. The New York Christian Advocate of January 24, 1924, quoted President Youan Shih-Kai, of the Chinese Republic as declaring that to the preaching of the missionaries in China was due the substitution of a republic for the monarchy in that country because they had held up to view "a God who is the Father of all men and loves all men equally"; and the Advocate added:

PLAYED A GREAT PART

"No one has contributed more toward this inevitable change than this American himself, Dr. Hiram Harrison Lowry. He set a high standard of scholarship and impressed the graduates with his ideals of Christian character. Thousands of Chinese boys have gone from that institution into all fields of activity with a positive veneration for Dr. Lowry and all that he stood for. Half the members of the North Conference were trained there — a proportion of college graduates not equalled in any American Annual Conference.

"Dr. Lowry was a member of the General Conference in 1896, 1900 and 1908. His intimate knowledge of the Chinese people, his standing and influence in government circles, and his wide acquaintance in China with nationals and foreigners gradually won for him a unique place as an 'elder statesmen,' whose judgment was sought by leaders in church and state. He was a man of clear vision and strong will, a builder who laid foundations on which great and beneficent institutions could be erected. As long as Methodism exists in China the name of Dr. Lowry will be held in honor."

BISHOP L. L. HAMLINE

Here we have another Zanesville minister who rose to the title prefixed to his name. Leonidas Lent Hamline was born in Burlington, Conn., May 10, 1797. He was the grandson of a descendent of French Huguenots who was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. L. L. Hamline came to Zanesville in 1824, after prosecuting studies at Andover, and began the study of law here. In 1825 he married Eliza, daughter of Jeffrey Price, a pioneer Zanesville merchant. Admitted to the bar in 1827 he entered the Methodist ministry instead of practicing his profession, a change of purpose brought about by his deeply religious convictions. Having been admitted to the Ohio M. E. Conference in 1832, and ordained in 1834, he was assigned as associate pastor of Wesley Chapel, Cincinnati. In 1836 he became pastor of a Columbus, O., M. E. Church, but three months later was appointed assistant editor of the Western Christian Advocate, of Cincinnati. He was elected bishop at the conference of 1844. Ill health caused him to resign in 1850, but he bestowed his wealth thereafter with great liberality upon the church and other religious institutions, donating (in 1854) $25,000 toward establishing Hamline University at Red Wing, Minn., and the same amount to the Mount Vernon institution of Iowa. He spent the last years of his life as a resident of Iowa, his death occurring March 23, 1865.

Bishop Hamline inherited from his Zanesville wife what proved in his hands to be valuable property, real estate covering what became known as Hamline's Hill, territory lying to the West of the old National Road. The bishop built Hamline's Row, the business block located many years ago East of the Courthouse on Main Street.

REV. WM. ASHMORE, D.D.

This minister of the Gospel is another of that group of Zanesville divines who won high honors in the religious field after leaving this, his native city. Born in Putnam (Zanesville), December 25, 1824, he was baptized into the First Baptist Church of this city in 1841. His nature was deeply religious and early in his life he dedicated himself to the preaching of the Gospel. With this in view he attended Denison University, at Granville, O., and was graduated from that institution in 1845. During that year he entered the Western Baptist Theological Seminary of Covington, Ky., and in 1850 he sailed for China with his bride, whose maiden name was Martha Ann Sanderson. He soon became remarkably proficient in the Chinese language and this, with his high qualities of mind and heart won him the good will of Chinamen of all ranks and classes, and added greatly to the progress of the Baptist missions which he had gone abroad to foster. In 1859 he established at Swataw a new mission which assumed marked importance, not only in the work of converting the natives, but as an educational centre. Dr. Ashmore stood high in the good will of the Chinese government and was often consulted in connection with the problems that arose. This eminent man who had once been an humble citizen of Zanesville, died in Toledo, O., April 2, 1909 and his remains were taken to Granville, O., for burial. A monument was there erected to his memory.

Four Merchants Became Heads of Zanesville Banks

PETER BLACK, CHARLES W. POTWIN, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM AND CONRAD STOLZENBACH—SUCCESSFUL CAREERS IN BOTH FIELDS OF ACTIVITY—THEIR VARYING CHARACTERISTICS NOTED.

This article begins with the story of a merchant who came to Zanesville in 1843, gave a lasting impetus to her retail dry goods trade and laid foundations for a wholesale business that was destined to reach proportions rarely attained in cities of Zanesville's size; who organized the First National Bank and served as its president for fifteen years; who built Black's Music Hall; who, with the late William A. Graham, built the Clarendon Hotel; who, indeed was found always at the forefront of enterprises launched in behalf of a greater Zanesville. It is the story of the late Peter Black. An extended review of his career will be found in the biographical section of this work.

CHARLES WOLCOTT POTWIN

Another merchant and banker who took a large and important part in local affairs was Charles Wolcott Potwin. Peter Black retired from the dry goods business to become a banker; C. W. Potwin retired from the hardware business for the same purpose.

Mr. Potwin was born in New York City on December 12, 1819, and died July 9, 1889. His father, John S. Potwin, was a native of Vermont and of French lineage. In due time the father established a hardware business in Zanesville and to this Charles W. succeeded, conducting it until 1862, in the building at Main Street and Court Alley, now occupied by the Old Citizens National bank.

In 1863 he assisted in the organization of the Second National bank and was its first president. He was in control of the institution until June, 1873, when by purchase it became the Muskingum Valley bank. The panic of 1873 causing the latter to fail, Mr. Potwin became its assignee and wound up its affairs. Later he opened the C. W. Potwin & Co. private bank, which continued until 1883, when it was sold to the Citizens' National bank. At this time Mr. Potwin retired from banking activities and devoted his attention to other interests, among which were heavy holdings of Kansas lands, titles to which he had in 1868 purchased at a cost of $150,000.

CAUSES OF SUCCESS

Mr. Potwin was large, well proportioned and distinguished looking. His manner was cordial and democratic, his laugh infectious. He was an educated man, a graduate of one of the Eastern colleges, and had a ready command of language. His features were mobile and of a large mould. He was altogether a likable man, and to this the great growth of his business was due as well as to his ability, sagacity and energy.

Mr. Potwin was a bold and often a daring buyer. When a slump in prices

CHARLES W. POTWIN

Born in New York City 1819; died in Zanesville July 9, 1889. He was a successful hardware merchant and banker and a liberal supporter of the Union during the Civil War.

tempted him he did not hesitate to buy far beyond immediate needs. One season when the clover seed crop was very heavy and prices correspondingly low he bought a prodigious stock of it and stored it away. The next year there was a light crop and Mr. Potwin's surplus sold at a price that gave phenomenal rewards for his nerve. His individuality was marked.

A STERLING PATRIOT

At the close of the war C. W. Potwin's popularity was at its height. He had been intensely patriotic during the struggle, backing the cause with his money and his energy and being especially helpful to the needy families of soldiers fighting at the front. And at length he went into the service himself, becoming a hundred day man. He was a Mason, a republican, a Presbyterian and a free giver to all worthy objects. Among his benefactions was the donation of $10,000 to Marietta College and of several thousand dollars to the Putnam Female Seminary. His Western lands at one time were estimated to be worth $500,000.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GRAHAM

This highly esteemed citizen also ended a long and successful mercantile career to become president of a Zanesville bank. He was born January 9, 1821, in Westchester County, N. Y., and was educated in Mount Pleasant Academy on the banks of the Hudson River. His parents were Scotch-Irish.

The father, Andrew Graham, was in the wholesale drug business in New York City and young William learned the business there. In 1845 he came to Zanesville and opened a retail drug store, with David Maginnis, the firm being known as Maginnis & Graham. He bought the Maginnis interests in 1850 and for many years conducted a prosperous wholesale and retail business.

In 1874 he became a director of the First National bank and in 1878, upon the death of Peter Black, its president. In this capacity he continued for a period of nearly twenty-six years, when he gave up active affairs and was succeeded by C. Stolzenbach. Being at this time eighty-three years old, Mr. Graham retired from active pursuits. He passed away in Zanesville twelve years later.

No resident of the community was ever more respected than William A. Graham. Conscience, courtesy, kindliness and generosity had marked his conduct during the whole period of his residence in Zanesville. He had contributed by investment and personal effort to many of the enterprises launched in the city's behalf and had earned the title of public-spirited citizen.

CONRAD STOLZENBACH

This citizen was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1839, and came to America at the age of eighteen. The next year found him a resident of Cincinnati, but in 1859 he came to Zanesville and remained here until his death, which occurred on November 17, 1912.

Mr. Stolzenbach was a baker and soon after his arrival here he bought the Bumpus bakery, located on the rear of the lot now covered by the Wiles wholesale grocery. The quality of Mr. Stolzenbach's products and the sterling traits of his character suited Zanesville well and his business grew apace. By 1861 he had acquired the property near the corner of Main Street and Court Alley, which he occupied for so many years afterwards.

Upon the occupation of this building the ovens were placed in its basement, but later Mr. Stolzenbach purchased property in the rear of his Main Street building and removed the ovens to a building located on the new purchase.

Here began a process of development which brought about the addition of confections and varied lines of bakery products; which added an immense wholesale business to the large and growing retail trade and which called constantly for more room and enlarged facilities.

Mr. Stolzenbach gave this development his personal attention for many years, but during about the last decade of his life management was mainly in the hands of his son-in-law, William R. Baker.

When W. A. Graham passed away his death left the First National bank without a president. The directors filled the vacancy on January 14, 1903, by electing Mr. Stolzenbach. Nothing more clearly proves the high place occupied in local business circles than this honor conferred upon Conrad Stolzenbach, for the presidency of the First National bank has been reserved always for men of the highest character and most marked ability. For purposes of grouping we have here classed Mr. Stolenbach as a merchant, but he was also a very successful manufacturer.

Mrs. Stolzenbach, who was her husband's early and faithful help-mate, passed away in 1911. When the banker departed in the following year he had been the First National's president for nearly nine years.

Three Zanesville Men Had Successful Railroad Careers

CALDWELL AND JEWETT WERE MANAGERS AND DAVID LEE WAS A DEPARTMENT HEAD—CALDWELL INVESTED FREELY IN ZANESVILLE—WAS SEVERAL TIMES A MILLIONAIRE—JEWETT STOOD HIGH IN DEMOCRATIC POLITICS AS WELL AS IN RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

In an earlier chapter the very successful railroad career of David Lee was sketched. Two of his fellow citizens won similar honors in wider transportation fields, the one retaining important Zanesville interests to the close of his life and the other returning to his Zanesville home upon retiring from the great railroad affairs which had engrossed him. It is Daniel W. Caldwell and Hugh J. Jewett to whom we refer.

DANIEL W. CALDWELL

Mr. Caldwell came to Zanesville at about the close of the Civil war. His earliest activities here are not matters of available record, but it has been said that he was a furniture manufacturer in a second floor room at Market and Third

CONRAD STOLZENBACH'S LATE RESIDENCE

Located for many years on South Seventh Street. Picture taken in 1889. Mr. Stolzenbach's figure is shown in the doorway.

Streets. For a while he was in the local B. & O. service. It was perhaps 1868 or a little later, when he became connected with the Nickel Plate road.

But if his earliest railroad movements are not fully recorded there is data to show how phenomenally successful his career was and what extraordinary recognition greeted it when Mr. Caldwell passed away. His death occurred late in July, in 1897. The Cleveland Plain Dealer of that week spoke of the funeral ceremonies as follows:

"From far and near, by rail and boat, came hundreds of friends to pay a tribute of memory and respect over the bier of the late Daniel W. Caldwell yesterday. Men from the far East and far West stood over the lifeless form and from the far points of the earth came messages of sorrow over his death. W. K. Vanderbilt, who is in Norway, sent a cablegram conveying an expression of sorrow. A cablegram was also received from Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is in Eastern Europe, expressing sorrow and regret. Not in a long time has such a large number of distinguished persons attended a funeral in this city."

"The funeral train left Cleveland for Zanesville the next morning at 8 o'clock," said a Zanesville newspaper story. "The catafalque car was first, and next after was the palatial private car of the deceased railroad president. Then a drawing room car and diner." These were followed by the private cars of high railway officials. There were nine cars in all.

"The train arrived in this city at 1:25 p.m.

CROWDS WAITING

"A large concourse of people were in waiting at the depot to receive the remains of the dead and the funeral party. Arnold & Bateman officiated as funeral directors and these residents of Zanesville were pallbearers: David Lee, W. E. Guthrie, Henry Bimple, C. Brendel, Willis Bailey, R. D. Schultz, Geo. A. Stanbery and Frank A. Durban.

"The funeral cortege proceeded to Woodlawn cemetery where the beautiful and impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church was conducted by Rev. Frank W. Bope, rector of St. James. The body was placed in the solid vault constructed in the family vault lot and the mortal remains of D. W. Caldwell now rest beside the ashes of the well loved father, mother and sister."

Extraordinary collections of costly floral tributes were sent to the Cleveland home and banked up in the room containing the remains. These were transferred to the funeral car, brought to Zanesville and arranged around the casket. Those who remember the arrival of the train and saw the flowers it brought, speak of the array as surpassing anything of the kind ever known in Zanesville. It is understood that Mr. Caldwell left an estate worth $4,000,000. He had invested freely in Zanesville real estate.

HUGH J. JEWETT

Hugh J. Jewett was born at Deer Creek, Maryland, in 1813, his parents being members of the Society of Friends. Hugh spent his boyhood on his father's Mary-

land farm, and was educated in the district school. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1838. In 1840 he was at St. Clairsville, O., practicing his profession.

Like other Eastern men who had stopped at the Belmont County seat to launch their careers, he found wider opportunities in Muskingum County, and 1848 found him in Zanesville, establishing his reputation as a good lawyer, with especial fitness for handling cases involving large financial stakes.

In 1852 he became president of the Muskingum Branch Bank. In 1853, as a democrat, he represented Muskingum County in the General Assembly and the district as presidential elector. Soon after this he was appointed United States district attorney.

His official entry upon railroad activities began in 1855 when he became a director of the Central Ohio Railroad. A year later he was the company's vice president and general manager, and in 1857 he became the road's president. In 1869 he was elected president of the Little Miami Railroad, and shortly afterwards of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad. In 1867 he was elected state senator.

IN CONGRESS, 1872

His removal to Columbus took place about 1870, where he was vice president of the P., C. & St. L. line. In 1871 he retired from active railroad management, but became general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. In 1873, when a member of Congress, having been elected in 1872, he resigned his seat to become receiver for the New York & Erie Railway. He lifted the corporation out of its difficulties and became president of its reorganized board. In 1884 he resigned and retired to his Zanesville estate.

H. J. Jewett frequently was mentioned in 1880 as a possible democratic candidate for the presidency. Three times in the sixties his political ambitions had been defeated: In 1860, when he was a candidate for Congress; in 1861, when a candidate for governor of Ohio, and in 1863, when a candidate for a seat in the United States Senate.

Local "Characters" of the Colored Race Were Many and Rich

"BILLY" AND "PARSON" JONES, GEORGE ROOTS, "WASH," GILBERT TURNER, ISAIAH ROBINSON, GEORGE BRYAN, ANDY HENDERSON, JOSEPH QUALLS AND BURGESS GREEN OF WIDELY VARIED TYPES—JUDGE SHEWARD PRONOUNCED THE LIVES OF SUCH MEN GOOD MATERIAL FOR LOCAL HISTORY.

In one of his many papers on early Zanesville "Black Hand" (Judge James H. Sheward) describing "Billy" Jones and "Parson" Jones, two "characters" of the colored race, said that stories dealing with such persons are real and true town history. Our own experience has been that the average reader is always ready to learn how quaint, eccentric, lame-minded "characters" looked, talked and acted.

Space in a very early chapter of this history was devoted to one who may be called Zanesville's first "character," "Black Mess," John McIntire's servant and the settlement's first musician (a fiddler, he was). In this chapter the reader will be introduced to other sons of the same race, who in their day were of equal interest in different ways.

GEORGE AND MAMMY ROOTS

In the Daily Courier of April 30, 1890, E. S. Durban described this couple in words so well chosen that we permit him to tell the story in the main. He gives "a brief and abstract chronicle" of the time as well as a sketch of two worthy colored people:

"It is more than a half century since I left Zanesville to battle with the great big world, yet so vivid is my memory of the good old couple that a volume might be written and the subject not exhausted. I remember that Roots was the first man that ever sold pounded hominy in Zanesville. It was not the cracked hominy now sold by every grocer, done by machinery.

"The old man raised the corn on his little patch of ground, pounded it by hand in a wooden mortar, scooped out of the end of a log and brought it to market almost whole. His pounded hominy was esteemed a great luxury."

HONEYMOON TRIP

In 1845 Mr. Durban was married "in a distant state" and he and his bride took up their journey to this city. The trip was made in a buggy drawn by one horse and its last stretch was over the National Road from the East.

"Like all other young husbands," says Mr. Durban, "I was anxious to show my wife how much I knew about the surroundings of my old home. As we passed the second milestone from town, after explaining who lived in sight, I said:

"Now, in about a mile we shall come to a little house on the left of the road and you will see a tortoise shell cat in the window. If the door is open you will see one of the prettiest white sanded floors you ever looked at. Over the door you will see a sign which reads:

" 'The rock spring, though very clear,
Is soon made into beer;
Stop, traveler, if you think fit,
And quench your thirst for a fippenny bit.'

"My wife laughed and asked me how long it had been since I saw it.

" 'Over ten years,' I replied, 'and I shall be much disappointed if we do not find it as I have said.' Sure enough, when we reached the house there sat the cat, either the same one or another of the same breed, in the window, and there was the sign. 'Now,' I said, 'we will go in and see a couple of the best old darkies in the world and have some cakes and beer.' We went in and there was the old lady with her tidy cap, just as she had always looked. We took some 'hoss' cakes and spruce beer."

SHEWARD'S STORY

David Sheward, brother of Judge James H. Sheward, was another contributor of stories concerning George and Mammy Roots. He wrote about them with facile strokes of the pen:

"The Roots lived East of town on the pike and kept a little wayside house, with a sign out as follows:

" 'The Rock Spring, though clear,
Soon is turned into beer.
Stop travelers, if you think fit,
And quench your thirst for a fip'n' a bit.'

"The Roots used to come to market with pies and ginger cakes (horse cakes), and they turned many an honest penny in the morning by the sale of their then termed luxuries. The couple had a boy who at one time woke his mammy to a pretty high pitch by exclaiming at the table:

" 'Mammy, Mammy, I want a hoss cake an' beer!'

" 'What dat? Hoss cake an' beer? I'll gib you hoss hide an' beer, dat's whut I'll gib you. Look here, chile, dars cohn and dars beans an' you can eat dat. Why, dars niggers in Ferginny doan got half dat good on Sunday an hyer you git it ebery day. Now, you shut yu mouf or I gib you hoss hide an' beer!' "

BILLY JONES

As to Billy Jones, there are records which place him in the front rank of Zanesville's men of color who were "characters." Billy's mind was rather weak, but his feet and legs were so strong that he often started from Zanesville with the stage for Somerset and reached the Perry County town fifteen to twenty minutes ahead of the outfit. And it is worthy of note that after being the butt of boys' and men's jokes for years, he died a tragic death at the hands of a Dresden woman without having done anything to deserve it. She stabbed him as, urged by mischievous boys, he stepped up to her door.

Billy was a great wanderer, but the New Lexington Herald of May 23, 1873, reported that Billy made his home at Somerset taverns "as late as 1851, 1852 and 1853, doing chores to pay for his living."

Judge Sheward had this to say of Billy:

BOYS AT HIS HEELS

"Who ever lived in Zanesville from 1825 to 1835 that did not know Billy Jones, the restless, wild, good-natured, half-witted Billy. Whenever Billy could get whiskey he was happy and ready to permit the boys to dress him up for parade.

"Nothing gave him more pleasure than being clad in an old suit of the Zanesville Artillery, tin plate, nodding plume and all. With these on and a stick at shoulder arms he would parade the streets with half-military strut and a sort of sidelong motion, always indicative that he was in a proper state for fun. * * * Billy would scarcely have shouldered his stick and taken a step before an army of boys would be at his heels."

Billy had a brother Sam, who had been murdered. The event caused Billy to take to the road. He visited Dresden, Coshocton, McConnelsville, Somerset, Lancaster, Logan, etc., and gave the boys thereof the same good times he had given those in Zanesville. He made no trips Eastward; in that direction lay "Brunsic" County, Virginia, where he had been a slave. He feared capture. "That our boys loved Billy while teasing him," says Sheward, "is best shown by the fact that after he was killed they erected a monument over his grave."

ENTER PARSON JONES

With his Billy Jones story, Sheward coupled another about Parson Jones, "a small wiry negro who, without any education at all, felt himself called upon to preach the gospel." As the merchants of his day sought to make big hits by telling the public about the immense stocks of goods they carried, Parson Jones relied for results upon a very loud voice, violent gesticulations and distorted features.

"Woe be to the brother or sister who permitted their eyes to close while he was thundering," says Sheward. "'Wake up dar, Sister Prudy' or 'open your eyes, Brudder Sam' could often be heard from the pulpit in summer weather when Parson Jones officiated. 'No sleepin' in hell, mind I tell you.' he would add." The parson held forth in the little meeting house then standing at the Northeast corner of Seventh and Market streets.

"CRAZY WASH"

Probably none of Zanesville's odd characters ever attracted more attention than Washington Stotts, the mulatto, who died at the county infirmary, at the age of eighty, in May, 1892, having been an inmate of the institution for fifty-two years.

It is doubtful if any of the men seen on Zanesville's streets in the seventies and eighties is more vividly remembered than is "Crazy Wash." Men and women who were children in those years have a better idea of Wash's looks and ways than others have, for Wash was an object of very great interest to children, partly because they knew he was "crazy." They had a little fear of him on that account and this fixed him in their minds.

They did not need to entertain such a fear. Wash's mental unsoundness was of a harmless kind. Occasionally he would bluster a little, but whoever blustered back would quickly have Wash cowed into a yielding and submissive state.

On lower Main Street during the years named, the writer saw a great deal of Wash on the occasions when he would drive up street the infirmary's team of oxen, hitched to a big farm wagon, plying his long whip and urging the beasts forward in loud tones. He had mind enough to be a very good oxen driver.

A VISITING ROUTE

Oftener still Wash would tramp into town and make a dozen or more brief stops on his way up street. He had regular stopping places and at each one he

would have big tales to tell or vigorous complaints to make. Among those were startling stories of terrible things that had occurred at the infirmary, figments of his disordered imagination.

Remembering that scene in Hamlet in which the prince holds up the mirror of accusation to his mother to exhibit her sins there and in which he tells her: "It is not madness that I have uttered; bring me to the test and I the matter will re-word, which madness would gambol from"—the writer often sought to measure Wash's mental strength by seeking to have him immediately repeat what he said.

This was impossible. Wash could not stand the test which Hamlet offers to submit to. He could not immediately re-word a statement of any length. When "cornered" and urged in such a case he would break into that "loud laugh which spoke the vacant mind" and break away.

BURGESS GREEN

We pass from "Crazy Wash" to this black son of the South, but not because the two resembled each other mentally. Burgess Green was an object of interest not because his mind was out of tune but because of the deep blackness of his skin, the expanse of white in his eyes, the quaintness of his dialect, the comedy that lurked behind all that he said or did and the vast strength of his muscles.

The writer remembers hearing the late Gen. G. F. Wiles tell Burgess Green stories long after the general came home from the South with his regiment, the Seventy-eighth Ohio, at the close of the war. Burgess drifted into the regiment's Southern camp a very young, immensely strong and notably good-natured darky. When other black boys came into camp the soldiers would tell Burgess to make a battering ram of himself and "go for that new darky."

Nothing loath, Burgess would grin, lower his head, make a wild boar's rush, take the visitor in the rear and send him sprawling to the ground many feet away. Of course neither would suffer much, not even Burgess, whose head was hard, and the attacks made the soldiers hilarious. When the regiment came home to be mustered out, Burgess came with it to Zanesville.

The boys quickly took to Burgess. He danced the Southern dancing steps for us, he told Southern tales, he began that use or misuse of long words which later became so comical, he exhibited the immense strength which nature had gifted him with.

One feat of strength was probably never forgotten by those who saw Burgess perform it. He would stoop down, get under a horse's belly and straighten up until the beast's hind feet were clear of the barn floor. When a few seconds had passed Burgess would step out from under and take a long breath. The lift had severely taxed even his vast muscular power.

GILBERT TURNER

The word "wonderful" will not be considered extravagant by any reader who remembers the details of that vocal call whereby its giver secured tub-and-bucket-

hooping jobs. To describe these for readers who never heard the call is very difficult. Every syllable was drawn out lovingly. Marked pauses occurred between the words. The final word was converted almost into "whoop," with such a lengthening of the interrogatory accent that the hearer marveled where the voice came from that prolonged it so.

Perhaps some idea can be given of the call by writing it in this way: "Eh-eh-eh-ny Wah-ah-ah-ah-shin' tuh-uh-uh-ubs to Hoo-oo-oo-oo-oop?" But there are not enough o's in the "hoop" as here written to represent the lengthy procession of double o's that came from the caller's throat. What vocal reserve they came from was a puzzle to the hearer. They were sounded like the double o in look. The voice itself was a singularly pure, high tenor—soft, sweet, smooth and melodious. Its carrying power gave the whole call a distinction that was all its own.

The average small boy, forgetting the call's melody, looked upon Turner as a joke and tried to get a lot of fun out of him. Boys frequently essayed to "take off" Turner, who was very black, rather loose of joint, had a shuffling gait and was a man of few words.

"O ICE CREAM-O"

Fifteen or twenty years earlier there was another colored celebrity in Zanesville in the person of George Bryan, who lived and made ice cream at the corner of North and Fifth streets. George was a neat, round-faced, good-natured man who carried his ice cream around in a gig, drawn by a horse as sleek and well kept as the man himself. George's trade-call was "O ice cream-O" and a very tempting and welcome one it was on a sizzling day, to grown-ups as well as to the little folks, for the product was always choice. George was not able to carry that final "o" up to the zenith, as Turner did later, but his voice was mellow and rich.

THE COLORFUL ISAIAH

In the news columns of an old local paper we meet one of Zanesville's famous characters, Isaiah Robinson, and learn that he was in 1885 leader of the Zanesville Glee Club (colored). Announcement is made that the club "is open to an engagement"; that Leader Robinson "claimed to have the largest mouth in the world"; and that David Smith, tenor, Jesse Simpson, bass, T. Hall, the "great warbler," and Bert Tate, alto, were the other members of the club.

"Isaiah Robinson," continues the notice, "was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, and in childhood was a slave. He has been a resident of Zanesville for over twenty-five years and lives at 325 Woodlawn Avenue.

"Mr. Robinson's large mouth is a great feature in the club's singing. It afforded the teacher's institute a good deal of amusement. He has traveled with the Sells show for two seasons and the size of his mouth—apparently a great sepulcher for watermelon—has won plaudits everywhere."

Here the story ends. It might have added that Isaiah's mouth was a "great sepulcher" for pies. He used to win prizes and wagers by swallowing pies whole.

That puts the case a little too strong, perhaps, but it was a very large pie that Isaiah could not engulf in two bites.

The story also leaves out Isaiah's brilliant career as a corn doctor and indeed as a corn surgeon, but that career came later, perhaps. He cut a very wide swath in those days. Being a professional man he dressed to suit his standing, not forgetting to be as loud as the proprieties would stand.

THE HUMAN CLOCK

Andy Henderson, "the human clock," a drayman for the Cox & Gilbert paper mill in the seventies, perhaps also in the eighties, had the power to tell the time, day or night, without looking at watch or clock. Andy was a tall, strong man of Ethiopian color, who, with a good-natured grin, always responded to requests for the time of day, sometimes naming it to the very second, and never missing it by more than five minutes.

Twenty-five years or more ago Dr. Louis R. Culbertson of Zanesville wrote for the Cincinnati Lancet an account of Andy's remarkable gift, after having examined and questioned its possessor. In this connection it was learned that Henderson, while a Southern slave and in his boyhood or early manhood, received a blow on his forehead at about the hair line, that left a dent in the skull.

"Several years after," Andy said, "I had a fever. I could see the clock from my bed. I kep' lookin' at the hands all the time. When I got well I went to guessin' the time, day an' night.

"During the wah I was an officer's servant. The soldiers found out 'bout my 'clock' an' asked me the time—waked me at night to find out." That was the beginning, according to Andy.

"My theory was that the blow dealt Andy caused a slight pressure on the brain," said Dr. Culbertson. "Although the injury did not interfere with the working of the brain, it did over-stimulate a small portion of it at the seat of injury to the skull.

"This caused the man to be constantly thinking of the time and telling time in a technical sense. It over-stimulated the part of the brain in which it is supposed the memory of time, or time-space, or time-sense, is located.

"In this way Andy's ideas of time-passage became very keen. Had it been merely the telling of time from the position of the sun in the heavens one would have thought nothing of it, as many farmers, years ago, could in this way tell the time with fair accuracy.

"But Andy Henderson could tell the time at night, as well as in the day, to as close as one or two minutes. He always used to say with one of his broad grins which showed a great expanse of white teeth: 'I must have five minutes' grace.'"

Many persons asked Andy the time every day. In every instance he would lift a finger to his ear, cock his head a little and tell the record of his inner clock.

JOSEPH QUALLS

No colored man who lived in Zanesville during the fifties and sixties was better known than "Joe" Qualls. We have found no record of his arrival here nor have

we seen an account of his death. However, the city director for 1851 lists him as a householder and the directory of 1856 as "a sexton of banks." The directory for 1868 lists him as continuing in that capacity and as residing at No. 18 Orchard Street. He probably came to Zanesville out of slavery. Frank P. Bailey, who remembers Joe, describes him as being six feet one or two inches tall and very powerfully built, but with a slight stoop of the shoulders. He tells an anecdote which illustrates at once Joe's honesty and shrewdness, while proving also that he was no mere "sheep."

PUT TO THE TEST

Joe was janitor for all the city banks and he also made collections for all of them. One day in one of these institutions an official change gave him a new "boss." The latter proceeded to test Joe's honesty. Late in the evening he dropped to the floor of the bank, where the janitor would be the first to see it in the morning, a dollar bill.

Joe's eyes were good. He found the bill and being good at guessing knew who its owner was. He took it to that owner and handed it to him in silence and was thanked and commended. That evening another bill was dropped, this time a five dollar one.

This multiplied the temptation by five, but made no addition to its power to corrupt the janitor. However, it did subtract from the silence which Qualls had observed when he handed over the dollar. On the second occasion he made a remark.

"I want to tell you, sir," he said, "next money I find on the floor goes into my pocket."

It is reported that Joe found it unnecessary to repeat that warning.

As late as 1868 Joseph Qualls was janitor and collected for all four Zanesville banks: The First National, Second National, Muskingum National and A. H. Brown & Co.'s.

Another Chapter on Local "Characters"

JESSE ARTER SAW THE COMICAL SIDE ON EVERY OCCASION—PETER THE SPRINKLER AND HIS WHEELBARROW AND HOSE, A WELL REMEMBERED FIGURE.

To leave the late Jesse Arter out of Zanesville's list of characters would be like leaving Hamlet, the prince, out of Hamlet, the play. Jesse was a wit, a humorist, a wag, an inveterate player of pranks; but there never was any malice in what he said or did. He loved fun just for fun's sake.

Artemus Ward reminded Englishmen of their reputed inability to see the point of a joke by telling his London audiences that if those who found that kind of difficulty with his jokes would furnish their addresses, he would call upon them and make the meaning clear.

Jesse Arter never would have assumed that anybody could miss the meaning

of his jokes for he knew they were always plain. Often the point was so obvious as to be felt as well as seen. Like Falstaff, he was not merely humorous himself, but was the cause of humor in others. Many a Times-Recorder reader's sense of humor was developed by contact with Jesse's love of the comic. This fondness did not always find expression in speech; it had silent ways of its own which Jesse was too perfect an artist to spoil by use of words.

IN HAMMOCK ON WINTRY DAY

One wintry morning when the snow lay twelve inches deep on Zanesville streets Jesse looked out of his window, at South and Third streets, upon a scene in which the street brigade of the car company were working like beavers to clear the tracks. Jesse hunted up a hammock which he had used the summer before, strung from tree to tree out on the sidewalk, and took it out and put it up there. Then he got into it and swung back and forth, watching the gang at work and doing his best to show by contrast that the men were making a mighty big fuss over a little fall of snow.

On other occasions incongruous dress would be donned without a word to anybody. It might be a long linen duster worn during a walk on Main street, with the temperature at zero; an overcoat when a summer's sun was covering other pedestrians with perspiration, or a tall silk hat in combination with a bob-tailed coat, a cotton shirt and no vest.

It is difficult to describe Jesse's spoken successes in evoking laughter—to convey the tones of his voice, the quaintness of his words, the graphic qualities of his images and comparisons.

DEALT IN CONTRASTS

His features were large and plain. They were quite capable of expressing emotion, but had a sober and even a solemn aspect which stood out in bold contrast when studied in connection with Jesse's humorous speech. He never "cracked a smile" when cracking a joke.

When the Civil war broke out Jesse was the assistant of his father, Abraham Arter, whose rope store was located on Main Street, between Second and Third streets, with a rope walk extending from its rear to Fountain Alley. Jesse had always looked lightly upon life and not even the war did he take seriously.

True, he did enlist, but after leaving with his company for Columbus and going into camp the whole thing became such a joke that he proceeded to elude the guards one night and to board a train for Zanesville. Reaching town in the early morning he walked down to the family home at the corner of Third and South streets, and knocked loudly on the door. His mother came to the window above.

"Who's there?" she asked.

Jesse threw out his chest and replied in mock-heroic tones:

"Your son Jesse, returned from the war!"

Of course the escapade was a rank breach of military discipline and the conse-

quences would have been serious for anyone but Jesse Arter. He received a minor punishment.

HELPED TAKE THE CENSUS

During the three months' service Jesse again donned the blue, but even by that time he had not doffed the habit of having a grand good time. His comrades told rich and rare stories about his enjoyments. One of these is a type of all:

The camp was located along the B. & O. tracks. One evening at dusk Jesse was seen with a fishing pole in his hand, standing close beside a passenger train that was about to pull out. The night was warm and passengers were curious as to the looks of the camp. Many had their heads out of the window. This was Jesse's opportunity. As the train moved on he held the pole upright, knocked hat after hat off the passengers' heads, picked up the "lids" and broke for the woods.

His imagination was exceedingly vivid. He would lie awake o'nights to concoct stories to be read or told to his friends. ("Concoct" was one of Jesse's favorite words; it was a poor tale that did not bring the verb into service.) These stories he would commit to memory, for ready use and read them to unsuspecting acquaintances.

Jesse helped to take the Zanesville census in 1900 and got more fun out of it than the average boy gets out of the clowns at a circus. Women who refused to answer questions as to their age gave him especial opportunity for inward glee.

"Oh, well, madam," he would say; "if you won't tell me your age I can't make you tell it. But the Government makes it my bounden duty ('bounden duty' were two other words highly prized by Jesse), "to make the best guess I can."

Here he would pause and "size up" his subject with a keenly inquiring gaze. If he thought she was thirty he would say;

"I shall put you down at forty."

This generally brought the right figure from the reluctant woman.

Jesse knew his trade. Not only was he a skillful rope maker, but he mastered the art of manufacturing fishing nets, hammocks, etc. He was likewise a practical fisherman, and on learning Grover Cleveland's fondness for the sport, he made and forwarded to the White House a fishing net. The President accepted the present, praised Jesse's workmanship and sent an order for a hammock. Jesse was very proud of the transaction.

PETER THE SPRINKLER

A rich character of the seventies and eighties was Peter Knauer, the street sprinkler, before the days of paved streets and a street sprinkling machine. He was a potent actor in a municipal folly that went on for years—the folly of turning dusty streets into muddy ones.

Peter generally gave Main Street dust its bath twice a day, early in the morning and late in the afternoon. Starting at the head of the street, he would work his way Westward, stopping at each block to uncoil the hose, attach it and sprinkle; then he would detach, recoil the hose in the waiting wheelbarrow and move on to

the next block. At the foot of Main Street the hose would stay in the barrow while Peter wheeled it off to his home in the old Third Ward.

Peter was a character. As his name implies he was a German and in all the years during which he sprinkled the streets he made no gains in mastering English speech. His English vocabulary was very limited. He never used the words "it" or "he" but always used "him" for either. His wheelbarrow or his hose was always "him," the weather was "him," a man or boy was "him."

When he came to a water plug he would uncoil the hose from his wheelbarrow, make the attachment, turn on the water and race for the nozzle. The stream generally outran Peter and sometimes it would frighten a horse in the street or do damage on the sidewalk before he could get the nozzle in hand.

Zanesville Had a Bank Early as 1812

BORE THE NAME MUSKINGUM AND LOCATED IN BURNHAM'S TAVERN—SUFFERED LOSSES BUT WHEN REORGANIZED BECAME A STRONG INSTITUTION—ONE OF TWO AMERICAN BANKS THAT DID NOT REPUDIATE PAPER IN 1837.

Zanesville's first bank followed her first newspaper within a period of two years. The "Messenger" began publication in February, 1810, and the Muskingum Bank was incorporated by the Ohio Legislature on February 12, 1812.

But the bank was not opened until September and then not in Zanesville but in Putnam. Quarters in the Burnham tavern were occupied. The president of the institution was Gen. Isaac Van Horne and the cashier was Ebenezer Granger. The stockholders were Ebenezer Buckingham, A. M. Laughlin, John Mathews, Wyllys Silliman, Robert Fulton, Jeffrey Price, Joseph F. Munro, A. H. Wood, John McIntire, J. Hazlett, M. Dillon and Arius Nye. The Muskingum Bank was the name of the institution. A considerable loss was suffered at the end of seven years. Sutor speaks thus of it:

"January 4, 1819, David J. Marple, who had succeeded to the cashiership, disappeared with a large sum of money and on the 9th Horace Nye was deputized and given credentials to search for Marple, who was found and returned to Putnam, where he surrendered all his property to Ebenezer Buckingham, president, but the amount was insufficient to make good the deficit and his bondsmen were obliged to pay the remainder. In 1822 Marple constructed a trading boat and freighted it with goods for Texas points and never returned."

MOVED TO ZANESVILLE

At a later period the Muskingum Bank was located in Zanesville but records are very incomplete as to time. It is known that the corner of Main and Fifth streets was at one time the home of the bank. For a time there was a suspension, but reorganization came about in 1829 or perhaps 1830, when Ebenezer Buckingham and Solomon Sturges became president and cashier respectively.

By 1837, the year of hard times, it was strongly established, as the following from Sutor's history shows:

"The degree of solidity it attained is evinced in the fact that during the universal panic of 1837 it and the Bank of Pittsburgh, of Pittsburgh, were the only two banks in the United States which did not repudiate their paper. In 1845 the bank went out of business, its last officers being Alvah Buckingham, president, and B. H. Buckingham, cashier."

THE ZANESVILLE BANK

Followed the Muskingum in point of time, its incorporation occurring on January 13, 1832. Upon organization Dudley W. Rhodes became its president and Charles C. Gilbert its cashier. The Franklin succeeded the Zanesville Bank in 1849, with Daniel Brush as president and John Peters, cashier. Among the stockholders were Ebenezer and Alvah Buckingham, Solomon and Hezekiah Sturges and J. V. Cushing. Its home was on North Fourth street near Main. It quit business before the expiration of its charter, about 1861-1862.

MUSKINGUM BRANCH

Of the State Bank of Ohio was organized with a capital of $100,000 in 1848. H. M. Kearney was president and D. C. Convers, cashier. As a result of legislation connected with the Civil war, this institution was chartered as the Muskingum National Bank in 1864, with a capital of $100,000. Daniel Applegate was president and D. C. Convers cashier. It was located at the Northwest corner of Main and Fifth streets. It ceased operations on January 14, 1871, through consolidation with the First National Bank.

THE FIRST NATIONAL

Was chartered on October 13, 1863, and organized on November 10 of that year. The officers and directors were: Peter Black, president; C. C. Russell, cashier; John A. Adams, E. E. Fillmore, C. C. Hildreth, W. A. Graham. The First National's capital was originally $100,000, but when consolidation with the Muskingum National followed the capital became $200,000.

W. A. Graham became president of the First National Bank on July 11, 1878, following the death of Peter Black, and continued as such for twenty-five years, whereupon he retired from active service and was succeeded by Conrad Stolzenbach. The cashiers who followed C. C. Russell during the early period which is here being referred to were Edward Martin, who served from February 18, 1869, to January 14, 1874, when he was succeeded by George H. Stewart.

THE SECOND NATIONAL

With the retirement of the Franklin Bank in prospect, 1861-1862, Daniel Brush, C. W. Potwin and C. E. Robins formed a partnership and conducted a

banking business. Robins retired in about a year and Brush and Potwin continued the business until A. V. Smith purchased Brush's interest, when the firm became known as Potwin & Smith.

When the Second National Bank entered the field on December 13, 1863, it succeeded to Potwin & Smith's business, with Mr. Potwin as president and Mr. Smith as cashier. There was a voluntary liquidation of the Second National's business in December, 1872, when the same was continued by Messrs. A. H. Brown and A. V. Smith, under the name of the Muskingum Valley Bank. This bank disappeared in 1873. C. W. Potwin & Co. conducted a deposit business until July 1, 1881, when the partnership was dissolved.

THE CITIZENS' AND OLD CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANKS

The former was organized on May 11, 1881, with the following officers and directors: Joseph T. Gorsuch, president; W. M. Shinnick, vice president; Francis Wedge, Perry Wiles, F. B. Abbott, Charles H. Jones, G. H. Fauley. A. V. Smith became cashier and the capital stock was $200,000.

On January 20, 1885, H. C. Van Voorhis succeeded Mr. Gorsuch, but resigned in August, 1893, because of his election as congressman. Willis Bailey became president at a later date. On June 24, 1895, H. A. Sharpe, then assistant cashier, was elected cashier.

The Old Citizens' National Bank came into existence on May 11, 1901, with the expiration of the Citizens' National Bank's charter and succeeded to the latter's business with following officers and directors: Willis Bailey, president; Joseph Shaw, vice president; Charles Brendel, Rufus C. Burton, Samuel A. Weller, J. B. Owens, W. W. Harper, S. R. Wells. H. A. Sharpe was cashier. President Bailey's death in February, 1905, was nearly coincident with the close of Mr. Van Voorhis' long term in Congress, and on February 13, 1905, the latter was re-elected president of the bank.

THE BANKS OF TODAY

To the foregoing story of the origin of Zanesville's earliest banks might be added accounts of the rise and growth of other local financial institutions now out of existence, but in this connection they are named and not treated historically. The banks thus referred to were the Union, Union National, the C. C. Russell Deposit Bank, the American and the Commercial National. The list does not include the building associations of the past.

Zanesville's banks and savings and loan companies of the present day make up an array of financial institutions comparing favorably with that presented by any other American city of similar size. Much of their history is to be found in our biographical sketches of the men who founded and developed them. The existing banks with their respective lists of officers are:

First National, J. B. Larzelere, president; F. T. Howard, cashier; D. K. Hook, assistant cashier.

Old Citizens National, H. C. Van Voorhis, president; H. A. Sharpe, vice president and cashier; H. C. Knoedler, assistant cashier.

The beginnings of the First and Old Citizens' National banks are sketched in foregoing paragraphs.

State Security, W. M. Barnett, president; G. K. Browning, first vice president; G. T. Orr, second vice president; W. B. Deacon, cashier; J. W. Lane, assistant cashier.

The State Security Bank is successor to the Security Trust & Savings Company, which was organized April 7, 1905, with the following named officers: R. H. Evans, president; N. P. Shúrtz, first vice president; H. E. Printz, second vice president; W. B. Hiteschew, secretary; J. C. Saner, treasurer. William B. Deacon, S. Linser and W. E. Lloyd and the officers named formed the executive committee. The State Security Bank acquired ownership of the Security Trust & Savings Company in 1910, and chose the following named officers: F. H. Southard, president; Watt M. Barnett, first vice president; George K. Browning, second vice president and Wm. B. Deacon, cashier. The bank owns and occupies the valuable building located at the southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets.

Peoples Savings, T. F. Spangler, president; W. J. Atwell, vice president and cashier; C. T. Atwell, treasurer and assistant cashier.

The Peoples Savings Bank was organized by T. F. Spangler and W. J. Atwell and was opened November 1, 1889, with T. F. Spangler as president; Willis Bailey, first vice president; C. Stolzenbach, second vice president, and W. J. Atwell, secretary and cashier. The bank's first home was in a single room in the Monumental Building; in 1894 it occupied the corner room of the Clarendon Building. The present modern five-story Peoples Bank Building, on Fourth Street, opposite the courthouse, is its present home, to which important additions were made in 1926, while interior remodeling added greatly to the size and beauty of the bank's quarters.

First Trust & Savings Bank, F. M. Ransbottom, president; George Brown, cashier; W. E. Decker, assistant cashier; Neil Starkey, trust officer.

The First Trust & Savings Bank's forerunner was the American Bank, which was organized January 19, 1903, with a capital stock of $15,000 and a home at 508 Main Street. The officers were J. B. Hunter, president; F. C. Deitz, vice president, and George Brown, cashier. In 1904 Mr. Brown bought his partners' interests and conducted the institution until 1905, when it was incorporated as the American Trust & Savings Bank with $35,000 capital stock. In 1919 the First National Bank acquired the ownership and reincorporated under a new state bank charter as the First Trust & Savings Bank, with paid in capital stock of $150,000 and a surplus of $30,000, Mr. Brown retaining the post of cashier. Having purchased the Schultz Building at Main and Fifth streets, the new owners made its ground floor into a handsome and modern home and moved into it in the fall of 1926.

Zanesville Bank & Trust Company, E. F. O'Neal, president; O. W. Wendell, vice president; J. H. Garrett, cashier.

The Zanesville Bank & Trust Company was organized May 20, 1920, by

E. F. O'Neal and O. W. Wendell, the former becoming president and the latter vice president of the institution, while J. H. Garret was made cashier. The company purchased the building at 330 Main Street, made the ground floor over into a modern bank home and now occupies these handsome and well appointed quarters. The business has undergone a steady and constant development.

Guardian Trust & Safe Deposit Company, T. F. Spangler, president; W. J. Atwell, secretary and treasurer; C. T. Atwell, assistant secretary.

The Guardian Trust & Safe Deposit Company was organized May 29, 1900, with a capital of $50,000 and was officered as follows: John Hoge, president; T. F. Spangler, first vice president; Willis Bailey, second vice president; C. Stolzenbach, third vice president; W. J. Atwell, secretary and treasurer; C. T. Atwell, assistant secretary. The Guardian's first home was in the Clarendon Building but since the removal of the People's Bank to its present Fourth Street home the Guardian Company has occupied the same quarters.

The 1926 savings and loan companies and their officers are:

The Equitable Savings Company, A. T. Baker, president; John F. Brown, vice president; H. E. Buker, secretary and attorney.

The Equitable Savings Company, originally the Equitable Building Company, was organized October 20, 1887, with the following-named officers: F. C. Deitz, president; A. W. Richards, vice president; George Brown, secretary; A. V. Smith, treasurer. Its first home was in the Schultz Opera Block. Since 1890 it has occupied its own building at 508 Main Street. H. E. Buker, its present secretary and attorney, entered the institution June 1, 1905, gave up his law practice and has since devoted all his time and energies to its development. In 1926 the adjoining building, 510 Main Street, was acquired and remodeling plans have been drawn which will convert both ground floors into an enlarged home for the company.

The Home Muskingum Savings Company, B. E. Miller, president; E. T. Conwell, vice president; Charles G. Griffiths, secretary.

The Muskingum Building & Loan Company, forerunner of the Home Muskingum Savings Company, was organized in March, 1902, by the election of W. W. Harper as president; M. Luby, vice president; W. B. Cosgrave, treasurer; and Charles G. Griffiths, secretary and attorney. Its first home was in the Bailey Building, North Fourth Street. Later the name was changed to the Home Muskingum Savings Company and the building at 12 South Fifth Street was acquired and greatly improved. The ground floor was remodeled and refurnished and is now the Home Muskingum's attractive home.

The Homestead Building & Savings Company, U. H. Brown, president; R. C. Burton, vice president; T. F. Spangler, secretary.

The Homestead Building & Savings Company was organized in June, 1884, with Robert Silvey as president; George D. Gibbons, vice president; Alexander Grant, treasurer; T. F. Spangler, secretary and attorney. T. W. Gattrell, Robert Fulton, Joseph Shaw, Thomas S. Black, C. Stolzenbach and Thomas Griffith were the directors. The Homestead occupies quarters in the recently remodeled home of the Peoples Savings Bank.

The Zanesville Savings & Loan Company, C. C. Pfefifer, president; H. T. Piper, vice president; Nell K. Robinson, second vice president; B. C. Browning, secretary; Paul Bainter, attorney.

The Zanesville Savings & Loan Company is the city's newest institution of the kind. It was organized in 1922 and Bryce C. Browning became its secretary. Its progress was rapid. Within two years it was carrying a large number of accounts and the advancement has continued. The company's slogan is "An institution of service, safety and honor." Its attractive home is at 512 Main Street.

Popular Song "Lorena" Grew Out of a Zanesville Romance

STERN RELATIVES OF MINISTER'S SWEETHEART KEPT THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE FROM RUNNING SMOOTH—THE PAIR PARTED FOR GOOD, BUT THE STORY WENT INTO A SONG THAT WAS SUNG ALL OVER THE LAND—JOHN GREINER WROTE VERSES OF A VERY DIFFERENT KIND—"ZIP THE COON" AND "WAGONER BOY" IN THE 1840 CAMPAIGN.

Rev. H. L. Webster, who in 1848 occupied a Zanesville pulpit, wrote a song entitled "Lorena" which was sung all over the land for many years and the composition of which grew out of a disappointment in love which befell the young minister while a resident of the city. James Millholland, an old-time resident of Zanesville, who later went West, wrote the "Romantic History of the Poem and Song Lorena," and it was printed in the Zanesville Daily Courier on January 30, 1912. He said of the song:

"About 1858 there appeared * * * a song which for many years had a run rarely attained by popular melodies. The music had a peculiar charm, the words were singularly touching. * * * In fact the extreme pathos of the words contributed as much perhaps as the music to give the composition its wonderful success.

"It was long sung everywhere—in the parlors, in concerts, on the streets and in the camps of the contending armies. In the Northern army it was immensely popular and found its way South through Cincinnati and Louisville. During the rebellion it was almost the only piece sung in Southern homes and, excepting martial airs the only one sung in Confederate camps."

JOHN HOGE'S STORY

Many versions of the love story which brought about the writing of Lorena have been printed and some writers have denied to Rev. Mr. Webster credit for the song's authorship. Among these was a Dr. John Allen Wyeth, who in his autobiography stated that Lorena had been written by a Trappist monk. The late John Hoge, who as a resident of Zanesville had long taken much interest in the story and the song, determined to clear up the facts. In 1916 Mr. Hoge wrote and

published a pamphlet with the simple title of "Lorena" and which he distributed among his friends.

According to Mr. Hoge, Rev. Mr. Webster fell in love with Miss Ella Blocksom, sister of Mrs. Henry Blandy, and who, with Mr. and Mrs. Blandy, was a member of the minister's congregation. Miss Blocksom warmly reciprocated the pastor's passion, but the course of their true love did not run smooth. The young woman's sister and brother-in-law sternly vetoed the idea of marriage and in due time the lover went to another charge.

In 1856, while a resident of Illinois, he met J. R. Webster, a composer, and not a relative. They became friends. The musician needed words for a song. The minister, with the Zanesville episode in mind, promised to produce. In a day or so he did so. Thus "Lorena" was born.

But the word "Ella" as a title did not appeal to the composer and the writer proposed "Bertha." This also was discarded, for a word of three syllables was needed. "Lorena" had these and euphony, too. It was adopted. Thus runs the song:

LORENA

The years creep slowly by, Lorena,
The snow is on the grass again,
The sun's low down the sky, Lorena,
But the heart beats on as warmly now
As when the summer days were nigh;
Oh! the sun can never dip so low
Adown affection's cloudless sky.

A hundred months have passed Lorena,
Since last I held thy hand in mine
And felt the pulse beat fast Lorena
Though mine beat faster far than thine;
A hundred months, 'twas flowery May,
When up the hilly slope we climbed
To watch the dying of the day
And hear the distant church bells chimed.

We loved each other then, Lorena,
More than we ever dared to tell,
And what we might have been, Lorena,
Had but our loving prospered well
But then 'tis past, the years are gone;
I'll not call up their shadowy forms,
I'll say to them, "Lost years, sleep on, sleep on!
Nor heed life's pelting storms."

The story of the past, Lorena,
Alas! I care not to repeat;
The hopes that could not last, Lorena,
They lived, but only lived to cheat.
I would not cause e'en regret
To rankle in your bosom now,
For "If we try we may forget."
Were words of thine long years ago.

Yes, those words were thine Lorena,
They burn within my memory yet,
They touch some tender chords, Lorena,
Which thrill and tremble with regret.
'Twas not thy woman's heart that spoke—
Thy heart was always true to me.
A duty stern and pressing broke
The tie that linked my soul with thee.

It matters little now, Lorena,
The past is in the eternal past.
Our hearts will soon lie low, Lorena;
Life's tide is ebbing out so fast.
There is a future; O thank God,
Of life this is so small a part!
'Tis dust to dust beneath the sod,
But there — up there —'tis heart to heart.

Dr. Edmund C. Brush was quoted by Mr. Hoge as having written him on November 14, 1916, that "Lorena" was still living, at the age of nearly ninety, in Marietta, Ohio. She was the widow of Judge Johnson, at one time a justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio. For several years she had been blind. Doctor Brush added that "Lorena," the song, could be purchased in Columbia records; also that the steamer Lorena, once a packet plying between Zanesville and Pittsburgh, was named in honor of the song.

Mrs. Johnson is now dead.

LORENA IN VALLEY WATERS

Charles D. Stewart, a native of Zanesville, author of many books and nature essays and writer of that famous work, "Some Textual Difficulties in Shakespeare," in one of his latest productions, "Valley Waters," a book many of the scenes and events of which relate intimately to Zanesville, has given a prominent place to "Lorena," the song and the story. In a letter penned on the eve of the publication of "Valley Waters," Mr. Stewart wrote to a Zanesville friend the following explanation of "Lorena's" use in the book:

"Lorena was probably the greatest and most popular song that ever lived and died in this country. * * * 'Valley Waters,' as you will soon find, is not primarily concerned with the story of Lorena but this song and the story behind it is woven into the larger story in such a way that it is an essential and necessary part of the plot. And it helps to breathe into it the story of the Muskingum hills."

LORENA'S ORIGINAL DIES

In March, 1917, local readers found in the newspapers a reminder of "Lorena," the story and the song. This was the announcement that Mrs. Martha Ellen Johnson (widow of the late William W. Johnson, of Ironton, Ohio, former chief justice of the Ohio Supreme Court) had died in Marietta, Ohio, on the third instant at the age of eighty-eight. Mrs. Johnson's body had been taken to Ironton for burial. It was added that Mrs. Johnson was a daughter of the late Judge and Mrs. William M. Blocksom, of Zanesville. She had been the Lorena of the old song of that name.

It will be remembered that John Hoge had printed a booklet setting forth the Lorena facts. On learning of Mrs. Johnson's death he issued a revised edition, correcting some errors that had crept into the first issue and making a few additions.

He said for instance, that Rev. Henry de Lafayette Webster, writer of the song, was born in Oneida, N. Y., in 1824 and was a Universalist, not a Presbyterian; that he never returned to Zanesville and that he had died in Chicago November 3, 1896.

JOHN GREINER, SONG WRITER

"John Greiner was born in Philadelphia September 14, 1810, died in Toledo, Ohio, May 13, 1871. He early became known in Ohio as a whig politician and in the presidential canvass of 1840 wrote 'Old Zip the Coon,' 'The Wagoner Boy' and other popular electioneering songs. He was also distinguished as a temperance lecturer. He was state librarian of Ohio from 1845 to 1851, when he was appointed Indian agent for New Mexico and in 1852 was governor of that territory. He was afterwards successively local editor of the Ohio State Journal and editor and proprietor of the Columbus Gazette and the Zanesville Times and editor of the Zanesville Courier. In 1861 he was appointed receiver of the land office at Santa Fe and in 1862 became sub-treasurer there, which office he held in 1866.

GREINER'S PIONEER SONG

"The following verses written by the late John Greiner and sung by him at a meeting of the pioneers of Franklin County in August, 1869, are applicable to the average experience of pioneers throughout the West," says Clark Waggoner, in his History of Toledo and Lucas County:

"What care we for the flight of time—the hasty flight of years?
The world's the same as ever to the Early Pioneers.
In memory of the old time, of youth's bright sunny ray,
We'll have a good old fashioned song in the good old fashioned way,
Singing tu ral, tu ral, tu ral, tu ral, etc.

"Once Columbus was a paw-paw patch, no capitol stood here,
No public institutions were then dreamed of—thought of—near.
The people in log cabins dwelt, the latch string in the door,
Opened to the jolly neighbors, dancing on the puncheon floor.

"A clearing in the wild-wood, a section square of land,
An ax upon his shoulder and a rifle in his hand;
A wife and tow-head children and an honest heart sincere;
Were all the worldly riches of the Early Pioneer.

"The preachers taught the people there the Gospel truths sublime,
And the children got their schooling only in the Winter time.
When ague set the neighbors shaking, chills and fever scorning,
They were cured by drinking whiskey mixed with tansy in the morning.

"The hair once dark as midnight, now is turning white as snow;
The step once tripping lightly now treads stately, staid and slow;
The voice once full of music now falls trembling from the tongue;
And wrinkled brow and failing limbs show they're no longer young.

"Old age, serene, is beautiful, 'tis bright as closing day,
And children, loved and dutiful, revere it while you may,
For journeying down the hill of life the end in view appears,
And soon the requiem will be sung—'The Last of Pioneers'."

Zanesville-Putnam on Underground Railroad

STONE HOUSE AND THIRD STREET BRIDGE ABUTMENT HIDING PLACES FOR FUGITIVE SLAVES — WESLEY GAZAWAY "STATION AGENT" HERE — MRS. DEAVER BROUGHT LOAD OF FLEEING BLACKS TO ZANESVILLE UNDER STRAW IN WAGON—GRAY OF DEAVERTOWN SENT 500 SLAVES ON THEIR WAY TO CANADA—AUSTIN GUTHRIE THE SLAVES' FRIEND.

A study of Underground Railroad history yields interesting evidence of the importance of Zanesville and Putnam as stations thereon. Many slaves crossed the Ohio at Parkersburg and Point Pleasant on their way to Canada and were helped by the Abolitionists of the southeastern Ohio border to reach Morgan County.

In the southern portion of Morgan there were two parallel underground lines, one running northward to Roscoe and the other to Chester Hill. The Roscoe line branched at that point, one on the west passing through Morganville and the

other following the boundary between Deerfield and Malta townships in its extension northward. Each of these two routes came together at Deavertown and thence to Zanesville there was but one line.

The other line had three courses northward from Chester Hill. These met at Pennsville, whence the line ran northwestwardly to a point just east of Morganville, where it connected with the course followed by the line along the Deerfield-Malta township boundary. Along the Morgan County Underground routes thus referred to there were about twenty stations where friends of the slave were ever ready to help him northward toward freedom.

GRAY FREED 500

At Deavertown lived Thomas L. Gray, who was one of Ohio's most fearless and active foes of slavery. During the period in which he befriended black fugitives from the south 500 of the latter were forwarded to his co-workers farther north. It is assumed that all of these were cared for in Zanesville and Putnam, probably far the greater portion in Putnam, until it was safe to get them off to stations beyond. The map of Ohio's Underground railroads shows that no line ran due north from Zanesville. One extended eastward, however, to New Concord and Cambridge, whence two parallel routes existed to Coshocton.

Siebert's "The Underground Railroad" contains a list of Muskingum County "Underground Railroad Operators" which is made up of twenty individuals and families. The number of these is another proof of the importance of local and neighborhood underground stations. The names of these operators follow:

Bells, Brown family, Buckingham, Elliott family, Emerson family, Mathew Gillespie, Austin Albert Guthrie, Hodly family, Harmon family, McAtier family, Marlow, Major Horace Nye, Elwood Pennock, Robert Speer, James Stitt, Sr., Adam Terrell, Marlow Terrell, David Wallace, Hudson Champlin Ward, Levi Whipple.

DAWES' GRANDMOTHER PRAYED

From Marietta to Deavertown the Underground existed in two parallel lines and although a more direct route northward from the mouth of the Muskingum ran through Summerfield to Cambridge, the Putnam operators must have taken care of a great many of the fugitives befriended in Marietta.

In connection with the Marietta activities Siebert mentions that Miss Martha Putnam of that city reported having heard her father, David Putnam, Jr., make the "hoot-call hundreds of times" as a signal that slaves had arrived on the shores of the Ohio. Then follows a corroborative statement made in Marietta, on August 21, 1892, by Gen. Rufus R. Dawes, father of the present vice president.

"When I was a boy of eight," said General Dawes, "I was visiting my grandfather, Judge Ephraim Cutler. The place was called Constitution. Somehow, in the night, I was wakened up and a wagon came down over the hill to the river. Then a call was given, a hoot-owl call and this was answered by a similar one from

the other side. Then a boat went out and brought over the slaves. My mother got out of bed and prayed for them and had me kneel with her."

SEPARATION THE SPECTRE

During the first decade of the nineteenth century the slaveholder's treatment of his black chattels was such that flight to the north on their part did not assume significant proportions, but when in the next decade the auction block and the brutal overseer multiplied, whole families of slaves as well as individuals began to make their way toward Canada where no fugitive slave law could be invoked to carry them back and where ruthless separation of family members could not take place.

To the auction block and the overseer was often added the death of a master as a reason for flight, since in the division of his property among the heirs the dreaded breaking up of slave families often occurred. It is on record that members of a family of seven fugitives whose northward flight took them through Zanesville gave as a reason for their perilous journey the fact that the old master was about to die and they knew that would mean the breaking up of the family.

The Muskingum County friends of such fugitives may be set down as men and women of supreme courage and conscience. Not only were the terms of the fugitive slave law severe, but the attitude of northern friends of the slaveholders was exceedingly hostile towards those who aided fleeing bondsmen to escape. To be taunted and ostracised by these was the lot of such foes of slavery.

These foes might openly have faced the ill-will of their neighbors and have taken extreme risks in evading the law but they could aid the fugitive only by exercising extraordinary caution in conveying the blacks on their way and in hiding them at the underground stations. Among this county's hiding places was the old Stone House built on Jefferson Street in Putnam and still standing. Another was mentioned in a letter written years ago by E. F. Brown of Amesville, Athens County, Ohio, of which the following is a paragraph:

"I built an addition to my house in which I had a room with its partition in panels. One panel could be raised about half an inch and then slid back, so as to permit a man to enter the room. When the panel was in place it appeared like its fellows. * * * In the abutment of the Zanesville bridge, on the Putnam side, there was a place of concealment prepared."

WESLEY GAZAWAY, AGENT

In an article printed some years ago in the Cincinnati Times Star we find evidence that Siebert's list of Muskingum County Underground operators was incomplete. The name of Edward W. Cox, son of Judge Horace J. Cox, a prominent resident of Zanesville, and that of Wesley Gazaway, a colored resident of the city in slave-holding days, should have been included in the Siebert list and doubtless a number of others. Says the Times Star of these two:

"Edward W. Cox, of the Dennison house (Cincinnati), was a liberal contributor

to the Underground railway that scooted slaves to Canada. J. Wesley Gazaway, father of the present minister of Allen Temple this city, was in charge of the Zanesville station. One day Mr. Cox, who resided near Zanesville, was informed that three slaves, the property of Cincinnatus Neal of Parkersburg, were in the vicinity and that two English detectives were on their track.

"Mr. Cox got all the information he could from his unsuspecting informant and gave the tip to Mr. Gazaway in the meantime. The latter started from home to look for the slaves, for he knew full well where they would stop. Two days later Mr. Gazaway placed in Mr. Cox's hands a telegram announcing the safe arrival of the slaves in Canada."

As fate would have it Mr. Cox went to Parkersburg on government service during the war and there he became acquainted with Cincinnatus Neal. One day Neal told about the flight of his slaves and mentioned how they had eluded pursuit at Zanesville, although the best English detective talent had tracked them to the city on the Muskingum. Mr. Cox could not restrain his laughter and Neal was deeply puzzled over the outbreak, but he never learned its cause.

F. W. Howard, whose boyhood and young manhood were spent at Roseville and who wrote for local newspapers a number of enlightening stories about that village and Zanesville has condensed from Thomas L. Gray's underground railroad reminiscences an account of the conveyance to Zanesville of a group of fugitive slaves. For safety, Gray took the blacks a mile into the country to the home of Mrs. Affadilla Deaver, who said she was going to Zanesville the next day and would take the fugitives along.

In the morning, accompanied by her twelve year old son, Hiram, she started. The blacks were on the bottom of the wagon, covered with straw and on top of the straw rested her marketing. All went well until the foot of Wigton's hill, near Roseville, was reached. There the wheels stuck in mud so deep that the team could not budge the load.

The usual recourse would have been to a lightening of the load, but think what that would have meant to her and the slaves. Fortune favors the brave; soon Farmers Wigton, Diltz, Walker and Erwig came to the rescue and pried the wagon out of the mud without lifting the coverlet which hid all in the wagon and without asking a question.

Among Southeastern Ohio's aggressive "underground men" was Rial Cheadle, who is said to have lived in Windsor township, Morgan County. He often stopped at Thomas L. Gray's, Deavertown, "on his midnight trips to Zanesville and stations farther on." He was eccentric but a very effective underground operator. He died in 1867.

THE FEARLESS GUTHRIES

Austin A. Guthrie of Putnam was a leader among Ohio's anti-slavery men. His brother, Stephen H. Guthrie, has written about the matter in these words:

"If a poor bondman came to us fleeing by the twinkling light of the north star to the realms of liberty, where no slave could breathe the air, we can say and thank God for it, he never asked in vain. We have helped many on their way to

Canada and as far as we know no slave was ever taken and returned to bondage from here. Our underground railroad was safe and sure * * * and the blessing of freedom in Canada has been wafted to us from that land of liberty many, many times to cheer our hearts.

"We always knew those slave hunters; they always rode prancing horses. * * * They wore coarse high-topped boots with the pants tucked in; with necks like a bull's and one cheek puffed out with a big quid of tobacco and an oath on the other for 'the abolitionists who had stolen their niggers'.

"At one time, in 1852, we had a poor woman with four small children hid in a loft of a colored man here, when the slave hunters passed within 100 yards. * * * A friend slyly informed them of an old abandoned coal mine on top of Putnam Hill. * * * The slave hunters took the hint and while they were groping their way underground the woman and children were removed to a place of safety and that night put into large store boxes and sent on their way to Canada.

"Brother Austin was a good speaker, logical and clear in placing an argument before an audience; and was commissioned by the Anti-Slavery Society of New York to travel in this region and deliver lectures in favor of emancipation. He continued this work for a year * * * although frequently mobbed by the rabble and riff-raff of society.

"He was for nearly forty years an elder in the Putnam Presbyterian Church, the same length of time a trustee of the Seminary. * * * For more than forty years he was superintendent of the Sabbath School of his church."

In September, 1862, Austin A. Guthrie was appointed revenue collector for the thirteenth district of Ohio by Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase. Many readers will remember his familiar figure.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT PUTNAM

State-wide recognition of the Village of Putnam as a center of anti-slavery sentiment came in 1835 when invitations were sent out by officials of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society for a meeting there of all persons in favor of immediate emancipation. The anti-slavery societies of twenty-five Ohio counties sent delegates to the convention and these, 110 in number, assembled at the old Stone Academy in Putnam on the afternoon of April 22, 1835. Officers were elected, committees were named, and the convention adjourned to meet in the evening. Before final adjournment of the convention a resolution was unanimously adopted consecrating its members to "immediate, total and universal" emancipation, a cause which each and every delegate pledged himself to cherish forever, "by the grace of God, come life or death."

It was a memorable gathering. Ohio's most prominent abolitionists were there and others equally earnest and strong attended from other states. The emancipationists of Zanesville and Putnam had formed the Emancipation Society in 1826, and had reorganized it July 4, 1833, as the United States Constitution Society. In 1836 it became the Putnam Anti-Slavery Society. We may be sure that Putnam's Abolitionists attended the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society's Putnam convention with keenest interest.

Zanesville a Busy Newspaper Field

TWO WEEKLIES AS EARLY AS 1810—MANY CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP—TIMES RECORDER, SIGNAL AND SUNDAY NEWS (TIMES SIGNAL) CONSOLIDATED IN 1919—IT SOLVED A PROBLEM LEFT BY WORLD WAR.

The World war ended November 11, 1918, but its economic, industrial and mercantile results lasted in a more or less acute form during many later months, even in this favored land, several thousand miles removed. There was a shortage of workers, until the boys returned from overseas, and consequent obstacles to production; there were strikes which made such matters worse; commodity prices stubbornly refused to fall; rents rose and so did the general cost of living.

In many lines of production and trade, operators sought to lessen their problems by processes of combination and consolidation and this was especially the case in the newspaper field, where wages and the cost of materials, notably the cost of print paper, mounted to levels threatening not merely profits but existence. In a number of Ohio towns all but one newspaper were taken out of the field by consolidation or other processes and in the country at large there was a corresponding reduction.

THE SOLUTION FOUND

In Zanesville the problems were solved not by the elimination of newspapers, but by a consolidation of operating forces and equipments. The change was announced by The Times Recorder in its issue of October 21, 1919, the statement being made that a new organization, the Zanesville Publishing Company, had been incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000 to take over the Times Recorder, the Signal and the Sunday News.

It was stated that the three newspapers would be printed in the Times Recorder building and with the Times Recorder equipment as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made; that the news, editorial and circulation departments of each newspaper would be separate; that the first would continue to be republican in politics, the second, democratic, and the third independent, but that in the last case the name would be changed from the Sunday News to the Times-Signal. The full program was carried out but the Zanesville Publishing Company has built a new home on South Fourth Street.

THE MESSENGER

Zanesville was but ten years old when her first newspaper, the Muskingum Messenger, entered the field and Zanesville has been "a good newspaper town" ever since—good as to the number of papers supported, good as to the quality thereof and good as to the influence exerted.

The Messenger was launched in February, 1810, as an exponent of Jeffersonian Democracy. Its first publishers were White and Sawyer. A little later David

Chambers purchased White's interest and in 1812 became sole owner. In 1815 Josiah Heard succeeded Chambers as owner and in February, 1819, Ezekial T. Cox succeeded Heard.

In 1822 Horatio J. Cox, Ezekial T.'s brother, took over the Messenger, but in February, 1824, Horatio reconveyed it to Ezekial T. and Samuel J. Cox. The latter became sole owner and editor in 1825 but in May, 1828, he sold the paper to Thomas Anderson because "he could not support Andrew Jackson for the presidency." Anderson could and did stand by the administration until the date of the South Carolina nullification episode, when, switching to the side of Calhoun, he lost the good will of Jacksonian Democracy and sold the Messenger (1837) to Joseph Moorehead and Michael P. Brister. But they were Whigs and the Messenger, suffering a second stroke of misfortune, soon gave up the ghost.

MUSKINGUM EXPRESS

Although the federalists were much less numerous in this section than the democrats, federalists followed the owners of the Messenger with the Muskingum Express which was launched in Zanesville in 1810. The owners were Putnam and Company, who in 1812 sold the paper to O'Hara and Bennett. They changed the name to the Express and Advertiser and in 1812 to the Express and Republican Standard. When David Chambers bought the paper in 1823 he changed the name to the Ohio Republican. Adam Peters was associated with Chambers as publisher and they made the Republican a vigorous advocate of Henry Clay for the presidency.

ENTER THE COURIER

Chambers retired in 1824; William C. Pelham bought an interest in 1825 and sold it to Peters in 1833; Peters sold out to Lambert O'Hara and John A. Beatty in 1842; Beatty retired in 1843, when H. P. Bristor became part owner; David H. Lyman bought an interest in November, 1845. With that change came the end of the Republican for the then owners named the paper the Zanesville Courier.

It was a weekly paper, but on March 31, 1846, it became a tri-weekly. This issue ceased the same year when the Daily Courier appeared. November 1, 1847, the daily was discontinued and the tri-weekly was resumed. Edward Ball and Imri Richards became the paper's owners on October 19, 1849. They resumed publication of the daily on December 16, 1850, but transferred the ownership to W. H. Ball, William Buell, H. J. Mercer and J. Carrel. In 1852 George Weaver and N. S. Kaufman bought the property.

On March 4, 1858, U. P. Bennett, owner of the Zanesville Gazette, which Uriah Parke had established in 1830, bought Weaver's interest in the Courier and consolidated the Gazette with the Courier. The weekly edition then took the name of the Courier and Gazette and the daily edition, The Courier. In December, 1868, the word Gazette was dropped from the weekly's title.

LEGGETT PART OWNER

Another change of ownership occurred in August, 1859, when C. H. Upton and J. T. Shryock purchased the establishment. In 1861 the latter became sole owner. Sutor says that the paper then "for the first time was a financial success." On November 16, 1865, Gen. M. D. Leggett and Col. J. C. Douglass, having completed their Civil war service, purchased the Courier.

Thomas J. Newman secured a one-third interest on July 1, 1866; General Leggett sold his interest to John H. Dodd in May, 1868; on January 1, 1872, Newman and Dodd acquired the Douglass interest and conducted the Courier themselves until 1876, when R. B. Brown purchased a portion of Dodd's interest; in 1889 The Courier Company was incorporated and thus organized: T. J. Newman, president; L. E. Dodd, vice president; J. H. Dodd, secretary and treasurer; R. B. Brown, business manager. In 1905 John Hoge was president of the company; R. B. Brown, secretary and treasurer; Joseph Shaw, G. A. Stanbery and O. F. McKinney completed the board of directors. General Brown later retired from the company and was succeeded by W. G. Newman, who became manager of the newspaper and job printing departments. The Courier was discontinued in the summer of 1915.

THE SIGNAL'S PREDECESSORS

The Charles B. Flood and Frederick W. DeKrufft Democrat Union succeeded the Messenger as the Democratic organ in 1833. When William Crosby purchased the paper he named it the Aurora. David Robb succeeded Crosby and Jacob Glessner succeeded Robb (January 1, 1838). Six years later Glessner sold to John Brandt. Many changes followed, the successive owners being McCann and Camp; Chauncey Bassett, Henry Beard, Roberts and Adams and Beard again, in 1852. Later owners and part owners were R. W. P. Muse, A. O. Wagstaff, Lewis Baker, James W. Gally, Thomas W. Peacock, Joseph McGonagle. The Daily Commercial Aurora lasted three years. In 1862 the Ohio Farmers' League was merged with the Aurora.

The Citizen's Press was launched in 1860 to support Breckenridge for the presidency. Sutor says it developed "into a seditious sheet when its candidate became a foe to his country and the paper was mobbed by the indignant loyal men of Zanesville; July 9, 1863, it was merged with the Aurora." William Ewing joined Peacock in conducting the latter paper and then he purchased Peacock's interest. When J. Mulholland succeeded on February 4, 1864, he discontinued the Aurora and on February 11, 1864, launched the Ohio Signal. Soon after this, Daniel B. Linn became proprietor.

D. B. LINN EDITOR

During 1865 a group of prominent democrats of the city and county, associated themselves together, under the title of the Signal Printing Company, to publish the

Signal. Mr. Linn was the manager and Messrs. Elias Ellis, William Pringle and Gemmill Arthur were trustees. New type, steam power, a Hoe press and a job-printing outfit was installed. Mr. Linn then became editor and Mr. Arthur business manager. At this time the daily edition was launched. Mr. Linn's election to the state senate brought about another change; James T. Irvine acquired the establishment, June 10, 1867. The daily was suspended January 1, 1870.

Thomas M. and Daniel H. Gaumer purchased the Signal in November, 1883. Several years later the latter acquired the former's interest and bent all his energies toward the development of the property. The daily edition was restored; the plant was removed from the City Hall to the Schultz Opera block; the proprietor was elected successively to the lower and upper houses of the State Legislature and was appointed postmaster of Zanesville. He died in February, 1898.

JAMES R. ALEXANDER OWNER

In October, 1898, Henry E. and James R. Alexander purchased the Signal which, with the former's retirement not long after, came under the control of the latter, who proceeded to develop it to a point not previously reached, his successful newspaper experience having prepared the way for his success in Zanesville.

James R. Alexander had entered the editorial and publishing field very early in life. At the age of 12, at St. Clairsville, Ohio, he issued for some time the "Occasional." Later in life he and his brother Henry were in the newspaper field at Washington, Pa. Following this came his connection with the "Spirit of Democracy" at Woodsfield, Ohio.

While owner of the Zanesville Signal James R. Alexander became Zanesville's postmaster under appointment by President Wilson. His term lasted from May 1, 1914, until August 1, 1922. He resigned one year before the full term had expired. He was a "working" postmaster who actively applied marked executive ability and ripe managerial experience to the affairs of the office and who left an excellent official record.

The compliment paid him by a Democratic president was repeated in 1922 and 1924 by the democrats of the Zanesville district, who in both years nominated him for the office of congressman. The Zanesville district is republican, and he was defeated. Mr. Alexander retained ownership of the Signal until it was taken over by the Zanesville Publishing Company as stated at the beginning of this chapter.

THE TIMES RECORDER

The first predecessor of this newspaper was the City Times, established September 1, 1852, by Jacob Glessner and John B. Roberts. The paper was a non-partisan weekly folio. It was printed on the first steam-power press brought to Zanesville. In 1853 Mr. Glessner became sole proprietor and in 1864 he sold the paper to George H. Logan, who took in J. H. Dodd as a partner. Cooper, Evans and Ehrman were the next owners and "Governor" John Greiner succeeded them.

A Mr. Lee acquired the paper from Greiner; R. C. Brown from Lee; W. W.

Pyle from Brown and E. C. Hayes from Pyle. In 1876 the Weekly City Times was discontinued and the Sunday Times took its place for a few months when the Daily Times appeared. Fire destroyed the home of the plant in 1877 and publication was suspended until June 12 of that year, when the paper was again issued as The Daily Morning Times. By this time a co-operative association of printers—W. W. Pyle, E. R. Sullivan, D. P. and Edward Mercer, Alonzo Shoemaker and H. M. Parsons—were the publishers. On August 16 the weekly edition reappeared.

ENTER D. J. RICHARDS

Several changes of ownership ensued and in 1883 W. E. Krebs, W. H. Cunningham, Jr., Thomas Campbell and Thomas E. Taylor were issuing the paper. But in 1885, Jesse Atwell, who held a chattel mortgage on the property, consolidated the Daily and Weekly Times with the Weekly Recorder, published by Edward Spencer, and the Weekly Visitor, published by Rev. W. M. Acton, and issued the Daily Times Recorder and The Weekly Times Recorder and Visitor. A little later Atwell and Acton retired and on January 1, 1886, a stock company, The Times Recorder Company, purchased the establishment. Edward Spencer became editor and David J. Richards, business manager. Three years later Spencer severed his connection with the company.

Although Mr. Richards' experience had been acquired in the mercantile and not in the newspaper field, his sagacity and judgment soon placed the Times Recorder upon a paying basis. The establishment was removed from the Maginnis Block to a home of its own on South Fifth Street, and new equipment was added as the growth of circulation and business warranted expansion.

Thomas W. Lewis entered the business department in 1889 and succeeded Business Manager Richards when the latter retired from active service, while remaining a stockholder and director. Mr. Lewis was succeeded in 1892 by J. J. Halloran of California and the latter, soon after, by Willard S. Richards, son of D. J. Richards. Mr. Lewis was managing editor 1905 to 1910.

ENTER WILLIAM M. MILLER

In the late nineties, William M. Miller of Dresden, owner and publisher of the Dresden Transcript, bought stock in the Times Recorder and assumed its general management. To his valuable newspaper experience was added decided natural ability and the Times Recorder made marked progress in circulation and advertising.

Its political power and prestige had grown in keeping with the expansion which Manager Miller had brought about along other lines. It had developed into a republican organ which was vigorously helping to convert Democratic Muskingum into a measurably regular republican county.

Mr. Miller had acquired a controlling interest in the company's stock and was laying plans for further development when a group of local republicans strong in ready money and credit, offered to buy the property at a price flattering to Mr.

Miller's success as manager, and indicative of their own high conception of the paper's future.

ENTER W. O. LITTICK

The change was made in January, 1903. The new owners placed in the hands of W. O. Littick the managerial powers which had been exercised by William M. Miller. Mr. Littick had entered the Times Recorder news department in July, 1886, and had climbed all the steps therein, during unbroken service lasting until the close of the Miller regime, when he was managing editor of the paper.

Having grown up with the Times Recorder, invested money in it, and materially helped to build it up, Mr. Littick was thoroughly equipped for general management. He recognized in the rural free delivery a particularly promising medium for development and prepared for the use of that medium with a forethought and thoroughness which made failure impossible.

USED THE RURAL ROUTES

The Government had favored Southeastern Ohio with an extensive network of rural routes. Zanesville, with her position near the center of that section, and her early morning trains running thereinto in every direction, was the logical home for a morning newspaper of far greater size and patronage than the average city of Zanesville's size was supporting.

With clear vision of the opportunities, Mr. Littick has taken advantage of them all along the line ever since he took managerial charge of the Times Recorder. The newspaper was enlarged and bettered; the old two-story building was succeeded by a new, five-story structure; the most modern equipment was installed. The public's response has vindicated the faith reposed in it by the management by giving the Times Recorder a circulation and an advertising patronage not exceeded in any city of Zanesville's size.

And the policy which gave the eight or ten counties tributary to Zanesville a morning newspaper of well nigh metropolitan proportions has helped to give the city mercantile activities of corresponding importance.

The Zanesville advertisements carried daily by the Times Recorder long ago made this city a trade and amusement center for its out-of-town readers. While the Times Recorder's total circulation under its present management has increased more than five fold, its city circulation has increased nearly four fold, showing the thoroughness of its hold upon all the people of this section.

THREE IN ONE

With the consolidation of the Times Recorder, Signal and Sunday Times Signal, under the ownership of the Zanesville Publishing Company, W. O. Littick became general manager and Charles W. Gibson business manager of the three papers, positions which they now hold.

Mr. Gibson has also had extensive newspaper experience. For years he was the successful publisher of the Roseville Independent. During later periods he was advertising manager, first of the Signal and later of the Times Recorder. In March, 1919, he purchased the former newspaper from James R. Alexander and published it until November 1, 1919, when it was taken over by the Zanesville Publishing Company.

THE SUNDAY NEWS

Made its first appearance in July, 1883, when William E. Krebs and John Miller were its publishers, the office being in the Maginnis Block. Six months later Edward F. Fuller purchased Miller's interest and other changes in ownership followed, with W. A. Hopkins, John F. Tracy, Charles E. Addison, and C. R. Long figuring successively in the changes.

Mr. Long held a chattel mortgage on the plant and in due time took possession. On February 8, 1888, he sold to Charles Shryock, who moved the establishment to his printing office on Fifth Street at Fountain Alley. In 1895 there was another change of ownership when the Times Recorder Company acquired the property and named the paper the Sunday Times Recorder.

When Charles E. Barker became owner in 1898 he restored the former name, the Sunday News, but soon parted with the property to Ad. Elsperman of Wooster, and Calvin D. Myers of Lodi, Ohio. Myers retired in 1901 and Elsperman continued publication until his death. The paper became the property of the Zanesville Publishing Company and was renamed the Times-Signal in 1919, as was stated.

THE PENNY PRESS

Came into existence on April 1, 1891. Its editor and manager, William O. Munson, enlarged the Press to a seven column, eight-page paper in April, 1892, and added a weekly edition. On January 8, 1897, the Press Publishing Company was incorporated, Dr. H. J. Sheppard becoming president; D. C. Helmick, secretary, and W. O. Munson, manager. Among other stockholders were R. L. Dollings, A. W. Evans, W. E. Harris, Harry Leis, and C. E. Swingle. On the death of Manager Munson in September, 1898, Dollings and Helmick took charge. They renamed the Press the Morning Journal; Dollings retired and in April, 1899, L. H. Gibson, whose term as mayor had just closed, became city editor. In June publication ceased and in December the property was sold under a court decree. Rev. M. W. Acton's newspaper, the Weekly Visitor, has already been briefly referred to.

A GROUP OF SHORT-LIVED ONES

The Dial appeared during one of the '80s and soon expired; the Sunday Herald, a Putnam venture, lasted but a few weeks; the Sunday Star, launched in or about 1887 by Harvey J. Abbott and Pius Padgett, held on during four years; the Daily

Democrat, fathered in August, 1897, by W. V. Cox, W. L. Maginnis and W. C. Crawley, lasted two and a half months; the Democratic Daily Era, published by Maginnis, Crawley, and George C. Thompson, and issued in March, 1880, was subjected to several ownership changes until its suspension occurred near the close of the year.

Zanesville at one time published as many as ten newspapers. Three of these disappeared when the publishers of three dailies, one after the other, ceased to print their weekly editions. Other publications went out of the field until June, 1922, when these remained: the Daily Times Recorder, the Daily Signal, the Sunday Times-Signal, the Evening Dispatch, and the Tribune, the Labor paper.

John T. Shryock's paper was one of the publications which had thus dropped out. It was launched on May 20, 1870, under the title, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate, but in 1873 Mr. Shryock changed the name to the Weekly Advocate and issued a daily edition for six months. The panic of 1873 caused suspension of the daily, but the weekly remained in the field until 1892, when its owner died.

THE ZANESVILLE POST

The first issue of this newspaper in the German language occurred on March 28, 1872, with Adolph Schneider as editor. In 1895 it was taken over by a stock company and in 1899 Charles U. Shryock became its owner. It was discontinued several years ago.

REPRESENTING LABOR

The Labor Journal succeeded the Sunday Star in January, 1892, when Campbell and Sebaugh took charge. Faller Bros. succeeded to the ownership in 1894 but publication ceased about a year later. In 1897 Charles H. Sebaugh purchased the Journal, after it had been in existence as a monthly for about a year and resumed its weekly publication. Neil M. Beckley and Sons acquired Sebaugh's interest on February 1, 1903, and conducted it successfully until November 19, 1919. The Tribune, owned by Howser and Bridwell, appeared in the field to represent Labor in 1921, and has been in existence since.

THE ZANESVILLE DISPATCH

This evening newspaper was launched on May 16, 1921, in the North Sixth Street building occupied for years by the Sunday News, its chief promoters being E. F. O'Neal, Howard T. Piper, and Robert D. Elsperman. Its publication ceased on July 1, when the Zanesville Publishing Company purchased all of its assets save a lease on the building it occupied.

Announcement of its purchase was made by the Times Recorder on Monday, July 3, when it was stated that the Tribune's circulation would be merged with that of the Signal. The Times Recorder added that the purchase price covered

the physical property and other assets of the Dispatch and left a margin sufficient to refund all the stockholders' investments plus eight per cent for the use of their money. It was furthermore stated that the Dispatch had been a creditable publication but that its owners had realized that there was no room in Zanesville for three daily newspapers. With this statement appeared one from the former publishers of the Dispatch declaring that they had entered the Zanesville newspaper field in the belief that the public had desired an independent paper but that support of the Dispatch as such had not been what its owners had a right to expect.

THE WESTERN RECORDER

Had a rather unique record as a newspaper which was published not even in a village, but on a farm instead. Rev. Cornelius Springer was the promoter of it and publication began on that gentleman's farm, Meadow Farm, located six miles west of Zanesville. It entered the field on July 18, 1833, and in 1845 A. H. Bassett purchased the paper and began its publication in Putnam. There it waxed strong as an organ of the Methodist Protestant Church. In 1855 it was transferred to Springfield, Ohio.

THE DRESDEN TRANSCRIPT

Newspaper publication began in Dresden as early as 1838. On July 30, of that year A. Deffenbaugh issued the first number of the Dresden Chronicle. In 1842 the name was changed to the Journal, and two years later publication ceased.

In 1850 Wallace and Agnew issued the Advocate. In 1852 the name was changed to the Intelligencer. In 1855 Bently Gill became owner. He sold to M. B. Lovett in 1877, who suspended publication. The interval of non-publication was broken in 1868 when T. W. Peacock and Son started the Dresden Monitor. The Monitor passed successively to J. A. Jackson, L. M. Murphy, W. H. Conklin, and J. T. Shryock.

The latter put new life into the Monitor but sold it in two years to J. W. Martin. Martin published the paper as the Herald for six months. For a short time Dresden had two papers, James W. Wheeling having started the Dresden Doings in 1874. In September, 1878, W. E. Smith bought the Doings and issued it until 1879. The Dresden Transcript succeeded the Doings, successfully occupying the field, especially under the ownership of William M. Miller.

THE ROSEVILLE INDEPENDENT

Was established at Roseville in 1888 by George Stull. Later it passed successively into the hands of Charles W. Gibson, Laura B. Poe, W. H. Goodlive, and George Stine. H. C. Williams established the Review at Roseville in 1895.

The New Concord Enterprise, which has taken an important part in the growth of New Concord and Eastern Muskingum, was established on July 22, 1880. It

is a flourishing newspaper, as is to be expected in so advanced a college town as New Concord.

The Federalist was edited at Frazeysburg by C. E. F. Miller and printed in Dresden for about three months during the year 1875. Rev. C. B. Downs started the Midland at Frazeysburg on August 29, 1889. Its life was brief. About 1890 the Frazeysburg Advertiser appeared. Publication soon ceased.

In 1880 Edward Spencer launched at Adamsville the Telephone, an educational monthly and in 1889, the Adamsville Register. The latter was sold in 1892 to E. C. Jordan, who made a useful and well patronized paper of it.

Lodge of Amity Was Chartered in 1806

LEWIS CASS, GENERAL VAN HORNE, DANIEL CONVERS AND LEVI WHIPPLE ON ITS FIRST LIST—MASONS WAXED STRONG IN ZANESVILLE—THIRD TEMPLE, A NOBLE STRUCTURE, DEDICATED IN 1903.

It was in 1903 that Zanesville's imposing Masonic Temple was dedicated. The services took place June 24 and were altogether worthy of the occasion. The procession of resident and visiting Masons was very large and it marched over streets lined with thousands of spectators.

Zanesville Masons had begun to discuss the erection of a new temple during the closing years of the nineteenth century. The then existing quarters at the northwest corner of Market and Fourth streets did not measure up to the needs and the ideals of the city's very large body of Masons.

Discussion came to a head at a meeting held February 19, 1900. The attendance was large and sentiment in favor of a new home was practically unanimous. The project moved steadily forward. Three properties on the east side of Fourth Street, north of Fountain Alley were optioned and purchased; a new temple company was incorporated on July 12 and the company organized April 9, 1901.

The officers and directors were: J. B. Hunter, president; O. F. McKinney, vice president; W. H. Goodlive, secretary and treasurer; U. H. Brown, George W. McCormick, W. B. Cosgrave, J. K. Geddes, H. F. Achauer, J. K. Smith, O. N. Townsend, John Hartmeyer. R. J. Evans and Company received the contract to build the temple on March 25, 1902. The contract price was $114,433 and March 1, 1903 was named as the date for completion.

MAGNIFICENT NEW TEMPLE

The cornerstone was laid June 24, 1902, under the most gratifying circumstances; the parade was extensive and impressive; the ceremonies at the temple were witnessed by a great and deeply interested throng. For the dedicatory week there was a guild fair in the new temple, which was preceded by a night parade of Masons, Templars, Shriners, Odd Fellows, Elks, Pythians, and Modern Woodmen.

The architectural plans for a building having six floors and a basement had been well carried out. As an office building and Mason's home the structure has

fulfilled the plans of its founders. To the city at large it has contributed at once architectural beauty, business equipment and general advancement. The interior is as beautiful as the exterior is grand and imposing. The decorations and furnishings of the lodge rooms leave nothing to be desired.

Free Masonry began organized existence in Zanesville while Muskingum County was but little more than a year old. On May 25, 1805, six residents of the little settlement, William Raynolds, William Smyth, Levi Whipple (of Putnam), Daniel Convers, Abel Lewis and Lewis Cass got together "after becoming known to each other as Master Masons in the manner prescribed by the rules of the craft" and discussed the propriety and practicability of procuring a charter. Smyth, Cass, and Raynolds were made a determining committee. These gentlemen reported June 1 that a charter was attainable.

MASONIC BEGINNINGS, 1805

The committee was then charged with the duty of preparing and forwarding a petition to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and of soliciting an endorsement from Washington Lodge of Philadelphia. The petition was signed by the Masons named in the foregoing paragraph and by Isaac Van Horne, Seth Fuller, Master Masons, and Noyce Stone Fellow Craft. The following selections were made of officers to be named in the charter: Lewis Cass, worshipful master; William Smyth, senior warden; Seth Fuller, junior warden; Isaac Van Horne, treasurer; William Raynolds, secretary. The charter reached Zanesville May 28, 1806. Sutor says of the transaction:

"The magnitude of the undertaking will be comprehended when it is considered that the settlement contained about twenty-five cabins and 150 inhabitants, and that there were not to exceed 300 inhabitants in the entire county; there was no place sufficiently secure for meetings unless guarded exteriorly. * * * It was the first organization of any character in the settlement and the Lodge of Amity, No. 5, represents the first effort for social, moral, and religious culture."

The first lodge record bears the date of September 26, 1806. It is an interesting fact that institution of the lodge took place in a two-story frame which was torn down in the Spring of 1824 to make way for a new garage building. The frame was located, when the institution took place, at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets. It belonged to Gen. Isaac Van Horne and in it Benoni Pierce conducted a hotel. It was removed to the location, near Market Street, on North Fourth, in 1824, and was used as a residence until the Spring of 1924.

THE FIRST HALL

Until 1821, Amity's meetings were held in various places, alternating between Zanesville and Putnam; sometimes in private homes and at other times in hotels and the courthouse, the Senate chamber of the latter being the choice between 1817 and 1821. Beginning with the latter year, the third story of what was known as the Academy Building became what is called the first Masonic Hall, the owners

of the Academy granting the hall's use in consideration of Amity's payment of one-third of the building's cost. This structure stood on the north side of Market Street, just west of Fourth.

But progress was the policy of local Masons, a number of whom on May 6, 1857, organized the Masonic Hall Association, with a capital stock of $25,000. These men, William Galigher, C. W. Potwin, Mark Loudan, Thomas Bell, John C. Hazlett, and William Schultz, filed their certificate with the secretary of state and proceeded to build on the lot acquired at the northwest corner of Market and Fourth streets. Work progressed so rapidly that the cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1857. By this time there were in Zanesville, Master Masons, Royal Arch Masons, and Knights Templars and these paraded the streets on cornerstone-laying day and took part in the ceremonies.

STORY OF EXPANSION

There was another demonstration on the day of dedication, June 24, 1858. It consisted of a parade, an oration and festivities at Gant's Grove. But by 1881 quarters were again circumscribed. The third floor was remodeled and a fourth floor "introduced in the west end by utilizing the space between the trusses of the roof."

A movement to organize a chapter of Royal Arch Masons was initiated on December 6, 1821, by Daniel Convers, Calvin Conant, Levi Whipple, Joshua Downer, Horace Nye, Dudley W. Rhodes, and Charles Hill. Conant became most excellent high priest; Convers, most excellent king; Nye, captain of the host; Rhodes, principal sojourner; Hill, Royal Arch captain, and S. S. Miles, Francis Fowler, and Levi Whipple, masters of the veils.

On December 13, 1821, the Grand Chapter approved the application which the locals had made and on February 1, 1822, Zanesville Royal Arch Chapter No. 9 was opened in Masonic Hall. A full charter was granted January 15, 1823. The anti-Masonic movement of the '30s so weakened the Zanesville chapter that it remained closed from September, 1831, to July 8, 1837, when the energy and zeal of Dudley W. Rhodes, Daniel Applegate, Nimrod Barr, David Reed, David Maginnis, William Twaddle, John Anthony, and James Caldwell restored it to life.

ENTER LAFAYETTE LODGE

Another organization arose May 25, 1825, when the city and county's second lodge and the city's third Masonic body, Lafayette Lodge, for which a dispensation had been issued May 16, 1825 met in Masonic Hall with the following officers: George James, worshipful master; Calvin Conant, senior warden; William Blockson, junior warden; L. L. Hamline, senior deacon; Isaac VanHorne, treasurer; H. Safford, secretary. A regular charter was issued January 10, 1826.

Lafayette Lodge met in the Senate chamber of the courthouse until 1837 when its meeting place was in Masonic Hall for a year. In 1838 its home was at Main

Street and Court Alley and there it remained until 1847, when removal was made to Main and Fifth streets, where it became a co-tenant with the Knights Templars.

Zanesville Council of Royal and Select Masters came into existence in 1844, when a dispensation was issued to Daniel Applegate, George L. Shinnick, John T. Arthur, Charles W. Spaulding, I. Bartol, and George James and when the body was opened Adam Peters, Nimrod Barr, and H. M. Miller were also present.

OLD MEETING PLACES

The Council's officers were: Daniel Applegate, thrice illustrious master; George L. Shinnick, deputy illustrious master; John T. Arthur, principal conductor of the work; Charles W. Spaulding, captain of the guard. Number twelve was permanently assigned to the Council. Organization took place in Masonic Hall "and until completion of the second Masonic Hall," says Sutor, "the bodies meeting in the Market Street building were the Lodge of Amity, the Chapter and the Council."

The Cypress Knights Templars opened an encampment in 1848. On November 27 of that year, John L. Vattier, grand master of Ohio Templars, issued the dispensation to John T. Arthur, Thomas Bell, Amos Bartholomew, Robert H. Cotton, Gilbert D. Palmer, Israel Hoge, Thomas Launder, Josephus Laken, and Thomas F. Nevitt and named Thomas Bell grand commander; John T. Arthur, generalissimo; Gilbert D. Palmer, captain-general, and Amos Bartholomew, prelate.

M. Z. Kreider, past grand master, opened an encampment in Lafayette Lodge room, southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets. This was on January 3, 1849. On November 9, of that year, a charter was issued. The title of the body was changed to Commandery in 1867.

SUSPENSION OF CYPRESS

On August 20, 1887, as a consequence of the discord in Masonic circles attending the Cerneau-Northern Jurisdiction Scottish Rite Controversy, there was a suspension of Cypress Commandery's charter and Lafayette Lytle, right eminent grand commander, directed that all books and records be turned over to the eminent grand recorder and ordered the suspension of all meetings.

When met with the refusal of local officers, the right eminent grand commander came to Zanesville September 12, with a renewal of the demands. These also being refused the grand commandery, October 11-12, revoked the local charter.

An appeal from the grand commandery to the grand encampment was taken November 14, but the latter held that the grand commandery had jurisdiction. On November 5, 1890, W. B. Melish, right eminent grand commander and S. S. Williams, deputy grand commander, erected Cyrene Commandery No. 10 to succeed the former Cypress. Members of the former Cyprus commandery became members of Cyrene and the officers were: James C. Gillespie, eminent commander; Herman F. Achauer, generalissimo; Albert B. Worstall, captain-general.

ENTER EASTERN STAR

Zanesville Chapter, No. 52, Eastern Star, was instituted, on August 15, 1895, in the old Market Street Temple by J. H. Snoots, of Roseville, who had been commissioned deputy grand patron. He was assisted by the members of Martha Washington Chapter of Roseville. Forty-three names appear on the full charter, which was granted October 10, 1895 and the first officers were Mrs. Lizzie Vogel, worthy matron; A. E. Allman, worthy patron; Mrs. Nancy Bolin, associate matron; Mrs. Elizabeth Hess, secretary; J. C. Gillespie, treasurer; Mrs. Eura Curtis, conductress; Mrs. Mary Meyer, associate conductress; Mrs. Anna E. Bainter, Adah; Miss Alice Gillespie, Ruth; Mrs. Agnes Norman, Esther; Mrs. Mary Van Valkenburgh, Martha; Mrs. Jennie Lewis, Electa; Mrs. Hattie A. Allman, warder; C. H. Sebaugh, chaplain; Mrs. Lizzie Spencer, marshal; Miss Hattie Sly, organist; Frank Vogel, sentinel.

PART CASS PLAYED

To the incidental mention of Lewis Cass' prominence in the earliest local Masonic activities should be added a statement concerning his prominence in wider Masonic fields.

Lewis Cass received his Masonic degrees in American Union Lodge, No. 1. F. and A. M., at Marietta, Ohio, and demitted to Lodge of Amity, No. 5 of Zanesville, upon its organization. Being the first Master of Amity Lodge he was a delegate from that lodge to the meeting held in Chillicothe, January, 1808, to consider the advisability of forming a Grand Lodge in Ohio. The first communication of the Grand Lodge of Ohio was held in Chillicothe, January 2, 1809 and Cass had the distinction of being its third grand master, serving from 1810 to 1812. On January 12, 1812, he had the pleasure of presenting to his own lodge, Amity No. 5, a charter from the Grand Lodge of Ohio. Up until this time, it had been working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the old number was 105.

In 1916 Odd Fellows Took Leading Part in Two Dedications

FIRST MARKED OPENING OF BETHESDA HOSPITAL ADDITION—THE SECOND, IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR OWN TEMPLE—LOCALLY ORGANIZED ODD FELLOWSHIP BEGAN 1844—ORIGINAL TEMPLE COMPLETED 1852—LOCAL HISTORY OF THE ORDER GIVEN IN THIS CHAPTER.

In 1916 Odd Fellows were leading figures in two important events. On August 21 they dedicated the greatly enlarged Bethesda hospital and on December 5, they did the same for their own splendidly remodeled temple, located at Main Street and Potter Alley.

The first ceremony was performed by the grand lodge of Ohio, assisted by members of the subordinate lodges of Zanesville and surrounding towns. There

were 2,000 of the out-of-town Odd Fellows present and an immense throng witnessed the parade and dedication ceremonies. The Sunday afternoon parade, composed of local and visiting Odd Fellows, was long and impressive. Charles A. Barton was its grand marshal.

The ceremonies were worthy of the occasion. The friends of Bethesda had subscribed $80,000 for purposes of enlargement and additional equipment and the money had been well spent. Zanesville and Southeastern Ohio had been helped to expanded and modernized hospital service and the dedication was recognized as paying due tribute to the acquisition.

NOTABLE IMPROVEMENT

It was natural that Zanesville Odd Fellows should have made a great occasion of their dedication on December 5. The improvement of their temple had cost $35,000. The structure had become one of the most valuable properties on Main Street. A fourth story had been added; the second floor had been so conditioned as to be rented every other night to other societies and fraternities; club rooms and banquet rooms had been provided and both the interior and exterior had been modernized and made beautiful.

Messrs. O. C. Fulkerson, H. W. Kuntz, H. A. Hughes, G. A. McNeal, H. C. Mautz, C. W. Hanes, August Miller, R. A. Butler and I. P. Humphrey composed the committee on dedication. C. A. Barton and G. A. McNeal were marshals of the parade. In the procession marched Zanesville's large representation of the order and thousands forming cantons from Columbus, Cambridge, Coshocton and Martins Ferry.

The dedicatory work was in charge of the grand lodge of Ohio, Hon. E. O. Peets, grand master, of Cleveland, and C. H. Lyman, grand secretary, of Columbus. Herbert A. Hughes, of Zanesville was grand marshal in the dedicatory work. The principal speaker was Ivor Hughes, of Columbus.

LOCAL ODD FELLOW HISTORY

Organized Odd Fellowship began in Zanesville, May 11, 1844, with the institution of Muskingum lodge No. 28, by Mark P. Taylor, past grand master, of Cincinnati, and Past Grands John P. Bain and Justin Harrison, of Columbus, the charter members being: Lambert Thomas, Jonathan R. Johnson, Jacob Little, Jeremiah Zeigler, J. Warren Clayton and William L. Langton. The officers were Jonathan R. Johnson, N. G.; Jacob Little, V. G.; Lambert Thomas, secretary and John R. Worman, treasurer.

Moxahala lodge was instituted February 21, 1850, by William C. Earl, grand master and the past grands of Muskingum lodge. The charter members were Gemmil Arthur, Dudley S. Fracker, A. W. Perley, E. W. Cox, Charles C. Russell, L. H. Bigelow, Silvers Porter, William Leckey, Thomas Durban, C. T. Fracker. The first officers were A. W. Perley, N. G.; Silvers Porter, V. G.; E. W. Cox, secretary; Gemmill Arthur, permanent secretary and Thomas Durban, treasurer.

NEW ENCAMPMENT

Pataskala Encampment, No. 8, entered the field next. It was instituted on March 31, 1845, by Patriarch Albert G. Day, grand senior warden of Ohio, with the following charter members and officers: Elias Pike, C. P.; John Burns, H. P.; Silvers Porter, S. W.; J. R. Johnson, J. W.; J. T. Fracker, Jr., scribe; Robert Howard, treasurer; Lambert Thomas, guardian. George B. Reeve, A. C. Ross, Edward Davis, John Metcalf, and Moses Keys were initiated on the night of institution. The Blockson building, which still stands at the northwest corner of Main Street and Sewer Alley, became the meeting place of all three bodies.

By 1850 growth in membership and financial resources justified a movement in the direction of an Odd Fellow building. On April 9 of that year Muskingum lodge delegated James Darlington to confer with Moxahala lodge as to the purchase of a site for and the erection of an Odd Fellows' hall.

The proposition was so well received that in 1851 incorporators were chosen for the Odd Fellows' hall association and articles taken out. Favoring a site located at the southwestern corner of Main Street and Potter Alley, lots were bought at a cost of $4,000.

DEDICATED IN 1852

There was an impressive dedication on September 9, 1852, preceded by a parade of 350 resident and visiting Odd Fellows in which local, Dresden and Wheeling bands marched. The ceremonies, in connection with which Honorable Lucius P. Marsh was the orator, were followed by a ball and supper.

The question came up, which lodge should have the credit of holding the first meeting in the new hall, Muskingum or Moxahala. Moxahala moved into it secretly and assembled there August 2, 1852. A Muskingum brother, who knew of the scheme shut off the gas but Moxahala bought candles and held a meeting.

HISTORY OF I. O. O. F. TEMPLE

The first board of directors was composed of Robert Howard, William Fox, John Metcalf, J. T. Fracker, Jr., John A. Blair, D. H. Lyman, E. H. Church and Gemmill Arthur. The board first met April 5, 1851, and organized by electing Robert Howard president and James Darlington secretary. The ground upon which the temple was erected was purchased from Applegate and Tollant, leading wholesale grocerymen of those days.

The contract for the foundation was awarded April 22, 1851, to Randall & Tuttle. The pressed brick used for the front of the building was the first of this kind used in the city. The iron work for the store fronts was furnished by H. & F. Blandy, for $392.03½. In those days they were very careful to give consideration to fractions. The brick work contract was awarded to Anderson & Sangan, June 2, 1851. The plans for the wood work were prepared by J. V. Smeltzer, June 21, 1851. The contract for the wood work was awarded to Cherry & Hall.

George Ratliff was given the contract for the painting. The plastering was done by James Lewis; the work on the valleys and conductors by Michael Dulty.

The corner store room was rented to Isaac Haslett, dry goods dealer, at an annual rental of $425; the west room and south room to S. S. Mann, shoe dealer, at $450 per annum.

The second encampment, Walhonding No. 55, was instituted June 9, 1853, by Thomas J. McLain, grand patriarch, who installed the following officers: Thomas Durban, C. P.; W. R. Hazlett, H. P.; C. C. Russell, S. W.; G. W. Graham, J. W.; Joseph Crosby, scribe; A. W. Perley, treasurer; and T. L. Fracker, guardian. The application for a charter bore the names of Messrs. Fracker, Russell, Crosby, Graham, Hazlett, Durban, Perley and also of Edward W. Cox, J. A. Buckmaster and S. G. McBride. On institution night, S. Porter, William Hall, D. McCarthy, R. S. Mershon, John C. Hazlett, William Laughlin and Frank Fracker were admitted to membership by card.

ENTER MECHANICS

Mechanics Lodge, No. 230, was launched on March 24, 1854, by Alexander Glenn, grand secretary, assisted by District Deputy Henry Granger and other visiting Odd Fellows. The charter had been granted during a session of the grand lodge held in Circleville in February, to M. Keyes, Lewis Slyder, Jacob Lyda, William H. Christ, Thomas Griffith, William H. Shaffer, R. S. Fairchild, John Kuhn, A. J. Hahn, William L. Langton and Frederick Howell. Mechanics' first officers were: Jacob Lyda, N. G.; Lewis Slyder, V. G.; Fred Howell, secretary; William H. Shaffer, treasurer. By special dispensation John Drumm, James P. Kimberly and Henry Koenig were initiated on the night of institution.

A movement to combine Pataskala and Walhonding Encampments in the interest of strength was approved by the grand encampment which, when the two charters were surrendered, issued a new one to the substituted organization, which took the name of Howard Encampment, No. 79, on July 2, 1858, in honor of its first C. P. The members at the time of institution were:

Robert Howard, E. H. Church, Thomas Durban, E. L. Grigsby, Lewis Slyder, George D. Gibbons, Frederick Howell, W. J. Griffiths, John Breymyer, W. H. Thomas, M. S. Thomas, S. G. McBride, N. K. Smith, J. Weber, William Forgraves, William Dunn, Charles Simmons, William Deffenbaugh, F. M. Hollister, William Bick, W. J. Woodside, Peter Helrick, Alexander Clark, J. V. Smeltzer, Thomas Drake, W. R. Hazlett, J. T. Fracker, J. R. Winegarner, John Stone, D. B. Gary, Peter Dick, James McFeeters, W. S. Wells and Amos Hollingsworth.

Grand Patriarch T. C. Cowan instituted the body and its first officers were: Robert Howard, C. P.; Thomas Durban, H. P.; G. D. Gibbons, S. W.; Lewis Slyder, J. W.; W. R. Hazlett, scribe; E. L. Grigsby, treasurer. Sixty-five members of the two former encampments were admitted to Howard's membership at the first meeting held after institution.

MOZART'S TURN

The institution of Mozart lodge, No. 423, grew out of the desire of a number of citizens to organize a body to work in the German tongue. Application for such a charter was made to the grand lodge at its session in May, 1869, by Frederick Geiger, A. Schaum, O. A. Duree, C. Sunkle, Henry Koenig, Philip Muhl, Henry Roekel, Fred Kappes, Adam Young, E. Dresher, William Derringer, J. Baum, William Bick and Henry Knoedler. The charter was granted and on June 25, 1869, Special Deputy Grand Master Henry Lindenburg, of Columbus, assisted by Past Grand Nicholas Remlinger, of Woodlawn lodge, Putnam, conducted the institution.

The first officers were: Ferdinand Hess, N. G.; Adam Young, V. G.; O. A. Duree, secretary; F. Kappes, treasurer.

THE REBEKAHS

Elizabeth Lodge, No. 26, Daughters of Rebekah, so named to honor Elizabeth Howard, wife of Robert Howard, was instituted on January 12, 1870, by James Turner, grand master, of Dayton, assisted by Past Grand W. L. Langton, Harvey Hubbell, Thomas Sloan and C. Fracker. The charter members were: Charles and Isabella Neimeyger, Isaac Piersol, E. V. Piersol, Lewis and Sidney Brenholts, John and Elizabeth Bowman, E. L. and Nancy Grigsby, John and Maria Greiner, Wolf and Eva Dreyfus, T. L. Fracker, J. H. Coke, George W. and Hattie Griffee, Isaac and Sarah Hillier, Ferdinand and Theresa Hess, A. and Elizabeth Schaum, William L. and Isabella Langton and Elizabeth Howard. The first officers were: W. L. Langton, N. G.; E. V. Pierson, V. G.; Hattie Griffee, secretary; Wolf Dreyfus, treasurer.

The loss by the flood of 1898, of the records of Canton Nova, No. 5, Patriarchs Militant, prevents a full account of the origin of the body from being given. It was instituted in 1884 or 1885.

WOODLAWN AN OLD ONE

Woodlawn Lodge, No. 228, had its birth on March 16, 1854, on the second floor of William Munch's store, which was located on the east side of Putnam Avenue, between Jefferson and Madison streets. It was instituted by Special Deputy Alexander Glenn, assisted by Past Grands Thomas Durban, Robert Howard and Henry Granger.

The charter members were: J. B. Erwin, Alexander Stewart, Nicholas Remlinger, Frederick Dietrich, G. F. Wiles, George Wolford, N. K. Smith, Norman Dodge, John C. Wilber, L. S. Perry, G. F. Mervin, and Richard B. Osmond.

The first officers were: F. Dietrich, N. G.; J. B. Erwin, V. G.; G. F. Wiles, secretary; G. F. Mervin, treasurer. In 1854 S. C. Haver erected a three-story building on the west side of Putnam Avenue, between Jefferson and Madison streets and fitted up the third floor for the lodge, which has occupied it ever since.

The McIntire Was Zanesville's First Body of Pythians

others followed at different intervals—familiar names in lists of officers.

Muskingum County's first lodge of the Knights of Pythias was instituted by J. Hope Sutor, at the time supreme representative of West Virginia, and Morris Springer, a knight from Indianapolis, who assisted in the institution of McIntire lodge, No. 38, on Thanksgiving day, November 30, 1871. Following is a story of the beginnings of McIntire and other lodges.

The McIntire lodge ceremonies were in charge of Edward T. Haines, grand chancellor; Joseph Dowell, grand keeper of records and seals and Henry Lindenberg, supreme representative of Ohio and several past chancellors from Newark and Columbus.

The first officers were: Edmund P. Moorehead, venerable patriarch; Alfred Ball, M. D., worthy chancellor; Henry C. Lillibridge, vice chancellor; Charles E. Randall, recording scribe; Basil D. Brown, financial scribe; Henry Bimple, banker; Morris Springer, guide; William H. Wilmot, inner guard; Robert S. Willey, outer guard and Robert J. Brown, A. J. Farnum, Chapline Moorehead, Thomas M. Gattrell, James Huff, Thomas Coppard, William C. Burns, Edward I. Cochrell, J. B. Copeland, William Goetz, Robert W. Jones, Reuben H. Morgan, William L. Prophater and Campbell T. Starr.

In due time rooms were secured on the third and fourth floors of the First National Bank building, but the institution of McIntire lodge occurred in the Druid's hall on Main Street, east of Seventh. Larger and better quarters were established later in the Star block, at Third and Main streets. Still later the lodge rooms were located, first in Choral hall and subsequently in the Shinnick block. This home was called Castle hall.

KING DAVID LODGE

McIntire lodge held the local Pythian field alone for over eleven years, when King David lodge, No. 155, was instituted. The ceremonies took place in Gold hall, on April 18, 1883, when the following officers were installed:

Sol Levi, past chancellor; A. Hertsberg, chancellor commander; Sol. Frank, vice chancellor; J. Wolner, prelate; S. Goldberger, keeper of records and seals; S. Stern, master of finance; J. Englander, master of exchequer; J. Goldberger, master of arms; L. Atlas, inner guard; M. Freilich, A. Goldstein and B. Ritman, trustees.

ZANESVILLE LODGE

The second 1883 institution occured on October 26, in the Star block, when Zanesville lodge, No. 172, entered the field, with the following officers: Charles Goertner, P. C.; Emil Geiger, C. C.; Fred Laundenbacher, V. C.; Ferdinand Zulandt, prelate; William Klinge, K. of R. & S.; Adolph Kreuter, M. of F.; Simon

Hilpotsteiner, M. E.; Philip Hoffman, M. at A.; Simon Linser, I. G.; George Somers, O. G.; August Miller, Charles Volland and Fred Cordes, trustees.

PHOENIX ORGANIZES

There was an interval of six years before the advent of the next Pythian lodge. On December 4, 1889, the Phoenix, No. 388, was instituted by Charles Fulkerson, in Memorial hall, with nearly three hundred members. The first officers were:

O. F. Palmer, P. C.; Edward Reich, C. C.; C. F. Hearing, V. C.; E. B. Roemer, prelate; A. B. Cowgill, K. of R. & S.; J. B. Mercer, M. of F.; William M. Shinnick, W. M. E.; J. P. Kelly, M. at A.; C. W. Hubbell, I. G.; William Wells, O. G.

VESTA CAME NEXT

Vesta lodge, No. 458, was instituted on December 17, 1900, with ninety-four charter members. Charles Fulkerson conducted the ceremonies and the first officers installed were John Meyer, P. C.; Milo E. Dunn, C. C.; George Turner, V. C.; L. L. Stewart, prelate; F. W. Logan, K. of R. & S.; J. N. Palmer, M. of F.; H. G. Bodker, M. E.; H. W. Booth, M. at A.; J. N. Thornburg, I. G.; R. I. Miller, O. G. In 1892 Vesta and McIntire lodges were consolidated.

UNIFORMED KNIGHTS

Silver Cross Division, No. 45, Uniform Rank, came into being in the middle 80's. Later it went out of existence, but was revived as Crescent Division, with a charter membership of about eighty. Early in 1891 Vesta Division was organized but the name was changed to Merrit Company, No. 116, in honor of General Merritt. The change was made after the Spanish-American war. Originally the organizations were called divisions but later were known as companies. Section 1399, Endowment Rank, was organized as a financial operator, with F. W. Logan as local representative.

FAIR SEX PYTHIANS

In the Shinnick block, on March 15, 1892, Beulah Temple, No. 33, Rathbone Sisters, was organized by Emma Bell, grand chief, of Columbus, Ohio. There were forty-two charter members and the following first officers:

Mary Meyer, M. E.; chief; Martha Stewart, M. E. senior; Fannie Hillier, M. E., junior; Mary Webster, M. of T.; Ella Roeschaar, S. M. of R. & C.; Kate Moody, S. M. F.; Mame Miller, G. of T.; Elizabeth Scholl, G. O. T.; Annie Young, P. C. Eight ladies and eleven knights were added at the succeeding meeting. In due time the home of Zanesville Pythians was established in the Shinnick block, occupying the whole third floor.

More Secret Society Beginnings Recorded

RED MEN LAUNCHED POCAHONTAS TRIBE IN 1870—BUCKEYE CAMP, MODERN WOODMEN, INSTITUTED IN 1895—P. O. S. OF A. BEGAN IN 1879—CAMELS, PATHFINDERS AND FRATERNAL CENSORS REPRESENTED.

The first effort made to establish in Zanesville a tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men did not have the full effects planned and hoped for but later ones were of a more permanent character.

Pocahontas was the first tribe in the field, its organization occurring on August 2, 1870, under the direction of Great Sachem G. B. Means of Steubenville. The charter was obtained in May, 1871. The first officers were: W. R. Hazlett, sachem; Alexander Platt, senior sagamore; G. W. Hazlett, junior sagamore; Samuel Howard Jr., chief of records; A. P. Stults, keeper of wampum.

It was found difficult to secure satisfactory quarters and irregular meetings were a consequence. Interest in the tribe lagged for this among other reasons; and when a home was established in Star block it turned out to be too late to rekindle the fires of energetic membership. Pocahontas died.

Waubec, No. 143, was born to take its place, but not until March 29, 1892, when the institution took place in the Shinnick block, presided over by the grand sachem, great chief of records and other great chiefs of Ohio.

The adoptive ceremonies were conducted by Minnewa tribe of Newark, Ohio, and the first officers were: H. H. Huffman, prophet; I. N. Groomes, sachem; George Miller, senior sagamore; George D. Brush, junior sagamore; F. D. Abell, chief of records; A. Petit, keeper of wampum.

A woman's council

In 1892, also, Washatella Council, No. 19, Degree of Pocahontas, was launched in Zanesville. Enos Pierson, great sachem, instituted it on December 14, with Newark Council conducting the ceremonies. The first officers were:

Mrs. Mary Stewart, Pocahontas; Miss Augusta Kronz, Wenonah; Mrs. Annie Getter, prophetess; Cornelius Stewart, Powhatan; Mrs. Mattie Allen, K. of R.; Mrs. Ella Fleming, K. of W.; F. D. Abell, first scout; Mrs. Hattie Barker, second scout; Mrs. Fannie Madden, guard of wigwam; Harry Fleming, guard of forest; Mrs. Kate Abell, first runner; Miss Flora Wallace, second runner; Miss Viola Hostler, first warrior; Mrs. Cinnie Craig, third warrior; Miss Gertrude Malott, fourth warrior; Harry Fleming, first councillor; John Harlan, second councillor.

It was twelve years before Natchez Tribe, No. 220, came into existence, its institution occurring in Memorial hall on October 12, 1904. The great sachem, great prophet and great chief of records instituted the tribe and Waubeck Tribe had charge of the adoptive ceremonies.

The launching of Natchez was an important event. It drew many chiefs and warriors from the surrounding counties and the occasion was a notable one to all concerned. The first officers were: C. A. Barton, prophet; C. W. Highfield,

sachem; William Bowers, senior sagamore; Benjamin Grigsby, junior sagamore; Frederick Wallworth, chief of records; J. Reichart, keeper of wampum.

MODERN WOODMEN

Buckeye Camp, No. 3224, of this order, came into existence on September 23, 1895. A preliminary meeting had been held on September 2, in the studio of J. Lincoln Smith, where preparations were made for the institution of the camp on the 23rd. This occurred in the second floor rooms of the former Masonic building, at the corner of Market and Fourth streets. The charter members were:

Charles M. Arney, Henry D. Beach, Gavin L. Bell, William E. Bowers, Willis B. Bradford, O. L. Butler, John Carroll, John B. Donahue, Charles L. Factor, Edward F. Grimsley, H. L. Jackson, H. V. P. Jackson, Charles D. Jones, C. O. Krone, William T. Lewis, Elmer L. Linn, J. F. Lyons, Charles McBride, Harry M. Newberry, William R. Newberry, Charles W. Northrup, William T. Robinson, Charles V. Roemer, Edward B. Roemer, F. D. Roemer, J. L. Sammons, J. Lincoln Smith, Harry E. Snell, Frank Spangler, John H. Stemm, A. C. Swope, Bennett L. Taylor, Walter W. Varney, Curtis O. Vinsel, Arthur S. Watts, Charles H. Watts, David Wells, O. M. Wiseman, M. D. The first officers were:

Venerable consul, J. Lincoln Smith; worthy advisor, Gavin L. Bell; clerk, F. D. Roemer; esteemed banker, B. L. Taylor; escort, C. H. Watts; watchman, C. M. Arney; sentry, H. E. Snell; physician, O. M. Wiseman, M. D.; managers, J. L. Sammons, C. O. Krone and W. E. Bowers.

For about a year the meeting place was in Rechabites Hall, Maginnis Block; for two years, in the K. of P. Hall; for three years, in Choral Hall. In 1901 choice quarters were established at the Southeast corner of Main and Third streets.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA

Zanesville's first camp of this organization was Washington, No. 43, instituted June 6, 1879, by E. S. Layman of Cincinnati, state secretary. The charter members were:

Frank Harris, A. Petit, F. M. Willey, C. A. Barton, Edward Parshall, George Moore, John Millis, Charles Ford, Washington Sockman, W. R. Hazlett, M. D. Frazier, Webb McCann, John Bailey, Chas. Huff, Judson Alvis, John Wilwell, Hoset Haines, Albert George. The first officers were: W. R. Hazlett, past president; Frank Harris, president; F. N. Willey, vice president; Webb McCann, master of forms and ceremonies; C. A. Barton, recording secretary; Charles Huff, financial secretary; A. Petit, treasurer; Chas. Ford, conductor; George Moore, inner guard; E. Parshall, outer guard; Rev. H. A. Delano, chaplain.

On Feb. 9, 1881, Camp No. 47 was instituted, with fifty-six charter members and the following first officers: George Brown, president; George Murdoch, vice president; H. L. McCarthy, recording secretary; James Drake, assistant secretary; G. H. Grubb, financial secretary; David Mercer, master of forms and ceremonies;

Smith Winchel, inner guard; A. B. Chilcote, outer guard. Washington is the name of all P. O. S. of A. camps.

MUNIFICENT ORDER OF CAMELS

Alpha Lodge, No. 45, of this order, was instituted December 3, 1903 (with 150 charter members) by Supreme Eminent Ruler A. A. George and Supreme Secretary D. H. Crawford, both of Zanesville. The first officers were: C. J. Lafayette, lodge deputy; F. E. Wiles, eminent ruler; C. C. Bonfield, vice ruler; Charles O. Dozer, high priest; S. H. Flemm, secretary; George O. Krause, master-at-arms; H. W. Waters, sentinel; O. J. Skinner, picket; J. F. Erskine, treasurer; Glen Mills, costumer; G. W. Sigler, guide; W. Waters, M. D., medical inspector; T. F. Thompson, E. Eppley and D. F. McCarty, trustees.

PATHFINDERS

Denner Lodge, No. 45, was launched in Choral Hall on February 8, 1899, by Benjamin Denner and was instituted by J. S. Myler, supreme secretary. There were 100 charter members and the list of officers included B. V. Woodburn, past president; John Drake, president; Frank Israel, vice president; J. B. Smith, chaplain; Harry Hauk, secretary; Henry Knoedler, treasurer; H. C. Gitter, sergeant at arms; James Panie, guide; John Drake, inner guard; John Young, outer guard; George McCormick, S. G. Sprague and Howard Shirer, trustees.

FRATERNAL CENSOR

On June 5, 1899, Supreme President E. S. Guiser and Deputy James S. Hill instituted Zanesville Council No. 34, of this order. The first officers were:

Jacob Burgey, president; G. W. Foley, vice president; Silas Van Sant, secretary; F. K. Jackson, financial secretary; F. L. Israel, treasurer; F. K. Jackson, representative; Silas Van Sant, alternate. Among the charter members were L. L. Magruder and wife; George R. Fairall and wife; Mrs. George W. Foley; Misses E. Magruder and Grace Foley and J. P. Zinsmeister.

PIONEER HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Pioneer and Historical Society of Muskingum County was incorporated March 4, 1890, by Charles C. Goddard, H. D. Munson, Sr., Henry Taylor, Dr. H. S. Nye, B. F. Leslie, Rev. Frank Richards and Addison Palmer, and these gentlemen, with the addition of Dr. Edward Cass and Thomas McLees, were the first directors. The first officers were: H. D. Munson, president; Doctor Cass, vice president; Wm. Gray, recording secretary; Mrs. F. C. Deitz, assistant recording secretary; Addison Palmer, corresponding secretary; Rev. Jefferson Chambers, treasurer, and R. J. J. Harkins, curator.

The organization is quartered on the second floor of the Monumental Building,

where it exhibits a large and exceedingly valuable collection of objects representative of the county's past—pictures, relics, antiques, newspapers, books, scrapbooks, etc., etc. Many of these were secured during the early years of the society's existence, while its founders attended its meetings and took active interest in its affairs. As these men and women passed away from time to time and others less zealous succeeded, there was a subsidence of interest and effort. This went on until two years or more ago when a reorganization was effected of which Mrs. Fannie Russell Brush was the leading spirit, and since then the society's possessions have been redisplayed and greatly added to by generous donors and the organization has taken on new life. The present officers are Mrs. Eleanor Bailey Johnson, president; George H. Stewart, vice president; Miss Vashti Jones, corresponding secretary; Miss Lottie Cosner, secretary. Miss Goldie Butler is curator.

MUSKINGUM CHAPTER, D. A. R.

This organization was formed in Zanesville in October, 1893, by Mrs. Edmund C. Brush, and the charter came from the national society November 11 of that year. The charter members were Mrs. E. C. Brush, Mrs. Charles H. Abbot, Mrs. H. R. Stanbery, Mrs. Newton H. Moore, Miss Julia Munson, Miss Alice Searle, Mrs. M. M. Granger, Mrs. T. F. Spangler, Mrs. T. S. Black, Mrs. Minerva Nye Nash, Mrs. Robert Fulton, Mrs. George Lilienthal. The first officers were: Mrs. Edmund C. Brush, regent; Mrs. M. M. Granger, vice regent; Miss Alice Searle, registrar; Mrs. Robert Fulton, historian; Mrs. T. F. Spangler, treasurer; Mrs. George Lilienthal, secretary. The present incumbents of these offices are, respectively, Miss Elizabeth Oldham, Miss Margaret P. Roach, Mrs. F. A. Kelly, Mrs. J. C. Gerwick, Miss Alice M. Bogman, Mrs. Wm. Fillmore, while Mrs. Edith L. Rathburn is corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. C. Gerwick is chaplain and Mrs. E. C. Brush is honorary regent. The board of management members are Mrs. George Lilienthal, Mrs. Earle C. Greiner and Miss Ella H. Mitchell. Muskingum Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, has steadfastly sought to keep alive the fires of patriotism and to preserve history. Many of its members have removed to other cities and fourteen of them have passed away.

The printed story of secret orders was prepared for this history when it was running as a serial in the Zanesville Times Recorder and the writer's intention was to bring it down to 1926 and have it include even the Zanesville clubs of today. The task was left to be performed at the end of the labors on the history and was left too late. The time for "copy" is about up and the work described must go undone. If the reader will look over the latest city directory he will realize the time it would take to cover all the bodies named therein.

Lives of Pioneers Told at Random

JOSEPH MUNRO, JOHN SIMON DUGAN, DR. WILLIAM THOMPSON, JEFFREY PRICE AND JOHN MATHEWS WERE MEN OF PARTS—JOHNNY APPLESEED TROD MUSKINGUM LAND IN EARLY DAYS.

When the necessary materials were at our disposal, in the writing of the early chapters of this history, sketches of the lives of local pioneers went along with the story of their arrival in this part of the country and the talents they brought here. Sometimes it has happened that materials which were lacking then turned up later.

This was the case as to Joseph Fitch Munro, light having been thrown upon his life and character by the late Dr. Edward Cass, of Dresden, in a paper a reproduction of which recently was found in an old scrap book.

The materials were furnished by a Cass, they deal with the Cass family, the Munro family and the Convers family; but the best thing about them is the proof they give of high courage and endurance on the part of the country's earliest settlers, including its women.

JOSEPH F. MUNRO

When the Pioneer and Historical Society of Muskingum County met in Zanesville on Thursday, July 18, 1895, Dr. Cass read a paper which dealt chiefly with Munro, who was a fur-trader at the mouth of the Licking at the close of the eighteenth century, his cabin standing, it is believed, at what is now the Northeast corner of West Main and Pine streets.

Born at Petersburg, N. H., in 1774, he left his comfortable New England home for the wilds of the West while quite a young man. Mounted on a horse, carrying a rifle and followed by his dog, he rode Westward through the wilderness to Zanesville. His trade with the Indians here prospered greatly. The redskins took his beads, powder, lead, etc., and he took their furs.

LONG HORSEBACK TRIPS

He made many journeys on horseback—to Chillicothe, then a trading center; to Cincinnati, to the site of Dayton, even to Detroit. He knew the Indians well, was their friend and patron and appears to have had little fear of them. Dr. Cass says that Munro, a lover of nature, derived great pleasure from his journeys and reminds us that the streams in those days had picturesque features that are absent now. The doctor adds:

"It is said the water in the Muskingum was so clear that fish could be seen at the depth of ten to twelve feet. The water when at times it would become bluish would reflect the image of a person. The Indian maidens would then approach the edge of the water that they might see as in a mirror a true delineation or outline of their divine forms and arrange the long, dark ringlets that adorned their heads."

AN INDIAN BED

Dr. Cass tells of one of Munro's long rides which had a pleasant end. The story yields us knowledge as to the character of an Indian forest bed. On the occasion referred to the fur-trader had ridden the whole day without sight of a single white man or hut. Weariness was upon him and he was looking constantly for a good place to sleep.

All at once he caught sight of an unoccupied Indian bed—the bark of a large tree placed upon the ground and at two corners stakes driven, two feet long, above the ground. To these the roof bark was secured. Into this bed the weary traveler threw himself, after having attached one end of a long rope to his horse and the other end to his wrist. Years afterwards he was wont to say that the best night's sleep he ever had was in that Indian bed.

MUNRO AND CONVERS

Munro gave up fur trading in a year or two and became a Zanesville merchant, as a partner of Daniel Convers, who had married his sister Sarah. In 1804 he became a county commissioner, in 1807 county treasurer. Mary, a sister of the famous Lewis Cass, became his bride in 1809. In 1811 he built a large brick mansion, said to have been the county's second structure of that material. It stood on the Cass acres near Dresden. There he lived happily. There was a large family of children. The Munro home became a widely known center of hospitality. Its owner founded Dresden's Presbyterian Church. He passed away in 1847.

HIS INTREPID WIFE

His wife, Mary, was as brave and as strong as he was. Three times when he rode to Philadelphia to replenish his stocks his mate rode by his side. At another time she mounted her horse and traveled with him to Detroit and back. This time they invited Munro's niece, a daughter of Daniel Convers, to go along.

Harriet Convers accepted and the three rode away through the forest together. They spent the first day in the rain with a blanket over each head and covering each body. Good fortune was theirs at nightfall, for they found a frontier cabin with fire glowing within it and space whereon to stretch their weary frames.

At Cleveland they waited three days for a wind blowing in the right direction, one that would waft them to Detroit, where lived Lewis Cass, then territorial governor of Michigan and whom they were about to visit.

Harriet Convers afterwards became the bride of Gen. Charles B. Goddard, one of Zanesville's leading lawyers.

Joseph Fitch Munro came of first class stock. His father, Josiah Munro, was born at Lexington, Mass., in the year 1745. He was a soldier of the revolution, rising to the rank of captain. In 1788 he was one of the immortal forty-eight that floated down the Ohio in the Mayflower and landed in Marietta to begin the work of converting the savage's Ohio country into a new home for civilization.

The son, Joseph, came West later and his objective point was Zanesville, instead of Marietta.

WAS BLENNERHASSET HERE?

It has been said that Joseph F. Munro, Herman Blennerhasset and Dudley Woodbridge, under the firm name of J. F. Munro & Co., established the trading post at the mouth of the Licking referred to in the foregoing, but J. Hope Sutor discredits the idea that Blennerhasset had any connection with the enterprise. He concedes that Munro built the trading cabin in 1798 and did a large business in furs and pelts. He adds that Munro and Daniel Convers became partners as Zanesville merchants in 1803.

JOHN SIMON DUGAN

To another well known member of the Muskingum County Pioneer and Historical Society, Robert J. J. Harkins, we are now indebted for materials referring to the life of a Zanesville pioneer who resembled Joseph Fitch Munro in heroism. We refer to an early settler who bought the frame tavern on North Fifth Street, near Main, who was chief founder of the St. Thomas Catholic Church and whose body was laid away beneath that edifice—John Simon Dugan. The story was told by Mr. Harkins in a paper which he read before the Pioneer and Historical Society of Muskingum County on February 1, 1894.

Early in the nineteenth century Dugan was making and selling hats in Brownsville, Pa. He had had the Western fever for years and had tried in vain to sell his business so that he might carry their value instead of the goods toward the setting sun. No purchaser appearing he came to a daring decision. Loading his stock upon a boat, which he had built in the winter of 1815-1816, he proceeded down the Monongahela to the Ohio and down the Ohio to the falls of the latter (Louisville, Ky.), having waited for the spring rise in the rivers.

ON THE FATHER OF WATERS

A brother shared with John the dangers of the trip which was safely made to Louisville where a portion of the stock was sold. Pushing on to the mouth of the Ohio, with St. Louis as their destination, the brothers transferred the remainder of the goods to a keel boat so as to secure up-stream navigation on the Mississippi. The boat was poled up to St. Louis and its cargo was sold in a few days.

John Dugan's next task was to return for his wife and four-year-old son. The brothers began the journey on foot and trudged Eastward through the wilderness. At length they reached Maysville, Ky. There they abandoned the banks of the Ohio and followed Zane's Trace, then nearly twenty years old and a comparatively good road.

In Zanesville they stopped at the "Western Star," a tavern kept at Main and Fifth streets by Daniel Turner, and here John Dugan learned something that

caused him to take particular notice: Turner owned the hotel and lots between the Northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets and Fountain Alley; he owed a balance on the property, doubted his ability to pay and wanted to sell out.

A bargain followed and the brothers, still on foot, resumed their journey to Brownsville. When John told his wife what he had done she sanctioned the action. She and little Lewis Henry, their son, left with the husband and father early in March, 1817.

BRAVED THE TORRENT

Each parent rode a horse and behind each on alternate days, rode the boy. Bad news was told them when Cambridge was reached; a flood had swept away all the Wills Creek's bridges and boats. But they were due to be in Zanesville next day, March 17, and with dauntless courage on the morning of that day they rode to the Eastern bank of the still swollen stream.

The crossing was heroically done. Mrs. Dugan sat behind her husband, held fast with one arm to him while she grasped the bridle of the second horse in her other hand; the two beasts swam to the opposite bank and man and wife alighted; then Dugan swam his horse to the Eastern shore, put the boy on behind and made the passage the second time. Lewis Henry gripped his father, and well might he do so for the water came up to his neck.

Before a blazing fire in a nearby cabin the trio "dried out." Then they pushed on to Zanesville and Dugan fulfilled his engagement on time. He took possession of the new purchase on April 1 and soon proved himself to be an able landlord and a public-spirited citizen.

The tavern property consisted of two frame structures, the smaller one facing Main Street and the larger, Fifth. The growth of patronage called for more room. In 1818 Dugan secured this by erecting a three-story brick building, 80 by 31 feet, on Fifth Street, next to the frame.

GREEN TREE TAVERN

On the ground floor the dining room was placed; on the second floor, a ball-room and concert hall (in the latter, it has been said, Jenny Lind appeared at the age of 5), on the third floor, sleeping rooms. Again there was a great increase in the Western Star's business. Later Landlord Dugan called his hotel the "Green Tree," says Mr. Harkins.

But this man's brilliant career, which included the operation of stage-coach mail lines, was all too brief. One evening in March, 1825, when he was driving one of his stages near Cumberland, Md., the horses took fright and ran away. The lines became fastened to the driver, when the coach was separated from the team, and Mr. Dugan was dragged along the road. His injuries were fatal. He passed away the next morning. Mr. Harkins finished the story in these touching words:

"All that is left of this much esteemed man is under St. Thomas Catholic Church at Zanesville. The widow * * * took up the mail contract where

her husband left it and * * * conducted it profitably. The widow died in the Ninth Ward of the City of Zanesville on November 16, 1866, at the age of eighty-three years.

"Her son, Lewis Henry Dugan, the little boy just over four years old, who held so fast to his father when the horse they both were on swam Wills Creek at Cambridge, O., March 17, 1817, is still with us (January 31, 1894) in his eighty-second year, sorely afflicted with personal ailments, yet his mind is as clear and bright as in his earlier days."

DOCTOR THOMPSON

In an early chapter of this history the success of Dr. William G. Thompson in producing in Zanesville America's first Lucifer matches was described. Recognizing the value of the achievement, the reader must have speculated upon the character of its author. Here was an able chemist, but what other qualities did he possess?

A recently discovered bit of local history answers the question. It bears evidence that Dr. Thompson was a many-sided man, a skillful ventriloquist, an expert in searching out the comic side of things, a great lover of dogs and owner of a remarkable canine which he had taught to do wonderful things—altogether a man who deserves a place in the local list of worth while characters.

A NOTED VENTRILOQUIST

Our story is authentic for it was written by Mrs. Sarah Shipley from her home in Lafayette, Ind. This contributor was a niece of Dr. Thompson, had lived in Zanesville during her girlhood and had, indeed, helped the doctor to prepare his matches for the market.

Mrs. Shipley says that Dr. Thompson's powers as a ventriloquist were highly developed and that he frequently exercised them as a lover of fun and for the entertainment of his many friends. A German in his employ was put to many a state of puzzlement by sounds which confounded reason and probability. Says Mrs. Shipley of this:

"It seemed to him (the German) that every place was haunted if Uncle Thompson was near him. The drawers would be alive with the noise of little chickens and the cluck of the old hen, all unseen. Again he would be apparently covered with flies and the hum of bees as uncle rushed to brush them off with his handkerchief. The poor fellow thought that uncle was something more than human."

BLITZ WANTED HIM

Signor Blitz, a celebrated ventriloquist of that day, heard of Dr. Thompson's remarkable powers and came to test him. What he learned moved him to urge the doctor to travel with him, but the latter could not be tempted. To him ventriloquism meant only the means of private enjoyment. But on trips which he

made from time to time with the drivers of his peddling wagons he sometimes exercised his great talent among strangers.

One night at a hotel where guests sat in a semicircle before the fire, Doctor Thompson noticed the landlady in front of a chest of drawers. Here was an opportunity which his love of mischief prompted him to use. She opened a drawer only to start back with surprise and a puzzled frown. Sounds of a hen's clucking and of chicks' "peeping" came distinctly from the drawer, but there was no hen and not a chick.

Suddenly she shut the drawer; a few seconds later she slowly reopened it and the peep-peep-peep of chicks again greeted her ears, adding to her mystification. By this time others in the room were deeply puzzled and Doctor Thompson was doing new tricks with his voice, one of which was the imitation of the cry of the wildcat, a cry which came from a nearby closet where a stuffed skin of one of those beasts had been placed. This and other alarming sounds came from the closet in such volume as to scatter the occupants of the room. Doctor Thompson explained the facts and his fellow-guests came back, laughing and relieved.

THE DOG HERO

To Doctor Thompson's dog Hero's natural intelligence had been added a great fullness and variety of training. Hero's master taught the willing dog all the harmlessly cunning tricks that a fertile brain could invent. Hero went to the post-office with and for his master's letters; carried notes between the home and the store and brought the newspaper from the printing office.

The community must have wished long life for such a man, but it was Doctor Thompson's fate to pass away while comparatively young and in a tragic way. On a trip which took him to Parkersburg in 1838 he rode a horse into a stream that it might drink of its water. The horse lost its head, reared and plunged and threw its rider into the stream, where he was drowned. When the body was recovered a mark was found on the doctor's temple which had been made by a rock in the water. He was a good swimmer and would have saved himself but for the injury which had rendered him unconscious.

HERO TRIED TO SAVE

Hero had remained on the bank, but when he saw his beloved master drop to the water he dashed in and essayed the role of rescuer, but succeeded only in securing the doctor's fur cap and swimming to the shore with it.

With this tragedy came the close of the happiness of Hero's career as well as the end of his human hero's life. The latter's body was buried in Clarksburg, Va., and the dog was brought back to Zanesville. But he was a very different Hero from that time on. Restlessly and sadly he sought the person of his master, visiting the old haunts, with his nose ever to the ground, trying his best to strike the trail of the man he loved. He ate but little and refused to do any of the old tricks.

MRS. JOHN M'INTIRE

This noble woman has frequently been mentioned in the early chapters of this work, but it remains to be said that she lived to extend her good deeds in Zanesville through several generations following her life as the wife of John McIntire. On August 15, 1816, a little over a year after her husband's death, she became the wife of Rev. David Young and lived in Zanesville as such until March 8, 1854. Her second husband kept up her benefactions, his money having largely contributed to the erection of the South Street, now the Central, M. E. Church.

JOHNNY APPLESEED

Johnny Appleseed was one of the most unique, worthy and useful men that ever visited the Muskingum Valley in pioneer times.

The path which he traveled on his journeys back and forth between Western Pennsylvania and Central Ohio lay through Muskingum County and the county was the beneficiary of some of his unique but highly practical services in behalf of the pioneer and his immediate descendants.

Appleseed's name was John Chapman. He was born in Massachusetts in 1775, and became a minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem. Eccentricity, great kindness of heart and a desire to serve his fellowmen were early developments in his life.

When first observed by settlers on the banks of the Potomac, he was living mainly on bread and milk, refusing to carry a gun or to kill an animal and traveling about to put into action the belief that he had a mission and a message for the inhabitants of the wilderness. The good he wrought within a wide territory has been recognized as proof that this faith was founded on a rock.

On reaching Western Pennsylvania (about 1793) in his Westward travels, the sight of great quantities of appleseeds going to waste around its cider presses inspired him to begin a service which was to become the paramount labor of his life. Gathering up these seeds and putting them carefully away in bags of leather, Chapman carried them to the Ohio, sometimes tramping the distance and at other times mounted on horse or mule.

TO THE MUSKINGUM VALLEY

Thence he would float down to Marietta with his precious freight and once there the valley of the Muskingum offered him opportunities that he took advantage of freely. It was a relatively favorable highway of travel between the Pennsylvania orchards and the spots in Ohio which he desired to visit. His work in Ohio began in 1806.

At first he planted the seeds in secluded spots in many sections of this valley and later he did the same in the regions drained by the upper Muskingum and its headwaters, and at length he worked westward to the Ohio-Indiana border.

But however intent upon planting he did not neglect the matter of growth. On

his journeys up and down the valley he made it a point to visit his little nurseries and see that they were doing well. Careful as to increase, he concerned himself lightly as to profit. When the trees were ready for sale he would give the work over to a nearby pioneer, with instructions to charge a fippenny for each or to give them outright to those who were too poor to buy.

PLANTED VEGETABLE SEEDS, TOO

Chapman planted extensively in Coshocton, Knox, Ashland, Richland and other counties of that section, where he lived prior to and during the war of 1812. One of his orchards there still was standing as late as 1881. The planting of apple seeds did not wholly satisfy him. Extensively he scattered vegetable seeds in the course of his journeys.

Nor did he forget the health of his pioneer friends. Knowing the values of catnip, hoarhound, pennyroyal, wintergreen and their like in a wilderness where doctors were widely scattered, he saw that the settlers should have supplies of those medicinal gifts of nature.

It is known that he owned and gave away some lots in Mt. Vernon, O., as late as 1828. In 1836 he extended his mission to Indiana, where a sister lived. In the spring of 1847, while at work within fifteen miles of a nursery which he had established in that state, he heard that cattle had broken and destroyed his trees.

The haste he made to reach the spot exhausted his strength and the fever which supervened carried him off within a few days. His body was laid away in David Archer's graveyard, two miles North of Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Religious tracts also he gave away to those he met. These seemed to make his own rich faith sprout into new works and doubtless they were good for the souls of those who read them at his request. But they could not have had a more Christianizing influence than did the life of the man who passed them on.

INDIANS AND BEASTS LET HIM ALONE

Johnny, it is said, used an old coffee sack as his chief article of clothing, cutting holes in it for his head and arms. A tin pan sometimes was used for a hat. Even in winter he preferred life in the woods to life in a cabin. He loved children and animals. It has been said that even the wildest among the latter let him go unharmed. A rattlesnake, however, bit him once and he killed it, an act which he afterwards deeply regretted.

To the Indians he was a great "medicine man," chiefly perhaps because they knew of his habit of scattering through the woods the seeds of medicinal plants. The redskins never harmed him and it is clear that he had little if any personal fear of them. During the war of 1812, he made it a point to warn the pioneers of impending Indian dangers. Once he traversed a new road between Mansfield and Mt. Vernon, a distance of thirty miles, to get assistance from troops when the

settlers at Mansfield were thought to be threatened by the savages, making the round trip through the wilderness between sunset and sunrise.

Incidentally he preached the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg.

MAYORS OF ZANESVILLE

The first election under the revised city charter was held April 15, 1850 and the city elections were held in April until the new municipal code of 1903 had abolished spring elections. The list of mayors since 1850 follows:

William Schultz, 1850; D. J. Culbertson, 1853; E. L. Grigsby, 1857; J. B. Thompson, 1859; Mark Louden, 1861; John M. James, 1865; Asa R. Cassaday, 1867; Wm. Ruth, 1869; Robert F. Brown, 1873; Calvin C. Gibson, 1875; Wm. H. McOwen, 1877; Wm. C. Blacksom, 1879; W. N. McCoy, 1881; James C. Gillespie, 1885; Wm. H. Holden, 1887; Thomas E. Richards, 1888; John W. Conrade, 1888; Wm. S. Bell, 1891; Robert Silvey, 1893; Wm. S. Bell, 1895; L. H. Gibson, 1897; L. E. Brelsford, 1899; James L. Holden, 1901; W. B. Deacon was elected to fill a short term in 1903 and reëlected for the regular term, serving in all until the end of 1907. Following is a list of his successors and the years they served in: Dr. A. H. Gorrell, 1908-9-10-11; John H. Schofield, 1912 and 1913; W. H. Webster, 1914-15-16-17; Dr. D. J. Evans, 1918-19-20-21; C. C. Slater, 1922-23-24-25. Wm. H. Webster was elected in 1925 for a term of four years.

L'ENFANT'S MUSKINGUM ACRES

When Colonel T. F. Spangler, in the course of his many examinations of historic documents, learned that Capt. Peter L'Enfant, the French engineer who in 1791 laid out this nation's capital had taken pay for his service, as a soldier of the Revolution, in Muskingum County military lands, he proceeded to gather up all the important facts of the transaction and to put them into such shape as would enable us to incorporate them in this history. These facts show that L'Enfant received in 1803, from President Thomas Jefferson a grant for 300 acres of military lands located in what is now Muskingum Township, Muskingum County, and that he sold the tract six years later to John G. Jackson of Virginia, for $200.

It is indeed interesting to learn that the man who planned the thoroughfares of the nation's capital so well that George Washington and the congress approved the scheme, was for six years owner of Muskingum County land. Notable was the work of this French engineer in laying out Washington City. It is a monument to his professional knowledge and to his vision of what the capital of this republic would need to guarantee its growth and beauty.

TWO-THIRDS OF A DOLLAR AN ACRE

The 300 acres of Muskingum Township soil which this Frenchman owned in the early days of the 19th century and sold at 66⅔ cents an acre belonged as a

whole or in part a generation or more ago to Jasper Welsh and James Stitt and are located in or near what is known as the Mattingly settlement, a spot situated between the Frazeysburg road and Pleasant Valley.

We here give a copy of the original patent, signed by Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States:

Muskingum County Land Records, Book B, page 426.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, to all to whom these presents shall come. Greeting: Know ye, that in pursuance of the Act of Congress, passed on the first day of June, 1796, entitled an Act regulating the grants of land appropriated for Military purposes and for the Society of the UNITED BRETHREN for propagating the gospel among the heathen, and of the several acts supplementary thereto passed on the 2d day of March, 1799, and on the eleventh day of February and first day of March, 1800, there is granted unto PETER CHARLES L'ENFANT, a Captain in the late Army of the United States in consideration of his Military services, three certain tracts of land estimated to contain each one hundred acres, being lots numbered twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-five in the third quarter of the second township in the eighth range of the tract appropriated for satisfying warrants for Military services, surveyed and located in pursuance of the Acts above recited, to have and to hold the said described tracts of land with the appurtenances thereof unto the said PETER CHARLES L'ENFANT and his heirs and assigns forever, subject to the conditions, restrictions and provisions contained in the said recited Acts.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, hath caused the seal of the said United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with his hand at the City of Washington the thirteenth day of January in the year of our Lord 1803, and of the independence of the United States of America the twenty-seventh.

By the President,

Th. Jefferson,
James Madison,
Secretary of State."

THE PRESENT OWNERS

The L'Enfant lands in Muskingum Township, Muskingum County, Ohio, lots 23, 24, 25, military lands are now owned as follows: Lots 23, the south 40 acres owned by Lewis M. Welsh; 25 acres in north part owned by Wilson and Gladys M. Woods; 34 acres, north part, by Elmer Foster and Oris Edwards; lot 24, all of this lot, 100 acres, belongs to Elmer Foster and Oris Edwards; lot 25, all of this lot, 100 acres, now belongs to W. O. and Elmer Edwards.

THE HELEN PURCELL HOME

A picture of this beautiful and worthy home for aged women will be found on page 507. The institution was incorporated November 6, 1885; in 1904 its trustees purchased for it the Putnam Seminary grounds and building; the furniture in the building, which had been used while the Brunton Sanatorium occupied it, was donated by James Buckingham and two others and the dedication took place May 17, 1905.

Miss Helen Purcell, the home's founder, was born near Harper's Ferry, Va., November 24, 1824, came to Zanesville with her parents three years later and passed away in this city May 31, 1885. Her life was all spent here, excepting the period from 1854 to 1866, during which she resided in Dayton, Ohio. She was one of the founders of the Woman's Benevolent Society, an active worker in it and often spoke to its members in favor of "an old ladies' home." Her will provided the nucleus of funds to establish a home for "aged, infirm and indigent widows and unmarried women." Her estate for this purpose amounted to $7,800. Many bequests and donations have followed and to the sum of all are annually added benefactions of varied sorts which help to maintain the institution.

THE JOHN M'INTIRE CHILDREN'S HOME

Built with and maintained by funds drawn from the John McIntire estate this useful institution originated in the kind hearts of a few Zanesville women over sixty years ago and its beginning was hastened by the borrowing of a book. In 1865 two of Zanesville's prominent ladies were Mrs. Van Buren and Mrs. George James. The latter had read a part of a book of the day but at the time was unable to complete the reading. Later, on learning that Mrs. Van Buren possessed a copy of the work, she asked a neighbor to borrow it for her.

In some way this brought the lender and Mrs. James together and a discussion of Mrs. Van Buren's desire to found a Children's Home in Zanesville followed. The project had enlisted Mrs. Van Buren's attention four years earlier and she had taken the matter up with her friends. The war, however, had left no opportunity for the enterprise's advancement.

A WOMAN'S JOB

But in June, 1865, when Mrs. Van Buren and Mrs. James revived the project the war was over and consultations with friends of their own sex followed. At length a meeting was held in a class room at the Second Street M. E. Church. There it was decided to appoint ward committees and solicit subscriptions "in sums of five cents a week to twenty-five cents a month, or as much as people were inclined to contribute."

Mrs. Van Buren became president of the temporary organization and Mrs. James its secretary. Thus far the ladies had shouldered the whole of the burden

but now they laid the plans before Rev. James Platt, Henry Blandy, C. W. Potwin, John Taylor, Jr., Joseph Black, Gen. M. D. Leggett, Alexander Grant, Rev. Mr. Levitt and other prominent gentlemen.

Permanent organization followed July 31, 1865, with Henry Blandy as president; Joseph Black and C. W. Potwin vice presidents; John Taylor, Jr., treasurer; D. H. Willard, secretary. On the board of control Mesdames Van Buren, Hazlett, Brown, Leggett, Brooks, Benjamin, Wheeler and T. J. Maginnis accepted membership. The institution was called the Muskingum County Children's Home.

EIGHT GIRLS AND NINE BOYS

The Home was opened in a brick building on Market Street, east of Blocksom Alley, which belonged to the mother of Miss Mary Flood, the latter having been appointed the Home's first matron. The Flood family dining room became the little inmates' eating place while two second-story bed rooms became school and playrooms. One or two children were first taken in but during the fall and winter of 1865 there was a gradual increase until by the following April eight girls and nine boys were being cared for. The board supplied the provisions and the ladies saw that the children should be suitably clad.

Proof of the community's need for a children's home came month by month in the form of an increasing number of little wards until the Flood home was too small for the enterprise, whereupon the board paid Stephen Harper $2,150 for a five-acre lot located on the old Wheeling Road near the Harris brick yard. The Home was then established in a one-story frame house of three or four rooms, which stood on the tract purchased. The Wheeling Road house was first occupied April 1, 1866, a second story and an annex were added; $2,000 was borrowed from the McIntire estate and the churches were appealed to for support.

NAME CHANGED TO M'INTIRE

The McIntire trustees were inclined to support the home but foresaw legal obstacles. In January, 1869, however, they began to make an annual contribution of $2,000 toward maintenance, the Common Pleas Court having changed the institution's name to the McIntire Children's Home. The same court later changed this to the McIntire Children's Home Association and later still to The John McIntire Children's Home Association. On September 23, 1880, the property was conveyed to the administrators of the McIntire estate. Work on the present beautiful home was begun May 7, 1879, and was finished in August, 1880.

In an inclosure on the grounds of the McIntire Home the remains of John McIntire and his daughter Amelia lie. The former's bones were conveyed to this spot from the old cemetery at the head of Main Street, while the daughter's were brought from a Wheeling, W. Va., burial ground.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

A picture of the new home of this noble Zanesville institution appears on another page of this work. The attractive and homelike structure reached the corner-stone-laying stage October 10, 1926, and the ceremonies of the occasion were impressive. On the following day The Times Recorder said of them:

"Marching, as an army with banners, the girls and women of the Y. W. C. A., with an imposing processional, made their way from the Central Presbyterian church to the site of the new Y. W. C. A. Building, North Sixth Street, where at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon brief but impressive rites were held in connection with the laying of the corner stone of that edifice to be erected at a cost of $135,000."

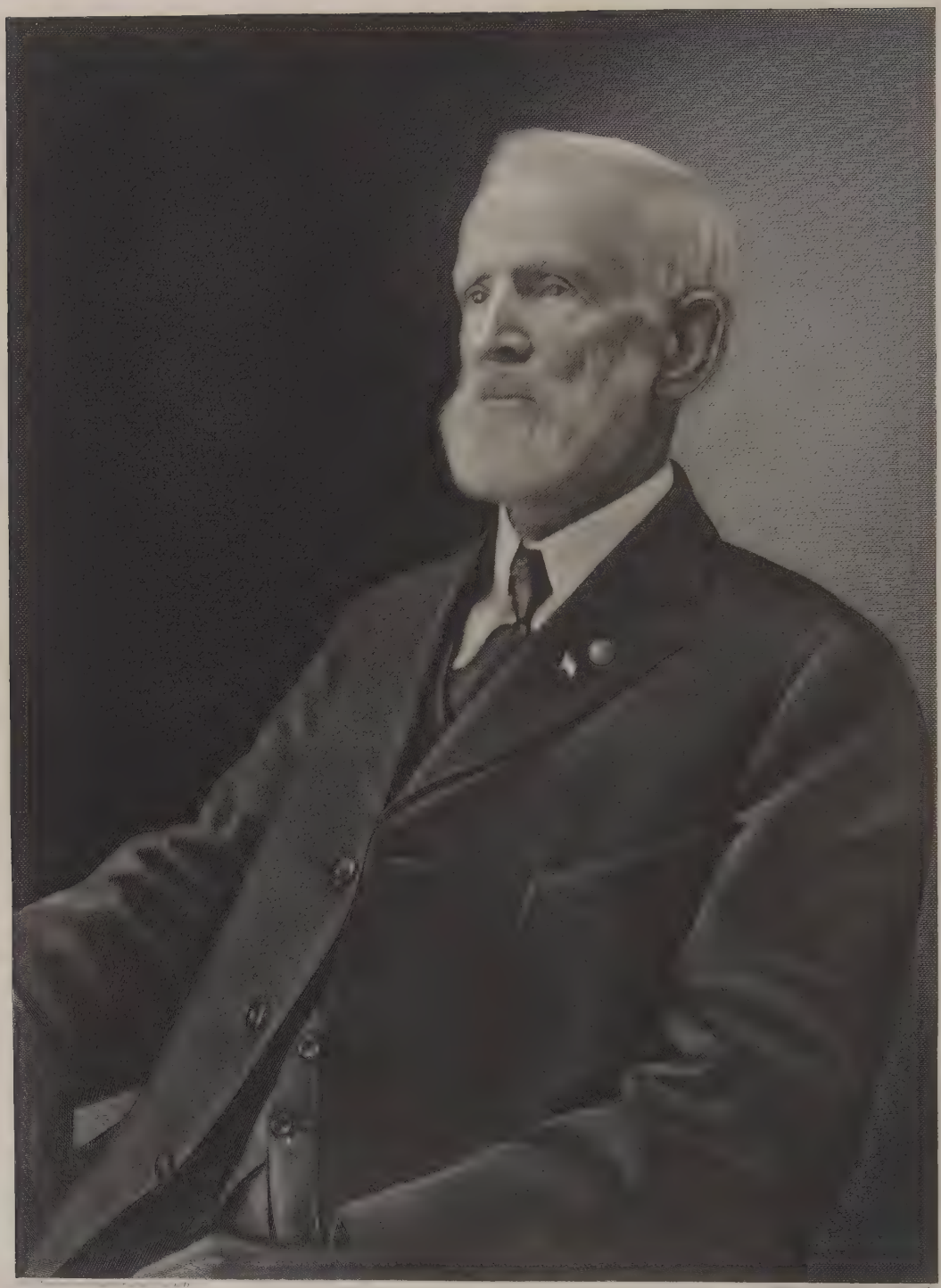
Nine years before this event the organization was formed and the growth of the enterprise had been memorable. At length, in November, 1926, a drive for the building fund was put through which netted over $150,000 and with a portion of the same the work of construction is now going forward. The new building is not institutional in design. It is like a beautiful home and will afford a most delightful place for girls and women to be housed, to have their meals, to meet their friends, to hold their assemblies, to have their club meetings and to make their social contacts.

The building will be of brick and will be fireproof in every particular. The first floor will have porches, dining room, kitchen, club rooms, large rooms for recreation and assemblies, with stage, living room for house girls, with small parlors adjoining, lounge and gallery and the necessary accommodations for both men and women.

The second floor will have rooms for thirty-nine girls, with baths and showers and the residence secretary's suite. In addition there will be linen and storage rooms, attractive balcony, corridors, etc. The third floor will have accommodations for thirteen girls, with baths and showers.

In the basement will be the pool, showers, dressing and locker rooms, physical director's office, kitchen storage, laundry, boiler rooms with fuel room and filter apparatus, general storage room and custodian's quarters.

Biographical



D. J. Richards.

DAVID J. RICHARDS

Born on the Atlantic ocean, July 26, 1832, when his parents were aboard ship on their way to this country from Wales, the land of their nativity, David J. Richards came to Zanesville in 1864 and from that time until the day of his death, January 27, 1921, he was one of the city's most prominent residents, the postmastership of Zanesville being one of the conspicuous honors conferred upon him.

Ten years of his infancy and boyhood were spent in Pennsylvania but in 1842 the family settled in Pittsburgh, where he attended school. In 1856 he removed to Watertown, Washington county, Ohio, and at the end of two years to Palmertown, Ohio, whence he returned to Watertown in 1861. Two years later Beverly, Ohio, became his home and in 1864 he took up his residence in Zanesville, which continued to be his home until death called him hence fifty-seven years later. In his earliest years in Washington county, Ohio, he was a clerk. His first activity as a proprietor began at Beverly, when in partnership with his brother, the late Thomas E. Richards, he engaged in mercantile pursuits. During the first thirty-five years of his working career he was a merchant. In this capacity he wrought, after settling in Zanesville, until the middle '80s, when he organized The Times Recorder Company, invested heavily in its stock and became the newspaper's general manager, serving as such until about 1890, by which time he had placed the newspaper on a paying basis and given the republicans of the county an influential party organ.

With highly developed knowledge of real estate values Mr. Richards took keen interest in local realty and invested in it extensively from time to time after his arrival in Zanesville. No man of his day in this city was considered a better judge of real estate values and none was oftener consulted by those interested in that form of property. He erected the Richards block, at Main street and Cypress alley, which became and is today one of Zanesville's best-paying properties of the kind. Later, in partnership with Hon. H. C. Van Voorhis, he built the Richards-Van Voorhis business block at Market and Fourth streets, another real estate venture which proved the accuracy of his judgment of values. Some years ago Mr. Richards acquired the Van Voorhis

interest in the property. The purchase of Jacob Glessner's Greenwood avenue estate, its regrading and its sale to many home seekers for building lots was another of his large real estate enterprises. Its location and platting appealed to buyers and it is today one of Zanesville's most inviting residence sections.

Captain Richards was married, at Palmyra, Portage county, Ohio, on September 3, 1857, to Mary Ann Williams, who died at Zanesville, Ohio, June 24, 1908, and whose parents were Rev. John and Margaret (Charles) Williams, the former being a Welsh Congregational minister. Seven children were born of this marriage: Alice C. and Jane, residents of the beautiful Zanesville home erected on North Seventh street by their father; Harriet, widow of Cyrus Dwight Greene, now a resident of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and mother of one son, Cyrus Dwight; Lillian and Enma, both of whom died of diphtheria in childhood, but three days intervening between their deaths; Willard S. of Zanesville, manager of the D. J. Richards estate and a sketch of whose family and career appears elsewhere in this work; and David Everett, who died in 1907, at the age of thirty-four years, leaving a widow, Belle (Cookman) Richards. In 1914 Captain Richards built a handsome home at 155 N. Seventh street, deeding it to the two daughters of the home and enjoying it with them as a residence until he passed away.

President Harrison appointed Mr. Richards postmaster of Zanesville and during four years he served to the satisfaction of the public and government alike. In religious faith he was a steadfast Presbyterian. A member and trustee of the Central Presbyterian church at the time of his death, for many years before he had been a member of the Central's predecessor, the First Presbyterian church. During forty years he was a member of the board of trustees of the two churches. During the erection of the present Central Presbyterian church Mr. Richards was chairman of the building committee and gave freely of time and money toward its construction. Because of these services he was given the honor of turning the first shovelful of earth when work began on the new church. He was also a Mason and had belonged to the order for fifty years.

The father of David J. Richards was a centenarian and the son reached the great age of eighty-eight years. His business activities continued up to within a few months of his last illness, without diminution of his remarkable mental forces.

Stirred to patriotic action by love of country he recruited a company for service in the field while he was a resident of Washington county.

The recruits became Company I, of the 148th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and with Captain D. J. Richards at their head they served through the hundred days for which they had enlisted. Captain Richards was a member of Hazlett post, Grand Army of the Republic, and a man of ardent patriotism. Among the experiences he enjoyed most were those met with at the annual reunions of his old regiment, of which he was president. He attended these with great regularity and always received a warm welcome from fellow soldiers, who, like himself, had survived to exchange recollections and reminiscences of the old war days.

The Zanesville Signal said of Mr. Richards' citizenship, at the time of his death:

"In every plan for the city's best interests he was interested. This he demonstrated a few years ago when the project of the erection of a new city hall was under discussion. In the fight through the courts to secure this for Zanesville Captain Richards was a successful leader and the handsome city hall and market house which graces the city may be said to stand as a monument to his progressiveness."

HARRY REASONER GEYER, M.D.

Although not a native of Muskingum county Dr. H. R. Geyer's early education was acquired in the Norwich public schools and the Zanesville high school and his very successful professional career was begun in this city, covered sixteen years of general medical practice and has developed into about an equal period of special practice until now, with offices in the Peoples Bank building, he treats patients coming from all over southeastern Ohio who are afflicted with diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. Geyer was born at Columbia Center, Lorain county, Ohio, a son of Dr. Joseph L. and Margaret H. (Culbertson) Geyer, both of whom were natives of Muskingum county. The father was graduated from Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, in the class of 1867, after having ably served the cause of the Union during three years and eleven months as hospital steward of the famous Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the completion of his medical studies Dr. Geyer practiced his profession at Columbia Center during two or three years, whereupon he removed to Norwich, Muskingum county, where he remained in active and successful practice up to the time of his death, which took place April 4, 1915, when he was seventy-

six years of age, and after he had devoted nearly fifty busy years to the cure and amelioration of the ailments to which the flesh is heir. His widow still survives at the age of eighty-one years.

Their son, Dr. Harry Reasoner Geyer, began his studies in the Norwich public schools and later attended the Zanesville high school and the University of Wooster, at Wooster, Ohio. Having determined to follow in the footsteps of his father by becoming a physician the young student then entered the Medical University of Ohio at Cincinnati and was graduated from that institution April 7, 1892, with the degree of M.D. At this period, Dr. Thaddeus A. Reamy, formerly of Zanesville, was conducting a hospital in Cincinnati and Dr. Geyer was given opportunity to serve as one of its internes. During one year he profited by the privilege of serving under the eminent Dr. Reamy and at the end of that period came to Zanesville to begin the private practice of his profession. Sixteen years were thus successfully devoted to the general practice of medicine and surgery. Then came the resolve to specialize and in furtherance of this purpose in 1890, he went to Jefferson Medical College and Will's Eye Hospital, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and took special work in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, continuing his studies until December, 1911, and returning to Zanesville thoroughly trained and equipped for his special field of practice. Upon that foundation of more than a decade and a half of general practice and an extended period of preparation in Philadelphia, Dr. Geyer began to minister unto sufferers of the class here referred to and now he draws upon the experience and training of fifteen additional years and presents to patients a cumulative skill of great value.

In 1896 Dr. Geyer was married to Miss Margaret B. Foye, the daughter of Henry Foye, of Zanesville, and they have one daughter, Katherine, who is still acquiring an extended fund of knowledge, having been graduated from Sargeant's School of Physical Education at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and being now a student in Ohio State University at Columbus. Dr. and Mrs. Geyer are of the Episcopalian faith, members of St. James church, in Zanesville.

Dr. Geyer was a captain of the Medical Corps in the World war. He is a member of Amity Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M.; Zanesville Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M.; Zanesville Council, No. 12, R. & S. M.; Cyrene Commandery, No. 10, K. T.; Valley of Cambridge Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Lodge of Perfection, Prince of Jerusalem, Rose Croix; Valley of Columbus, O.; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Scioto Consistory, thirty-second degree; Aladdin Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.;

and of the Grotto. Dr. Geyer is also an Elk, with membership in Zanesville Council, No. 114, and a member of the Zanesville Rotary Club. He is likewise represented in important organizations of a professional character as a member of the Muskingum County Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Association, a Fellow of the American Medical Association and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

HON. LEONARD JOHNSON GRAHAM

Achieving prominence in a many-sided way as educator, legislator, banker and financial manager—Hon. Leonard Johnson Graham, treasurer of Muskingum College, has devoted most of his time during the past thirty-six years to the interests of that institution and will perhaps be longest remembered as a leading factor in its splendid development, but in his career as a member of Ohio's eighty-second, eighty-third and eighty-fourth general assemblies there was so much constructive achievement that Mr. Graham will long be remembered as an Ohio history maker.

Born near Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio, May 19, 1855, he is a son of James M. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Graham. His paternal ancestors came to America as early as 1774, when William Graham came from Belfast, County Down, Ireland, to New York. In 1817, he, his son, George Graham, and his grandson, David Graham, started westward with their families. There were ten in the party and the vehicle was a two-horse wagon. Through the forest and over the mountains they traveled the seven hundred miles intervening between Cambridge, New York, and Reynoldsburg, Ohio. They reached that destination after spending eight weeks on the way. In this journey the true mettle of the pioneer was tested and made ready for the further work of hewing out timbers for the new home and cutting down forest trees in preparation for tilling the soil. Two hundred and seven acres of virgin land were purchased in Truro township, Franklin county, at a point distant about ten miles from Columbus, and four dollars an acre was the purchase price. There, in the depths of the wilderness, the sturdy Graham pioneers built a round log cabin with hewed puncheon floors. Under its roof the family lived during many years and on a nearby spot were laid away the bodies of William Graham, who by the way was a Revolutionary soldier, George and

David Graham and James M. Graham, the father of Hon. Leonard J. Graham, representatives of four generations.

Leonard J. Graham placed a high value upon education at an early period of his life and studied with steadfast diligence. In 1878 he was graduated from the Reynoldsburg Academy. Mastery of higher courses began at Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, which institution conferred upon him in 1887 the degree of A.B. and in 1890 the degree of A.M. Later he became a graduate student at the Ohio State and Harvard Universities. His career as an educator began when he was but seventeen years of age, when he taught in the country schools. Subsequently he accepted superintendency of the Gahanna, Ohio, schools and served in that capacity until 1890 when he was called to Muskingum College to accept the treasurership of the institution, a post which he has held with acceptability to all concerned from that day to this. During his stewardship not a penny of the endowment funds has been lost and Mr. Graham has found it necessary to foreclose but three mortgages. His other services in behalf of the college have been important. During twenty-three years, beginning in 1892, he occupied the chair of English and in 1925-26 he taught political science in the extension work of the college. During 1903-4 he served in the additional capacity of acting president of the college. His experience as a banker has covered eighteen or twenty years, during which he has been president of The First National Bank of New Concord, a post which he still holds.

Mr. Graham's legislative career merits extended mention. In 1916 his fellow republicans of Muskingum county made him their candidate for representative in the eighty-second general assembly. He was elected and this was followed by two reelections. In the 1919 session he was particularly interested in legislation affecting public schools, banks and public highways and became the author of the Ohio State Banking Law, known as the Graham Banking Law, which was fought vigorously in the house throughout the session but was passed finally without a dissenting vote in the house and but one nay vote in the senate. During the regular session of the eighty-fourth general assembly he introduced house bill 168, to amend the general code relating to the borrowing of money and issuing bonds by institutions devoted to the promotion of education, and house bill No. 283 to amend sections of the general code and to confer upon the public utilities commission jurisdiction over the carrying of passengers for hire in motor vehicles. These bills were enacted into law. Mr. Graham's legislative service

included active membership on such house committees as federal relations, highways, schools and temperance.

On March 22, 1880, Mr. Graham was married to Miss Eldora E. Lunn, of Reynoldsburg, and two children are the issue of this union: Lena, wife of W. M. Aiken, head of the John Burroughs School, of St. Louis, Missouri; and Hazel, at home.

JOHN SHAINHOLTZ

John Shainholtz, long known as one of Zanesville's most capable and dependable contractors, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, February 26, 1851, son of Peter and Frances J. (Cowan) Shainholtz, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the former following the pursuits of farmer and land speculator. To them five children were born: John; David, deceased; Joseph L., of Omaha, Nebraska; Sarah E. and Eliza Mary, both of whom have passed away.

John Shainholtz remained on the farm with his father until he became of age but that he had not intended to till the soil indefinitely is indicated by the fact that he learned the trade of a carpenter while making a hand on the farm. Thus equipped for employment whereever the saw and the hammer might be needed he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and worked industriously at his trade during one year, at the end of which time his native Buckeye state beckoned him to come home. During the next year and a half he wielded his carpenter's tools at Norwich, Ohio, and in 1890 came to Zanesville, where he has since remained. He had learned the trade well, mastering not only the art of handling tools swiftly and effectively but also the allied arts of architectural unity and durability. With confidence in his knowledge and skill he determined to become his own boss—to take and execute contracts—to be a contractor. This he has been ever since, making steady progress and paying special attention to the building of residences, but also executing large and important contracts for the erection of church and college buildings. In the latter field he has had much to do with the construction of some of the splendid new Muskingum College buildings at New Concord, Ohio. His knowledge, experience and integrity have likewise brought him into touch with large contracts as superintendent of construction, as they did when the Zanesville high school was under way. The dependability of John Shainholtz is never questioned.

On August 2, 1898, Mr. Shainholtz was married to Miss Nancy A. Jennings. They are members of the Central Presbyterian church of Zanesville and he votes the democratic ticket without taking an active personal part in partisan or political campaigns.

M. M. DUNCAN

M. M. Duncan, department manager, credit man and advertising manager of the firm of H. Weber Sons & Company, owners of one of Zanesville's largest and most popular department stores, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in October, 1868, the son of Matthew and Janet (Mowatt) Duncan. Matthew Duncan, an Aberdeenshire merchant, died at the age of thirty years. His widow, bravely and successfully carrying on the business for many years, lived to the age of seventy-nine, dying in Scotland in 1922.

Their son, M. M. Duncan, after attending the Aberdeen public schools, entered a dry goods store at the age of seventeen years and served therein through a period of four years. Ever on the watch for wider fields and richer opportunities he came to the United States in 1890. Landing in New York city at the age of twenty-two years he took up the all-important matter of finding a field of activity for the health, strength, earnest purpose and business knowledge which he had brought along from Scotland. That field was presented in the well-known importing house of Mills & Gibbs, located at Broadway and Grand streets. There he steadfastly added to his knowledge of the trade during a period of five years, whereupon he accepted a position in the New York house of Erskine, Beveridge & Company, Ltd., of Dunfermline, the greatest manufacturers of linens in Scotland. Mr. Duncan spent about six years on the road for this important concern.

His removal to Zanesville occurred in 1905. During several years he and a partner engaged in mercantile pursuits here, following which he entered the Weber store, where he has since remained, discharging constantly augmented duties and assuming accumulating responsibilities. In the beginning he was a department manager and later, when the thoroughness of his technical knowledge and his facility in stating a case in writing were observed by the heads of the corporation, he was appointed advertising manager. With marked qualifications for preparing "copy" for the printer Mr. Duncan proceeded to give the Weber store first-class publicity and has continued to do so

throughout all the years since. Another important department was placed in his hands when he was appointed credit man. Department manager, advertising manager and credit man, M. M. Duncan remains today, a highly useful spoke in the big Weber wheel. He has a high reputation as a judge of dry goods fabrics and especially of linens.

Mr. Duncan was married in 1897 to Miss Emma Fraser, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and as he himself fondly puts it, his "Scotch sweetheart." Of this union three children were born: Edith F., wife of George Bowman, superintendent of the Chillicothe, Ohio, public schools; Jessie, wife of Walter Snoke, who is connected with Markert's men's furnishings store, in Zanesville; and Douglas, who is in charge of the designing department of the Mosaic Tile Company's great Zanesville plant.

Mr. Duncan is a member of the Kiwanis Club and performs important business functions as a member of the credit bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. His deep religious convictions find fruitful outlet in the church of which he is an earnest communicant, the Central Presbyterian, of whose session he is a member. He is also an active unit in the church's locally famous brotherhood.

His family, his church and his store have a paramount place in M. M. Duncan's scheme of life and there is a fourth object which he has loyally and constantly stood by since his residence in the community began—his city. For a while he was president of the Zanesville board of trade and at all times, as a citizen full of public spirit, he has been an active member of that body's successor, the Chamber of Commerce, in whose motto, "All for One and One for All," he is an earnest believer.

HARRY HARRISON GOBEL

Harry H. Gobel, manager of Peter R. Gobel's extensive wholesale cigar and tobacco business, has been an active and important factor in the same during the past thirty-two years and is today the busy man of the establishment, with a watchful eye upon its daily development. He was born in Zanesville October 31, 1877, the son of David and Margaret Gobel, both of whom were natives of Morgan county, Ohio, where the former was born January 1, 1850 and the latter, July 24, 1852. Both parents were of German descent, with worthy, dependable German blood in their veins.

Harry Harrison Gobel was an industrious student in Zanesville's public schools and this enabled him at the age of seventeen years to enter the store of his uncle, Peter R. Gobel, well prepared to discharge the duties devolving upon him and to rise to the post of manager.

On February 20, 1902, Mr. Gobel was married to Miss Anna Violetta Kearns, a native of Zanesville whose parents were George T. and Eliza (Prosser) Kearns. The father was a member of the George W. Kearns Glass Company, manufacturers of bottles for many years in the old seventh ward of Zanesville, the factory being located near the junction of Luck avenue and Cedar street. His father, George W. Kearns, was one of Zanesville's pioneer glass manufacturers, having been a member of the Kearns & Gorsuch firm of very early days. George T. Kearns served his country as a soldier of the Civil war. He died many years ago but Mrs. Kearns survives and is a resident of Zanesville.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Gobel one daughter, Ruth L., was born. She is a resident of the Zanesville home. The family are members of the Central Presbyterian church. Mr. Gobel is in touch with Freemasonry through membership in the Amity, Grotto and Scottish Rite bodies. He keeps in touch with Zanesville's very large colony of road salesmen as a member of Zanesville Council, United Commercial Travelers. Among the city clubs the Rotary bears his name upon its roster. He is also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, to whose community usefulness he contributes due support.

Manager Gobel has been consistently steadfast as a citizen and a merchant. Born in Zanesville forty-nine years ago, he has never lived elsewhere; launching his mercantile career thirty-two years ago, he has given the business his time and talents without stint. He represents that type of citizenship which wears and which the beginner may well bear in mind.

DANIEL HARVEY GAUMER

Daniel Harvey Gaumer, former state senator and successful editor and publisher of the Zanesville Signal, was born in Salem township, Muskingum county, Ohio, November 11, 1857, and died February 23, 1898. He was a son of Jonathan and Mahala (Barrett) Gaumer, the former being a native of Washington township, Muskingum county, Ohio, where he was born June 24, 1822, his death occurring in

DANIEL H. GAUMER

1895, when he was seventy-three years of age. His wife, born in Adams township, Muskingum county, July 6, 1824, passed away in 1915, at the age of ninety-two years. The Gaumer family is of German ancestry and his wife's people were of English, Irish and Welsh stock. Senator Gaumer's great grandfather, Jacob Gaumer, Sr., was a Pennsylvanian and came to Ohio in 1806, locating at first in Zanesville. From this little settlement he cut a road through the forest to what is now Gilbert, Washington township, Muskingum county. At a later period he settled in Salem township, this county, near Adamsville, and passed away there in 1820. His remains were buried in New Hope Lutheran cemetery, which occupied a part of his farm. He was a founder of the church of that name and was a man who stood high in his community. He had a worthy Revolutionary war record, having served as drum-major under General Washington up to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. His son Daniel reached Zanesville from Pennsylvania in 1809, in time to witness the erection of the state house, afterwards the county courthouse. He located in Salem township, this county, after staying for awhile in Washington township. As his father had served his country in the Continental army so did Daniel Gaumer serve it as a soldier in the War of 1812. His life ended in 1859. Senator Daniel H. Gaumer's two brothers, Hon. C. N. Gaumer and Dr. Thomas M. Gaumer, also became newspaper editors and publishers. The former was connected at different times with the Zanesville Signal, the St. Clairsville (Ohio), Gazette and the Mansfield (Ohio) Shield and Banner. He has retired from active newspaper pursuits and is a resident of Zanesville. His career is set forth elsewhere in this work. The other brother, Dr. Thomas M. Gaumer, formerly connected with the Zanesville Signal and the Urbana (Ohio) Democrat, passed away in 1893. Five sisters survive.

Senator Daniel H. Gaumer attended the public schools of Muskingum county and the Normal school. With a deep thirst for knowlege he thus acquired an education qualifying him for the work of teaching which he took up early in life and continued for a number of years. While superintendent of the public schools of Marseilles, Wyandotte county, Ohio, he met and was married to Miss Emma Margaret Kennedy.

His entrance into newspaper activities began in 1882 with the purchase of a plant in Xenia, Ohio, where he conducted a weekly newspaper for upwards of two years, but the young owner was of too enterprising and ambitious a nature to be contented with a weekly

publication and he came to Zanesville and bought the Signal, then a daily newspaper. He proceeded to develop the plant with characteristic energy and ability and successfully continued that work until February 23, 1898, when death ended his career. He was a democrat and actively interested in the affairs of his party, which elected him representative from Muskingum county and later to the office of state senator to represent the Zanesville district. Not long before his death Senator Gaumer was appointed postmaster of Zanesville and was the incumbent of the office at the time of his death. As a Mason he had reached the rank of Knight Templar and he was an Odd Fellow as well. He and Mrs. Gaumer were active members of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal church (predecessor of the Grace M. E. church of today) and Senator Gaumer was a member of the official board. He was a genial and kindly man who won friends in all walks of life and by them his untimely death was deeply mourned.

His widow, Mrs. Emma Margaret Gaumer, is the daughter of John W. and Mary Junkins Kennedy, the former a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, while the latter was born in Londonderry county, Ireland. Mrs. Gaumer resides in Zanesville, where her friends are very numerous, and continues that active connection with Grace church which has been characteristic of her religious life for so many years and where other long-cherished associations soften the lot of widowhood.

HERVEY D. MOOREHEAD

Hervey D. Moorehead, for many years a leading dealer in builders' supplies in Zanesville and now extensively engaged in handling clay products, was born in this city, August 12, 1854, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Sylvestor) Moorehead, both of whom were also natives of Zanesville.

H. D. Moorehead's grandfather, Thomas Moorehead, was one of Zanesville's early pioneers, coming to this place from St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1805. He was born in Sharpsburg, Maryland, August 5, 1779, and died in Zanesville, August 25, 1863. His wife's maiden name was Rachel Cochran. The great-grandfather, Joseph Moorehead, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, of Scotch parentage, and came to the United States some time prior to 1771. Being a civil engineer and a surveyor of lands in Virginia and North Carolina, he was sent as surveyor general to the then new Ohio country and took up lands

near Wheeling, where his death occurred when he was forty-five years old. His son, Thomas Moorehead, was a tanner and with Joseph Robinson established the tanyards of Moorehead & Robinson soon after locating in Zanesville. Joseph Moorehead, father of H. D. Moorehead, was a lawyer in early life, later became well known as an educator and subsequently as an insurance man. He passed away at the age of seventy-three years.

Hervey D. Moorehead received his early education in the public schools and started out in business for himself while but twenty years of age, becoming a manufacturer of brick. During ten years he conducted this industry in Zanesville, at the close of which period he transferred his activities to the state of Missouri and there continued the production of brick. Five or six years later he returned to Zanesville and established an extensive depot for the sale of a great variety of builders' supplies. For years the business was conducted on Marietta street, near Sixth street, but it was at length transferred to the Maysville pike at Norval park. Its owner brought marked ability and ripe experience to bear in its development and the enterprise became one of the most successful of its kind in the history of this section of Ohio. In 1924, at the end of thirty-three years of expansion, the establishment was sold to The John Duerr Company and Mr. Moorehead turned his attention to the development of his clay-product holdings.

Mr. Moorehead is a member of Zanesville Lodge, No. 114, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in his quiet, unostentatious way he cultivates a large circle of friendships within and without that body. In character and achievements he is a worthy descendant of one of Zanesville's oldest and best families.

GEORGE W. PRICE

George W. Price, one of the most efficient and dependable officers that has ever had a place on Zanesville's police force, as his sixteen years of able and faithful service have amply proven, was here born September 25, 1870, a son of Daniel and Leah (Withers) Price, the former a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. The father, a bricklayer, settled in Zanesville in his youth and began to ply his trade with great industry and success. Later he became one of Zanesville's leading contractors, with a long list of well-executed brick contracts to his credit, among which were

the Trinity Methodist church, built in 1842, and the First Baptist church. He died in Zanesville in 1885, having won the esteem and respect of all with whom he had come in contact. His widow followed him to the grave in 1900. Three children were born of their union: Arminta, deceased; Laura, wife of John Clark, of Zanesville; and George W. By a previous marriage Daniel Price had four children: Joshua, William, Robert and David. The third son, Robert, as contractor, city councilman and member of the Ohio legislature, was a prominent Zanesville citizen.

George W. Price received his early education in the Zanesville public schools. His first experience as a police officer began in 1900 when he was appointed a member of the Zanesville force. He quickly demonstrated his worth as guardian of public safety but at the end of two years transferred his activities to the local iron mill and became a worker in it. After ten years were thus spent, however, he accepted reappointment to the police force under Dr. A. H. Gorrell, then mayor, and has served from 1912 to the present time.

On June 11, 1901, Mr. Price was married to Miss Rachel Lewis, daughter of John and Sarah (Jenkins) Lewis, both of whom were born in Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Price are members of the Zanesville Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. He is a republican and in earlier days, when not connected with the department of public safety, was an active, able and influential party worker. During the decade and a half of his excellent service on the force he has demonstrated the possession of those elements which give the patrolman real power to preserve the peace and public order—physical vigor, unflinching courage, vigilance, character, intelligence and sound judgment.

FLOYD G. CLUNIS

Entering the field of transportation and construction when but twenty years old, Floyd G. Clunis, superintendent of the Zanesville street railway system, was advanced from post to post in recognition of his fitness and thoroughness, until his present position was awarded by officials of the Southern Ohio Public Service Company. Ohio has almost continuously been the scene of his labors.

He was born in Kirkersville, this state, October 31, 1877, a son of Thomas and Ellen (Taylor) Clunis, the former a native of Hebron, and the latter of Newark, Licking county, Ohio. Neither parent survives.

The father, a farmer, who was associated with various other activities during his busy life, passed away in Hebron at the age of seventy-four years.

F. G. Clunis attended the Hebron and Kirkersville public schools and added to the education thus acquired by a course in the high school. His transportation and construction career began in his twentieth year when, taking up service with the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad, he was placed in its maintenance of way department. A year later he accepted employment with the Great Northern Construction Company, his headquarters being at Columbus, Ohio. At the end of two years he became associated with the J. E. White Construction Company of St. Louis, Missouri, and spent a year in that city, when he relinquished the position to accept the post of conductor on the Columbus Buckeye Lake & Newark traction line. At the end of two years he was promoted to the place of train dispatcher and in 1903 to a post in the same department, with headquarters at Newark, Ohio. The most marked evidence of his employer's good will, up to that time, came on March 5, 1905, when he was appointed chief dispatcher of the road. Corresponding elevations followed, giving evidence of the acceptability of his service and a desire to recognize it through substantial advancement. On July 1, 1907, the chief dispatcher was tendered the important position of superintendent of the line between Dayton and Zanesville. On November 1, 1922, he became manager of the Columbus Interurban Terminal Company and the promotion which made him a resident of Zanesville came December 10, 1923, with his appointment to the superintendency of the city street railway lines, the post which he has filled so acceptably from that day to this.

Mr. Clunis was married January 20, 1907, to Miss Blanche E. Black, of Newark, Ohio. She is a communicant of Grace Methodist Episcopal church of Zanesville.

Mr. Clunis is connected with Freemasonry through membership in Hebron (Ohio) Lodge, No. 116, F. & A. M.; Warren Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M., of Newark, Ohio; Bigelow Council, No. 7, R. & S. M., of Newark; St. Luke's Commandery, No. 34, K. T., of Newark; Scioto Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Aladdin Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and the Masonic social and Shrine clubs. As a resident of Newark for sixteen years up to 1919, Superintendent Clunis found play, through his Masonic affiliations and through membership in Newark Lodge, No. 391, B. P. O. E., for his natural inclination to mix fraternally and in social ways with his fellowmen, while as a member of Newark's Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce he found opportunity for participa-

tion in community welfare. Since coming to Zanesville, corresponding inclinations and his official position have won for him friendships which steadily increase.

CHARLES S. RONEY

As landlord of the Sherman House, one of Zanesville's long-established hotels, Charles S. Roney gave phenomenal evidence in 1919 of his generosity toward the nation's soldiers by lodging hundreds of them in his hotel without money and without price, a record said to be without parallel in this country. His life story is interesting. He was born in Zanesville, March 14, 1879, a son of Charles and Mary (Jeffries) Roney, the former a native of Dresden, Ohio, and a millwright by trade. He passed away February 12, 1917, and his widow departed this life June 14, 1925. Five children were born of this union: Samuel, who died in infancy; Virginia, of Dresden, Ohio, who has won the distinction of being a school teacher for thirty-six years; George, of Dresden; Charles; and Edna, the wife of Charles Wilson, a well known Muskingum county farmer.

Charles S. Roney, proprietor of the Sherman House, remained at his father's home until he reached the age of seventeen years when he joined his uncle, a restaurant man at Dennison, Ohio. The war with Spain stirred his highly patriotic nature to such an extent that he enlisted in Company A, of the Seventh Ohio Infantry, and went with that command to Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, where thorough training ensued. Although not called to the front he did a soldier's full duty in camp and earned an honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio, November 6, 1898.

Doffing his soldier's uniform he returned to Dennison, Ohio, and remained with his uncle until 1901 when he came to Zanesville and accepted employment in the Barnett Hotel. Two years later he extended his acquaintance with the hotel business as a clerk at the Sherman House. For five years he was clerk at the Inn Hotel and in 1917 was manager for a short time of a Jacksonville, Florida, hotel. Returning to Zanesville, he acquired possession of the Sherman House May 22, 1917, and took up the work of improving its appearance, adding to its equipment and developing its patronage. In this process he was signally successful and the public responded freely to his efforts. Again his love of country was touched when the United States entered the World war. As a soldier of the Spanish-American conflict his

desire to do something handsome toward later patriots found characteristic expression in the form of hotel hospitality. In 1919 he caused it to be known that for one year soldiers in uniform would receive lodging at the Sherman House free of charge. The boys responded to this generous offer in the same soldierly spirit in which it was made and to such an extent that during the year seven hundred twenty-nine uniformed young men put down their names on the Sherman's register and accepted Mr. Roney's hospitality. As far as is known his free entertainment was not duplicated anywhere in the country.

Mr. Roney was married in 1904 to Miss Belva Whetstone, who passed away January 28, 1916. Two children were born of the union, but both died in infancy. Mr. Roney is a republican, an Eagle and a member of the organization of Spanish War Veterans. He is an earnest and faithful member of St. Thomas Catholic church.

REV. DAVID H. JOHNSON

Rev. David H. Johnson, pastor of Putnam Presbyterian church of Zanesville, was born in Dayton, Ohio, October 18, 1889, a son of David and Nora (Ryan) Johnson, the former a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Salem, Ohio. David Johnson, for years one of Dayton's well known grocers, died in that city in June, 1922, at the age of seventy years. His widow resides at Paterson, New Jersey.

Rev. David H. Johnson's education began in the Dayton public schools and he pursued higher branches in the Steele high school. Next came a preparatory course in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, followed by a Heidelberg University course at Tiffin, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1914, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His study for the ministry was completed at Central Seminary of Dayton, Ohio, whereupon ordination came at Cairo, Illinois, at the hands of the Cairo presbytery in the spring of 1917. For a few weeks he was pastor of a church at Ironton, Missouri. Then came his country's entrance into the World war and very quickly his own entrance thereinto. His first service was performed as a member of the Thirty-seventh Infantry at Eldorado, Texas, whence, a little later, he was transferred to the officers' training camp at Jacksonville, Florida, and there he was mustered out in November, 1917. His absence from the pulpit lasted little

longer: appointment to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church at Defiance, Ohio, followed in February, 1918, and there he filled the pulpit until October, 1922. Then it was that the call came from the Putnam Presbyterian church, which he accepted and which was followed in due time by installation and the assumption of pastoral duties. These have since continued.

Mr. Johnson was married October 4, 1921, to Miss Alice Lucile Spann, of Cairo, Illinois, and they have three children: Martha Jean, David H., Jr., and Stanley Spann. Mr. Johnson maintains Masonic connections through Amity Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., of Zanesville; Ensowacsa Chapter, R. A. M.; Cyrene Commandery, K. T., of Defiance, Ohio; and Scioto Consistory, A. A. S. R. His connection with local social and luncheon organizations is maintained through membership in the Exchange Club. To have been called to the pulpit of the Putnam Presbyterian church is in itself a distinction of marked degree and one giving proof of Rev. Johnson's fitness for the ministry and for the post which he now fills in it. The church of such pastors as Beecher, brother to Henry Ward, Kingsbury, Rogers, Moore and Dickinson is one that calls for high ideals and earnest, consecrated service and these it receives at Rev. David H. Johnson's hands.

CHARLES H. WATTS

Charles H. Watts, proprietor of the Zanesville jewelry store conducted by him under the name of A. H. Watts & Sons, was born in this city, March 27, 1876, his parents being Arthur H. and Reliance (Holton) Watts, both of whom are residents of Zanesville, the former being ninety-two and the latter eighty-seven years of age. Arthur H. Watts is a native of England and came to this country with his parents as a child, the family locating at Rochester, New York. There he met and married Miss Reliance Holton, a native of Warsaw, New York. In 1870 they settled in Zanesville, where the former, being a watchmaker and jeweler, opened a jewelry store. To them were born six children: Olive, deceased; Myra, wife of Ross C. Purdy, of Columbus, Ohio; Reliance and Charles, deceased; Charles, the second of the name; and Arthur, of Columbus, Ohio. Charles and Arthur are twins. At the age of ninety-two years A. H. Watts probably is Zanesville's oldest living merchant. In 1921 he retired from active participation in the affairs of A. H. Watts & Company, after a mercantile career in Zanes-

ville lasting fifty-one years, a period in which he won the high regard of the entire community. Mr. Watts enlisted in the Civil war, serving three years and eleven months in the Army of Potomac.

Charles H. Watts learned the jewelry trade and business with his father, beginning at the age of fourteen years. He remained in the store to his twenty-second year, when he accepted a position in Kalamazoo, Michigan, remaining in that city during a year ending in 1899, in which period he began a series of transactions complimentary to his aptitude for business management. The first test of this ability came when he was sent to Grand Rapids, Michigan, to take charge of a jewelry store. This establishment he sold after six months of successful handling. Returning to Kalamazoo for a short time, he next went to New York, whence, during three years, he was sent to various cities throughout the country to take charge of stores as before. The next stage of the young merchant's life took him to Iowa where, during four years ending in 1906, he exercised his skill as watchmaker and jeweler under employment. The two following years were spent in Cleveland, Ohio, but in 1908 he returned to Zanesville and was associated with his father until the latter's retirement thirteen years later, since which time the son has successfully conducted the business.

Mr. Watts was married, October 10, 1900, to Miss May Brundage, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and they have two children: Arthur P., a student of the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, and Charles Robert, a midshipman, class of 1928, in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. The mother's death occurred in May, 1916. Mr. Watts was married, June 24, 1917, to Mrs. Catherine Apperson. They are members of the Episcopal church and in politics he is a republican. As a member of Zanesville Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks he comes into pleasant fraternal contact with his fellow merchants and customers and the same may be said of his connection with the Modern Woodmen.

JAMES R. GERMAN

James R. German, a busy and talented architect and engineer of Zanesville, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, February 14, 1885, a son of William E. and Emma (Stoker) German, the former a native of Franklin county, Ohio, and the latter born in Pickaway county, this state. The father was a farmer and both have passed away. They

became the parents of two children, James R. and Howard S., the latter a salesman of Columbus, Ohio.

James R. German attended the grade and high schools at Lockbern, Franklin county, Ohio, and, having determined to be an architect, took the first necessary step in the furtherance of his ambition by matriculating in the Pittsburgh Technical School. Having profited by his diligent and thoroughgoing study there he finished an architectural and engineering course in the Ohio State University at Columbus. He broadened and deepened his knowledge of the history, art and practical elements of architecture, first at Pittsburgh, later in New York city and still later at Columbus, Ohio. At length he chose Zanesville as the setting for his architectural career and located here in 1921. That he chose well is proven by the steady progress which has characterized the commissions given him by Zanesville and southeastern Ohio builders to draw up their plans and oversee their programs of construction.

In June, 1910, Mr. German was married to Miss Ethel Lowe, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and they have six children: George and James Lowe, both of Norwood, Ohio; Grace, Ralph, Gertrude and Elizabeth, all in the Zanesville home. Mr. and Mrs. German are of the Methodist faith. Mr. German is a republican, a Royal Arch Mason, and member of the Grotto, also a member of the Rotary Club, Zane Club, and the Chamber of Commerce.

NORWOOD S. CHANDLER

Born in Cumberland, Ohio, July 18, 1857, but coming with his parents to Zanesville when a small child, Norwood S. Chandler was reared in this city, attended its public schools, read law under one of its leading attorneys, was admitted to the bar and was building up an excellent practice here when death brought his promising career to an untimely end on August 8, 1901. He was the only child of Dr. Wesley J. and Eleanor (Finney) Chandler. The former was a leading Zanesville dentist during many years and passed away in this city years ago. Mrs. Chandler is also deceased.

Norwood S. Chandler was a diligent student in Zanesville's public schools and mastered the higher branches of education at Wooster (Ohio), University. Having finished his courses in the latter institution Mr. Chandler promptly took up the reading of law in the office of Frank P. Southard, a Zanesville attorney of marked promi-

nence. Good progress being made, the young student was admitted to the bar in 1882 and immediately began practice here. With marked native ability, wide legal knowledge and a determined purpose to succeed, his practice was proceeding successfully when death called him hence. It was said of him by one who had familiarized himself with the young attorney's career that "he always prepared his cases with thoroughness and presented them with force, being strong in argument, logical in his deductions and cogent in reasoning."

On October 14, 1885, Mr. Chandler became the husband of Miss Jessie Alice Glessner, a native of Zanesville and a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Laughlin) Glessner. Mr. Chandler was a republican, took much interest in local fraternal organizations, such as Zanesville Lodge, No. 114, B. P. O. E. and as a Mason he had attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. Mrs. Chandler still survives, residing in her handsome home on Greenwood avenue, at a point near where the well known Glessner homestead existed for so many years. Her winters, however, are usually spent in southern California. Mrs. Chandler is a Presbyterian and has a great many friends within and without the church.

Her father, Jacob Glessner, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, while her mother was a native of Wheeling, West Virginia. They were married in 1837 and came to Zanesville soon thereafter. This city became their home after a brief time had been spent in Newark, Ohio. In 1850, on what was then called the National road but which is now Greenwood avenue, Jacob Glessner built a beautiful home, embowered among stately forest trees and there he resided until the day of his death. There Mrs. Glessner also passed away. They became the parents of six children, of whom two are now living, Mrs. Norwood S. Chandler and John J. The latter and his brother George B. Glessner, who died September 4, 1926 were officially connected with and heavily interested in The International Harvester Company and were formerly connected with the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company, manufacturers of the famous Champion mowers and reapers at Springfield, Ohio. John J. Glessner is a resident of Chicago, Illinois, while George B. lived in Springfield, Ohio. Each was eminently successful as a manufacturer, amassing a large fortune.

Their father had set them a good example in Zanesville as a successful publisher, paper manufacturer and real estate investor. Coming to Zanesville in 1837 from St. Clairsville, Ohio, where he had successfully conducted a weekly newspaper, he purchased and took possession January 1, 1838, of the (Zanesville) Aurora and sold it

(says an old historian) "after six years of vigorous political warfare." On September 1, 1852, with John B. Roberts, he began to issue the City Times in a frame building on the east side of Fifth street, midway of the block from Main street to Locust alley. This non-partisan weekly folio was printed on the first steam press brought to Zanesville and between the words of the title was displayed a view of the Y-bridge. When in 1853 his partner was appointed Zanesville's postmaster Jacob Glessner became sole proprietor of the City Times. In 1857 he moved the plant to a building at the southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets and in 1864 sold out to George H. Logan. Subsequently he bought the Cox Paper Mill, a Zanesville industry, which manufactured paper of special kinds and was connected with that enterprise for years. He passed away in 1905, at the age of ninety-six years.

He was of long-lived ancestors, his father, Jacob Glessner, having lived to the age of ninety-one years, while his mother survived until she was eighty-six years old, having borne twelve children. It is said that their son Jacob Glessner, was never sick in his life, until the last illness. Although he passed away twenty-one years ago many readers of this review of his career will vividly recall his personal appearance, which was strikingly impressive up to the last year of his life. Tall and straight, with a step as springy as that of the average man of half his age, Jacob Glessner furnished a wonderful example of years lightly borne; and the affability of his manner and the friendliness of his greeting were in keeping with the attractive physical aspects of his personality. A biographer said of him while he was still living: "He was prominent in the affairs of the city during the Civil war. . . . His capability well fitted him for leadership in public thought and action and he wielded wide influence . . . and at all times he commanded the respect and confidence of his fellowmen."

WILLIAM EDGAR STOCKDALE

William Edgar Stockdale was born in Zanesville, October 12, 1870, and has resided here the greater part of his life. His father, Philip Stockdale, a native of Licking county, Ohio, is engaged in the coal business at Sandusky, Ohio. His mother Emma (Wiles) Stockdale, a native of Muskingum county, passed away in 1907. They were parents of eight children: William Edgar; Frank, of Sandusky; Cora, wife of

William E. Bowers, of Zanesville; Ralph W., of Sandusky; Carrie, wife of Ralph Gillespie, of Helena, Ohio; Herbert, of Belleview, Ohio; Homer, deceased; Hattie, wife of Harry L. Warne, of Zanesville.

William Edgar Stockdale was associated with his father in the ice business up to the twenty-third year of his age and spent the next two years as a stationary fireman. When the United States entered into war with Spain in 1898 the action stirred the young man's patriotic impulses to such an extent that he enlisted in Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, and was with that command during the months of training which it underwent in a southern camp. He was an ideal soldier and won promotion to a lieutenancy through meritorious service. At the close of the war Lieutenant Stockdale again associated himself with his father in the harvesting and wholesale marketing of ice, at Adams Mills, Muskingum county. At that large plant he spent the eight years ending in 1906. Then returning to Zanesville, he entered into partnership with W. E. Bowers and established a plumbing business, which was continued until 1912. His connection with the Zanesville postoffice began in 1913 and exists at this time. He has served the government and the public faithfully and well and has become one of the most valued employes of the office.

Mr. Stockdale was married to Miss Julia R. Curtis, April 15, 1896. Their daughter, Jeannette, is a student at Denison University. Mr. and Mrs. Stockdale are of the Presbyterian faith and give expression thereto as active members of the Putnam Presbyterian church. The former is a stalwart republican who has been a member of that party since his majority. He has long been a Mason and his intelligent support of the work of the order has been duly recognized by its members. He is affiliated with lodge and the commandery and for the past fourteen years has been secretary of the former, in which prolonged official service may be found proof of his integrity and efficiency. Within and without the order William E. Stockdale is esteemed and highly respected.

FRANK C. FELTON

Coming to Zanesville twenty years ago to accept a business position, giving four and one-half years of his time thereto and seeking a better career elsewhere only to return at the end of a decade with new stores of knowledge, training and skill, Frank C. Felton, manager of advertis-

ing and merchandise for the H. H. Sturtevant Merchandise Company, has found here a fruitful field for the exercise of his energy and talents. Born in Everett, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1880, he is a son of George and R. Virginia (Barton) Felton, both natives of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. The Felton family is of German origin, Henry Felton, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this review, having come to the United States from Leipsic, Germany, in the eighteenth century. For a time he remained in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but later removed to Bedford county, that state, where he acquired an extensive tract of land, which in due time he divided into seventeen good-sized farms. With a liking for industrial activities he also built a sawmill, phosphate mill, carpenter and blacksmith shops and similar plants. Frank C. Felton's father, George, was a millwright but also identified himself with various industries. He still survives and makes his home with his son, the only child. Mrs. R. Virginia (Barton) Felton is deceased.

Frank C. Felton attended the public schools and then took a preparatory course in the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, continuing his education at the University of Pennsylvania and at the Bond Institute of Mercantile Training of New York, graduating from the last in the class of 1906 and coming to Zanesville to become window trimmer for the H. H. Sturtevant Company. Four and one-half years later he accepted a position with the S. S. Kresge Company, serving in various capacities, among his duties being the important one of opening and managing branch stores. He was next with the McClure Company at Atlanta, Georgia, in similar capacities. His next engagement was with the A. Polsky Company of Akron, Ohio. In 1919 he returned to Zanesville and to the Sturtevant store to accept the important post of manager of advertising and later that of merchandise manager, a position he has since continued to fill with marked fidelity and efficiency.

Frank C. Felton was married September 9, 1909, to Miss Gladys R. McIntire, of Zanesville, a member of one of the city's oldest families. They are the parents of two children, Margaret Marie and Betty Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Felton are communicants of the Central Presbyterian church. Mr. Felton is a Mason of Amity Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M.; Zanesville Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M.; Zanesville Council, No. 12, R. & S. M.; Cyrene Commandery, K. T.; Scioto Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Amrou Grotto, M. O. V. P. E. R. He is also an Elk, with membership in Zanesville Lodge, No. 114. His public spirit is manifested by the presence of his name on the Chamber of Commerce roll. He is one of the charter members of the Kiwanis Club and is on the

club's board of directors. Mr. Felton ranks high among Zanesville's active and progressive young business men and has laid the foundation for a prosperous future.

JOHN KNOX MONTGOMERY, D. D., LL. D.

Dr. John Knox Montgomery, president of Muskingum College, of New Concord, Ohio, was born at Belfast, Tennessee, where his father, Rev. Andrew Spence Montgomery, was pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church. His mother was Lavina Grace Tate. Both parents were South Carolinians, his father being born at Newberry and his mother at Chester. They were of Scotch-Irish descent, their parents emigrating from the north of Ireland to South Carolina when small children. The blood of the covenanters was in their veins and their love of liberty was such that, though in the south, they were opposed to slavery and secession and several members of both families fought with the Union army, some of them as distinguished officers. When John Knox, who was the youngest of four children, was but a year old, his father moved to Carmi, Illinois, where he was pastor for twenty years. He was also an educator and founded a school which ran for a number of years as Enfield College.

Dr. John Knox Montgomery began his education at the age of four years in a country school, later attending Enfield College and then Indiana University, being a member of the class of 1884. In the fall of 1884 he entered the Xenia Theological Seminary at Xenia, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1887. In his youth he was not strong and owing to his ill health was compelled to drop out of college twice. During that time he was in the mercantile business, for two years owning and running a general store at Parkhurstown, Illinois, and the second time owning a grocery store in Carmi, Illinois, where he did a big business with railroad and mill men, as the shops of the Cairo division of the Big Four Railroad were located there. As a merchant, he was noted for fair dealing and ability as a salesman. In these business ventures he was developing those qualities which have very materially contributed to his success as a college administrator. In 1886, while in the Seminary, he volunteered for service as a foreign missionary in Egypt. The physicians, however, declined to recommend him for the appointment and so he experienced the greatest disappointment of his life in not being permitted to go.

He was in active work of the ministry for fifteen years, serving with marked success the congregations of the United Presbyterian church at Harshasville, Ohio, Sparta, Illinois, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois. During these years he also did much evangelistic work, being elected synodical evangelist by the synods of both Illinois and Ohio, but declined both elections.

In 1901, again owing to impaired health, he accepted a call to the First Associate Reformed Presbyterian church of Charlotte, North Carolina, where he served with signal success until the fall of 1904. He was prominent in the work of that denomination, being chairman of the evangelistic committee and secretary of young people's work. He was the founder and director of the All-Healing Springs Bible Conference which is now located at Bon Clarken, North Carolina. For the past fourteen years he has been director of the Muskingum Bible Conference and Training School at New Concord, Ohio. In the summer of 1904 he was unanimously elected to the presidency of Muskingum College, located at New Concord. The position was not of his seeking and was really the last kind of work that he had thought of undertaking. He was inaugurated president of Muskingum on November 11, 1904, and has served the institution twenty-two years.

Unconsciously his previous experience in various lines of work had been a preparation for what was to be the great work of his life. When he entered upon the duties of college president it was a small institution having in the four college classes but eighty-five students and total assets, including buildings and endowment, of but seventy thousand five hundred dollars. It was the day of small things but President Montgomery set to work with a vision and a determination. The vision has never faded but instead has been steadily realized and his determination has never lagged, no matter what confronted him. Today the college has a campus of one hundred two acres, beautiful for situation and the occasion of surprise and wonder to all visitors. The total enrollment of the institution last year was two thousand two hundred and sixty-six. The institution now has eighteen buildings and its total assets are over one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

The institution is noted for the character of its work and for the splendid calibre of the men it sends into the world. It has been called the "mother of college presidents" and numbers among its most illustrious the late President William Rainey Harper of the University of Chicago and President Emeritus William Oxley Thompson of Ohio State University. During 1926 one thousand one hundred and twenty-one students were enrolled for the summer term and the enrollment is

DR. J. KNOX MONTGOMERY

now only measured by the capacity of the institution to care for those who seek admission to its halls.

President Montgomery has been ambitious that the institution should serve the church and the Kingdom of God and since 1919, following the World war, one hundred and twenty-four of its graduates have entered the ministry or the mission work of the church at home or abroad, to say nothing of those who have entered different forms of social service. An extended account of the rise and growth of Muskingum College appears on another page.

President Montgomery is recognized as one of the outstanding educators not only of Ohio but of the entire country, and is in great demand over wide areas for addresses on educational subjects. He has, though having splendid business qualities, not exercised these in his own behalf but in behalf of the institution over which he presides. He has given most liberally to it and his investments are confined to altruistic ends.

During the World war Dr. Montgomery was sent by The National War Work Council to the camps as camp preacher and devoted about five months to this work. He was offered a commission as chaplain-at-large overseas but owing to the establishment of the Student Army Training Corps on the college campus, it was impossible for him to go. He was made Y. M. C. A. secretary and saw service in Camps Sheridan, McClellan, and Sherman, besides the work in the S. A. T. C. at Muskingum.

For ten years he was a member of the senate of Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois, for three years a director of the Xenia Theological Seminary, at Xenia, Ohio, and for twenty years has been a director of the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is an advisory member of the Ohio civil service commission.

Dr. Montgomery is an independent republican. However in 1898 he joined the prohibition party and continued affiliated therewith until 1920. He was candidate for secretary of state in 1900, for congress in 1905, and has three times been urged to be candidate for governor on that ticket.

In 1916 he was elected president of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League and has continued in that position since. He was one of the delegates from Ohio to visit Washington in 1915 with the slogan: "A dry country in 1920," and was a member of the committee appointed to wait upon President Wilson with reference to the amendment introduced at that time in both houses of congress. He is a member of the City Club of New York and of the Kiwanis Club of Cambridge, Ohio.

Dr. Montgomery has been a writer of note. For twelve years he published a monthly religious magazine called "The Evangel." For fifteen years he wrote a page each week for the Christian Union Herald, being notes on the Young People's Christian Endeavor topics. For five years he edited a department in "The Christian Instructor," published in Philadelphia.

Following the World war he was chosen a member of the central committee of the United Presbyterian church charged with the duty of raising sixteen million dollars in what was known as the New World Movement. In that organization he was also the spiritual life secretary and as such traveled all over the United States. No man in his denomination has been called upon more frequently to address conventions than he.

Dr. Montgomery was married, December 25, 1889, to Miss Emma Zetta Patton, of Harshasville, Ohio. Her grandfather came from Rockbridge county, Virginia, and her father was a full cousin of the late Bishop William Taylor, so widely known in the Methodist church. To this marriage were born six children. The eldest, Mary Grace, is now the wife of Dr. James R. Moore, who is connected with the staff of the American Hospital in Assiut, Egypt. They have two sons, James and Thomas. John Knox Montgomery, Jr., was Y. M. C. A. secretary in Butler, Pennsylvania, but on September 18th was appointed to foreign service by the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. and on November 15th sailed for the Philippine Islands to organize a Y. M. C. A. in the second largest city in the islands. He married Miss Mary Comin and to them have been born two sons, Harold and Robert. Rev. Don P. Montgomery, the second son, is now pastor of the United Presbyterian church, Harrisville, Pennsylvania. He married Miss Ann Thompson of West Middletown, Pennsylvania, and they have one daughter, Marjory Ann. Geneva Kathleen is now the wife of Rev. J. J. McIlvaine, pastor of the Brookline United Presbyterian church of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and they have a daughter, Gene. The third son, Rev. Robert Nathaniel Montgomery, has just been elected professor in the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary at the age of twenty-six. He was married, September 24, 1926, to Miss Ruth Kelly of Conneaut, Ohio. The youngest son, Paul Spence, entered the Chicago Y. M. C. A. College in the fall of 1926 in preparation for secretaryship in the Young Men's Christian Association. All the children are graduates of Muskingum College.

In the fall of 1922 President and Mrs. Montgomery sailed from

New York for a tour of the world. They were gone six months, visiting the principal countries of the globe and the President delivered forty-four addresses, speaking in China, Egypt, India and Palestine.

GUY CARLTON FERGUS

Mastering the electrical science as a student at the Ohio State University and bringing to Zanesville twenty-eight years ago the knowledge and equipment of an accomplished electrician, Guy Carlton Fergus, president and general manager of The Fergus Electric Company, founded a Zanesville business which he has developed so ably that it is one of the most important of the kind in southeastern Ohio.

Guy C. Fergus was born in Miami county, Ohio, January 7, 1875, the son of Samuel R. and Priscilla (Freeman) Fergus, both of whom were natives of that county, where four generations of the Fergus family reside. The Fergus ancestors were Scotch and those of the Freemans were of Pennsylvania Dutch blood. Samuel R. Fergus was a Miami county nurseryman for several years but at a later period of his life was a real estate dealer in Troy, Ohio.

Guy C. Fergus was educated in the public schools until he entered Ohio State University at Columbus. As a member of the electrical engineering class he was graduated from that institution in 1898, whereupon he came to Zanesville and entered the business field under the name of the Fergus Electric Company. Owing to his careful attention and skillful management the enterprise rose constantly to higher levels. During four years it progressed as a partnership, under the name of the Zanesville Electric Company, at the end of which time Guy C. Fergus took it over and continued its conduct as the Fergus Electric Company under his own proprietorship. Thus it was owned and named until February, 1924, when it was incorporated as The Fergus Electric Company.

Guy C. Fergus was married October 8, 1902, to Miss May Dodd, daughter of William M. Dodd, of whose business career an extended sketch appears elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Fergus were born three children: Helen Hortense, a student at Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio; William Dodd, a student in the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pennsylvania; and John Shannon. Mrs. Fergus is a member of the Authors Club and is active in club, social and church work. Mr. and Mrs. Fergus are members of Grace

Methodist Episcopal church and the former is a member of the official board.

Other business enterprises than his own have been fostered by Mr. Fergus, who is president and director of The Spence Music Company and a director of The Ohio Office Supply Company. In Masonry he is connected with Amity Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M.; Zanesville Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M.; Zanesville Council, No. 12, R. & S. M.; Cyrene Commandery, No. 10, K. T.; Scioto Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Aladdin Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of the Rotary and Golf Clubs and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. In the latter capacity he has devoted much time to the Association's growth and usefulness and has been a generous contributor to its maintenance.

PETER R. GOBEL

Peter R. Gobel was born in Deavertown, Morgan county, Ohio, May 24, 1854 but came to Zanesville when twenty years old and has lived in the city from that day to this, excepting two years spent in New York state. No resident of this city is better known or has a larger number of warm friends than this enterprising wholesale dealer in cigars and tobaccos.

Mr. Gobel's father, Peter Jacob Gobel, was born July 20, 1822, in Wolfstein, Rhenish-Bavaria, Germany, while his mother, Mary Elizabeth (Rauet) Gobel, was a native of Schmitebach, Rhenish-Bavaria, where she was born September 10, 1834. Peter Jacob Gobel came to the United States July 12, 1850, while Mary Elizabeth Rauet had preceded him in 1847. They were married September 1, 1851.

Their son, Peter R. Gobel came to Zanesville from his native village of Deavertown in 1874 and started a barber shop. This was profitably conducted until 1882, when its owner accepted a position on the road with the Drummond Tobacco Company. Throughout twelve years he visited this important company's customers and the engagement resulted well for both of the parties concerned, for Mr. Gobel thoroughly knew his line and soon developed into a trade-winning salesman.

As his success went on, however, Mr. Gobel was filled with a growing determination to sell his own goods instead of another's—to be a merchant. Accordingly, in 1894, he leased the room at the north-

PETER R. GOBEL

east corner of Main and Fifth streets and launched the wholesale and retail cigar and tobacco business which was destined to continue there for thirty-one years. It was rather a historic spot, for in 1894 the building of which it was a part had been the home of the old Zane House and of hotels conducted under other names during about eighty-seven years of Zanesville's history. In 1925, however, the site of the old Zane structure having been leased for a long period by the owner of chain stores, a transaction involving the razing of the old and erection of a new building, Mr. Gobel removed his establishment to a room at No. 526 Market street in a newly-built business block, gave up the retail section of his business and has since proceeded to the development of his already extensive wholesale trade.

On October 6, 1880, Mr. Gobel became the husband of Miss Mattie C. Caldwell, who was born January 23, 1859, near Kansas City, Missouri, a daughter of C. D. Caldwell, a native of Norwich, Muskingum county, Ohio, where he was born January 7, 1831, and of Louisa Jane (Fulton) Caldwell, a native of Fultonham, this county, where her birth occurred February 22, 1854. The parents of C. D. Caldwell, James and Mary Caldwell, were natives of Norwich, Ohio, and the parents of Louisa Fulton Caldwell, Lyle and Elizabeth Fulton, residents of Fultonham, were natives of Loudoun county, Virginia. C. D. Caldwell was elected county auditor in 1870 and was the incumbent of the office in 1871 when death summoned him. Mrs. C. D. Caldwell is also deceased.

Peter R. Gobel maintains membership in many local organizations. As a Mason his name is on the rosters of Amity Lodge and the York, Scottish Rite, Grotto and Shrine bodies. The same is true as to the Elks club and the United Commercial Travelers. He safeguards health through exercise on the links of the Zanesville Golf Club, of which organization he is a member. He belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association and he and Mrs. Gobel are members of the Putnam Presbyterian church.

Mr. Gobel's official connection with the First Trust and Savings Bank of Zanesville as a director and a member of its auditing and finance committees keeps him in touch with monetary affairs. He is also a director in the Brown Theatrical Company, which is planning to erect a large theater building on South Fifth street.

P. R. Gobel's establishment at Main and Fifth streets was at once a store, a "smoke house" and a club room. Numerous comfortable chairs were provided for friends and customers and these were generally occupied by men who discussed many subjects while enjoying

pipe or cigars. Their host was genial, friendly and hospitable and the "Gobel Club" became an institution, a part of Zanesville history. Its members will never find a meeting place quite so much to their liking.

RAYMOND E. DANKER

Raymond E. Danker, part owner and co-manager of the Danker Printing Company, a leading Zanesville commercial-printing establishment, was born in Marietta, Ohio, July 31, 1890, son of Henry J. and Mary (Rothley) Danker, the former also a native of Marietta while the latter was born at Lowell, Washington county, Ohio. At an early age Henry J. Danker became a printer and made marked progress in mastering the problems of the trade. After displaying successful activity in other fields he embarked upon newspaper publication at Lancaster, Ohio, and during ten years spent there in that business he wrought very successfully. At the end of that period he came to Zanesville and with his son, Raymond E., purchased the J. W. McCaslin job-printing plant, removed it to the present home of the Danker Printing Company, at 430 Main street, while adding materially to its equipment, making it one of the most modern establishments of its kind in southeastern Ohio. Mrs. Henry J. Danker passed away in July, 1920. Two children were born of the union of this couple: Raymond and Carl, the latter a resident of Chicago.

Raymond E. Danker followed in the footsteps of his father in learning a trade—he became a printer. And he mastered details throughout the varied branches of printing, so that when he entered upon office management at the Danker printing establishment he was well equipped to judge paper stocks, to submit estimates and to give advice regarding form, color, type and design. He has caused this fitness to count in developing the company's patronage, a development which continues to go steadily forward. In the search for equipment to modernize the plant the Messrs. Danker were the first printers in Muskingum county to install printing presses having automatic feeding appliances. Making a specialty of commercial printing the firm has brought about a marked development of business in that department of printing.

On October 29, 1912, Raymond E. Danker was married to Miss Carrie Duvall and one child, Dorothy Jean, has been born to them. Mr. and Mrs. Danker are members of Grace Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Danker is an accomplished musician and her talent in

this direction frequently adds much to Zanesville's pleasure. In political affairs Mr. Danker is an adherent of the republican party. Free Masonry has made a strong appeal to him and he is a member of Amity Lodge and Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar. He also belongs to Zanesville Lodge, No. 114, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In business he has made steady progress. Mr. Danker is an ideal printing-office manager, not alone because of his practical knowledge of the business, but also because of the unfailing courtesy which goes hand in hand with that knowledge in his contact with patrons and helps to solve their problems.

CARL FREEMONT SNYDER

Carl F. Snyder, who was elected clerk of the Muskingum county common pleas court in 1926, was born at Hopewell, Ohio, July 10, 1878. He is a son of Jackson J. and Lucy J. (Bonifield) Snyder, the former born in Marshall county, Virginia (now West Virginia), May 26, 1845, and the latter a native of Hopewell, Ohio, her birth having taken place there December 27, 1853. The Snyder family comes of Pennsylvania Dutch stock while Mrs. Snyder's ancestors were English.

Carl Freemont Snyder acquired his early education in the Wise district school of Hopewell township, Muskingum county, and added thereto by thorough courses taken at the Normal School and in the extension work of the Ohio State University. Thus prepared, the energetic and purposeful young student entered into extended service as a teacher in the schools of this county, beginning in 1900, when he was but twenty-two years old and continuing until 1919, excepting the years 1902 and 1903, during which he was employed at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Nine years (1910-19) were spent in imparting knowledge to the students of the Hopewell township high school and from 1916 to 1919 Mr. Snyder served in the important position of county school examiner. His excellent record as teacher and examiner had by 1919 brought him into favorable public notice and in the latter year he was offered the position of deputy in the office of the clerk of common pleas court of Muskingum county. In that position also he made good to a high degree during the seven years which he held that office. In November, 1926, he was elected clerk of the court.

Mr. Snyder was married June 30, 1909, to Miss Helen Willey, who

was born at Gratiot, Ohio, October 23, 1886, a daughter of Edward M. and Laura (Johnson) Willey, both of whom were natives of the Gratiot neighborhood and descendants of English ancestors. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are the parents of two children: Virginia Louise and Elizabeth Ann, both at home at Hopewell. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are highly esteemed residents of Hopewell, and she is particularly interested in Eastern Star activities, devoting much time to the order as present worthy matron of the lodge at Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are active members of the Mt. Sterling (Hopewell) Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Snyder is a thoroughgoing and active republican. He is a York Rite Mason and served as master of Jackson Lodge, No. 85, during two years, 1910-12. He is also a member of the Grotto and the Eastern Star. His friends inside and outside of the order and inside and outside of the political party of his choice are numerous and loyal and it pleases them to find that the high standards which governed his career as an educator are adhered to in his attention to clerk-of-courts duties.

ISAAC W. SMITH

Isaac W. Smith, chief engineer of the Zanesville electrical plant of the Southern Ohio Public Service Company, was born in Butler county, Ohio, January 5, 1871, and became a resident of Zanesville in 1908. His parents were Isaac and Emily (Hale) Smith, the former a native of Ohio and a farmer by occupation, while the latter was born in Pennsylvania. Neither survives.

Isaac W. Smith, the youngest of twelve children, was obliged to quit school at the age of fifteen and his subsequent education has been self-acquired. From the schoolroom he went to the paper mill at Middletown, Ohio, and began determinedly and industriously to work his way up. He then spent two and one half years as a millwright and followed this by employment as chief engineer of the Gardner Paper Company of Middletown. During the next year he was associated with the Southern Ohio Traction Company as repair man on engines and boilers and for twelve succeeding months was master mechanic of the steel mill at Kalamazoo, Michigan. Returning to Middletown, he spent a year with the Southern Ohio Traction Company as repair man on engines and boilers at the end of which period the company

bestowed upon him a promotion to the post of engineer in chief of all its power plants, with office at Middletown.

It was in 1908 that Mr. Smith came to Zanesville and here took charge of the power house of the Southern Ohio Public Service Company as its superintendent, so continuing until 1924, when he became chief engineer of the company's electrical plant and ably fills that important post today.

In April, 1892, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Edna (Lee) Snider and to them five children have been born: Jessie, wife of C. Hadley, of Akron, Ohio; Myrtle, wife of L. T. Winzler, also of Akron; Robin D., who is associated with his father; Eloise, wife of L. G. Holdsworth, of Akron, Ohio; and Isaac W., Jr., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of Grace Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a democrat and he is a member of the Protective Home Circle. The family have formed many valued friendships as residents of Zanesville.

HERBERT M. HIGHFIELD

Born and educated in Zanesville and in business here during the greater portion of his life, H. M. Highfield, a widely known Underwood street druggist, has helped to make local history as a leader in community movements and in important official capacities. His birth occurred July 9, 1879, his parents being Norris C. and Ebba (Canfield) Highfield. The former, also a native of Zanesville, was a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Frame) Highfield. Norris Highfield's father was born in Philadelphia and died in Zanesville. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the Muskingum County Infirmary. He was of English descent. His son Norris became a traveling man and as such was known and greatly esteemed in this city and throughout the large territory which he covered. He passed away in 1908.

Herbert M. Highfield was educated in the public schools, being graduated from the high school in the class of 1896. Having already decided to become a druggist he took a full course of training in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and was graduated from that institution in 1901 with the degree of P.D. Thus equipped for his chosen life work he returned to Zanesville and accepted the post of chemist in the Bailey Drug Company's establishment. Faithfully and efficiently he served that firm during eight years, at the end of which period he

launched an independent business—which had been his ambition—by purchasing, in 1909, the Blocksom drug store, then located at the corner of Seventh street and Elberon avenue. Two years were spent there when removal was made to the new Orpheum theater building at Market and Fourth streets. Nine years of progressive trade development ensued at that excellent location when a favorable opportunity was presented, in 1918, for the purchase of the J. R. Johnson drug store, located at No. 502 Underwood street. The transaction was closed and Mr. Highfield took possession and began with characteristic energy to develop the business. Success has since brought full reward to his efforts.

In 1903 Mr. Highfield married Miss Irene Schultz, daughter of Frank and Seline Schultz, of East Greenville, Pennsylvania, the former being a hotel man. Mrs. Highfield enjoyed very fully the privileges of a good education as a student in grade and high schools and in the College of Pennsburg, from which institution she was graduated in the class of 1899. Her circle of Zanesville friends is large and she is a busy worker in the church and in local women's clubs. She is a member of the Women Voters League and the Amrou Grotto Cauldron. She and Mr. Highfield are members of the Presbyterian church. They have four children: Louise S., whose education has been acquired in the grade and high schools and at Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, and who is now a teacher in Zanesville's public schools; Grace S., also educated in the Zanesville grade and high schools and now the private secretary of C. T. Prose, superintendent of the Zanesville schools; Norris C., and Ebba S., who are high school students in Zanesville.

For years Mr. Highfield has taken keen interest in public affairs and during two years rendered excellent service as a republican member of the city council. He was recently elected a member of the city board of education and is now one of the three members of that body. He is past president of the Pharmaceutical Association and a Mason of high degree. He was one of the organizers of the Zanesville Exchange Club and served two years on the board of control of the National Exchange Club. He also helped to organize the Amrou Grotto, the well known Masonic body.

Having familiarized himself with the good results which followed community movements in the old seventh and the old ninth wards Mr. Highfield decided that his section of the city, the old sixth ward, should have a community organization and he proceeded to bring it into being several years ago. It is called the Northeast Community Association,

and has done an excellent work in arousing and satisfying community aspirations in that section of the city. Mr. Highfield became its first president and rendered valuable service in that connection.

MICHAEL E. LUDY

A farmer in his youth and the son of a farmer, Michael E. Ludy, general manager of The Zanesville Fruit Company, Incorporated, turned naturally to products of orchard and field when, after tilling the soil, handling stoneware, delivering and selling bread, working for a laundry and reaching the point of launching the real business of his life, he founded the establishment named, a choice which resultant success on a large scale has fully justified.

M. E. Ludy was born in Falls township, Muskingum county, Ohio, November 29, 1867, a son of Michael and Margaret (Schraedel) Ludy, both natives of Germany, who came to the United States in early life and were married at Wheeling, West Virginia. In 1865 or perhaps a year later they came to Falls township, this county, but later removed to Springfield township, settled on a farm and there remained until death called them to rest.

Their son Michael acquired knowledge in district schools during a few short winter terms of three or four months each, but making a sturdy hand on the farm in all the working intervals and indeed until 1891. It was at the age of twenty-four years that he left the Springfield acres and tried his fortune in Zanesville. The first half year was spent in the Zanesville Stoneware Company's plant and during the next two and one-half years he drove a bread wagon for what is now the National Biscuit Company. It was a modest post but Michael Ludy believes that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. He delivered bread with that care which was characteristic of his habitual thoroughness and with that good temper which has since marked him as one of those men who "go smiling through" the business of life. At any rate, his employers, recognizing his worth, promoted him to take charge of their very large West Virginia trade and he was in the sales department during twelve busy years, at the end of which, with laundry operations in mind as presenting a possible field for an independent career, he spent two years in the business, but he came to look upon the wholesale marketing of fruit and provisions as offering the real opportunity and accordingly, in 1908, he founded The

Zanesville Fruit Company, Incorporated, becoming its general manager and bending all his powers of mind and his strong, healthy body to the work of development.

M. E. Ludy was married in 1891 to Miss Elizabeth Baumgartner, of this county. Four children were born of this union: Grace, wife of Harold Church, who is with Taylor & Linn, Zanesville contractors; Margaret, wife of William Davis, a Zanesville musician; Elizabeth, wife of Burton Rapp, with The Zanesville Publishing Company; and Lillian, bookkeeper in the First Trust & Savings Bank of Zanesville. Mr. Ludy and the members of his family belong to the German Lutheran church of Zanesville. The head of the family is a member of the United Commercial Travelers and of Zanesville Lodge, No. 114, B. P. O. E.

Michael E. Ludy enjoys the distinction of being the first man in Zanesville to bring here and introduce for use in business a motor truck and the first also to institute a calling system whereby he might keep in daily touch with the trade. The innovations were in keeping with his progressiveness. Throughout his business career he has had marked initiative and this has played a strong part in the development of the business of the Zanesville Fruit Company, a business large enough to be rated as among the city's most important wholesale enterprises.

HARRY L. ORR

Harry L. Orr was born in Zanesville, June 11, 1886, a son of James T. and Elizabeth A. (Mercer) Orr, likewise natives of Zanesville. The former is a manufacturer of metal weatherstrips and also a dealer in truck and wagon scales, with a place of business at 140 Prospect avenue, Zanesville, at which location he and Mrs. Orr reside. Three children were born of their union: Harry L., Lillian D. and Florence, the last named now deceased.

Harry L. Orr was a student in Zanesville's grade schools and took a two-year course in the high school, after which he plunged into business activities, beginning with stationary engineering and advancing to electrical work. In 1901 he became associated with what is now the Southern Ohio Public Service Company, and is with that concern in the capacity of electrician.

On March 28, 1907, Mr. Orr was married to Miss Ora Hupp,

who passed away February 3, 1912. Two children were born of this union, James T., Jr., and Russell S. On August 15, 1923, Mr. Orr wedded Miss Bessie E. Smith and to them were born two daughters, Harriette C. and Jean Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Orr are members of the First Presbyterian church of Zanesville. In political affairs Mr. Orr is an independent, choosing candidates and issues according to their appeal to his convictions rather than according to their partisan affiliations and origin. For years he has taken deep interest in Free Masonry, as may be judged from the fact that he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is also a Knight Templar.

JAMES WILLIAM McCASLIN

A native of Zanesville and a lifelong resident of the city, for years one of its leading job printers, a member of many local fraternal organizations and an active church worker, James William McCaslin has fulfilled the best obligations of good citizenship and is now one of the most trusted employees of the Zanesville Publishing Company. He was born on Seventh street November 23, 1867, a son of James William McCaslin, a native of Wayne township, Muskingum county, Ohio, whose birth occurred July 20, 1841, and who died in Zanesville, March 9, 1881. The mother, Sarah Maria (Hughes) McCaslin, was born at Bremen, Ohio, February 28, 1841, and passed away in Zanesville, May 10, 1913. Her father, Dr. James Hughes, was a physician here during the period from 1845 to 1851, when he passed away. The sixth great-grandfather of the subject of this review, William Warner, came over from England in the vessel "Welcome," with William Penn, and received a grant of land from him. So far as known William Warner's descendants have all been American citizens, some of them settling in Ohio territory before it was a state.

J. W. McCaslin acquired his early education in Zanesville's public schools and then entered the office of the Zanesville Courier to learn the trade of a printer. He became an expert in that line and rose from post to post as his knowledge of the trade and business grew. In 1891 he joined the Zanesville Typographical Union and has been a member ever since. On August 11, 1900, he leased the Times Recorder job office, purchasing it later and disposing of it in 1919, since which time he has been connected with the composing-room force of The Zanesville Signal.

On June 15, 1914, at Conneaut, Ohio, Mr. McCaslin became the husband of Miss Nettie Zinsmeister, daughter of Jacob Zinsmeister, a native of Bavaria, Germany, who was born there February 3, 1843, and who now lives at No. 32 Adair avenue, Zanesville. He was for many years a member of the firm of Knoedler & Zinsmeister, shoe dealers, but has now retired from active pursuits after a long and well-spent life. Mrs. McCaslin's mother, Phoebe (Mast) Zinsmeister, born in Philo, Muskingum county, Ohio, September 19, 1842, passed away in Zanesville, August 28, 1923. Nettie Zinsmeister McCaslin, born in Zanesville, March 10, 1879, acquired an excellent education and became one of the city's most highly esteemed public school teachers, in which capacity she faithfully served during fifteen busy years. Mr. and Mrs. McCaslin are the parents of one child, Mary Annetta, who was born April 13, 1916, and is the life of the household at 104 Adair avenue.

J. W. McCaslin is a member of the Market Street Baptist church and for many years has been active in church and Sunday school affairs, having served as superintendent of the Sunday school for three years. He is also a member and supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is in contact with local fraternal bodies at numerous points. As a Mason he is a member of Amity Lodge and the Amrou Grotto. As an Odd Fellow he is a member and past grand of Muskingum Lodge; a member and past chief patriarch of Howard Encampment and a member of Canton Nova and of Tona Wanda Rebekah Lodge. He is a staunch republican but confines his political activity to voting, having never aspired to public office.

His career as job printer was one which did credit to his mind and character. With a comprehensive knowledge of typography he was enabled to solve the problems which inexperienced patrons put up to him and that was done with the genial willingness which characterizes his contact with all classes of friends and acquaintances.

REV. JAMES HENRY KINNEY

Enjoying the distinction of having already established the second longest pastorate in the history of the Ohio Methodist Episcopal conference, of having taken over sixteen hundred into the fold, of having paid nearly twenty thousand pastoral calls, of having tied more than eighteen hundred matrimonial knots, Rev. James Henry Kinney, pas-

REV. JAMES H. KINNEY

tor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church and known all over southeastern Ohio as the "marrying parson" of Zanesville seems merely to have begun his great work, for he is but fifty-three years "young."

Rev. James H. Kinney was born at Nelsonville, Ohio, November 29, 1873, the son of John Kinney, who was born at Bartlett, Ohio, March 30, 1848, and his wife, Indiana Kinney, born at Stockport, Ohio, September 4, 1853, John Kinney's ancestors having been Scotch and his wife's, Irish. The former's father, Daniel Kinney, was a hero of the Civil war who lost his life on a southern battlefield.

Rev. James H. Kinney's early education was obtained in the Nelsonville public schools and to this was added a course in the Zanesville Business College, from which he was graduated in 1892. The first twelve years of his life were spent in the place of his birth; the next seven years, on a farm at Luke Chute, Ohio; from 1892 to 1906, as a bookkeeper in a Columbus, Ohio, grocery; in 1906-08, as pastor of the Deavertown, Ohio, Methodist Episcopal church. Although he had taken a business course in Zanesville the business of his Master appealed to him above all others and he decided that the preaching of the Gospel should be the end and aim of his life. Entrance into the ministry followed and he relinquished his charge at Deavertown in order to secure, at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey, further and deeper knowledge of evangelical theology. While a student there (1908-10) he ministered to congregations at Mattituck and Jamesport, Long Island.

The story of how this rising young clergyman came to be sent to Trinity Methodist Episcopal church of Zanesville is interesting and instructive. In the fall of 1905 a movement arose to unite the Trinity and Grace congregations. It failed because the former's lifelong members would not vote for the merger. In 1910 the project was renewed and in September it came before the conference, Bishop David H. Moore presiding. The Bishop, Superintendent A. H. Norcross, of the Zanesville district and others in influence decided that Trinity must not die. Bishop Moore promised the church that Rev. James H. Kinney would be sent to Zanesville.

The latter's pastorate began September 25, 1910, and continues at the present time. Its results are outstanding tributes to pastor and congregation. During his sixteen years' pastorate he had baptized five hundred twenty-six infants and six hundred fourteen adults; received into Trinity one thousand six hundred seventy-five new members; conducted one thousand two hundred fifty-seven funerals and officiated at one thousand eight hundred sixteen weddings. Greater

than any of these perhaps is the fact that in sixteen years Trinity's shepherd made nineteen thousand five hundred twenty-seven pastoral calls, an average of almost one thousand two hundred a year. Is it any wonder that Trinity has insisted year after year that Rev. James H. Kinney be kept in Zanesville or that conferences have heeded the call?

On November 10, 1896, at Columbus, Ohio, Rev. Kinney was married to Miss Cora Belle Miller, whose natal day was April 9, 1874, and natal place, Reynoldsburg, Ohio. Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. John Martin Miller, the former a native of Virginia, where he was born December 22, 1837, the latter, a native of Pickerington, Ohio, her birth occurring April 5, 1846. Both parents have passed away. Rev. and Mrs. Kinney were the parents of twin sons, James H., Jr., and John D., who were born November 2, 1897, and both of whom died young. During all the years of her husband's Zanesville service Mrs. Kinney has been a true helpmeet, contributing her share to its resultant success.

Rev. Kinney is a republican but votes for the best men, regardless of partisan consideration. He is an ardent Mason and as such a member of Amity Lodge and the Scottish Rite and Knight Templar bodies. The secret of his hold upon Trinity and the community itself lies in his earnestness and depth as a preacher; his genial, democratic and kindly personality; his zeal and devotion and his steadfast, unremitting labors in the cause of religion and community welfare.

LOVELL WILLIAM HENSLEE

Lovell William Henslee, sole owner of the sheet metal contracting business operated in Zanesville under the name of The Henslee Company, was born in Wayne township, Muskingum county, May 6, 1882, a son of Emerson B. and Sarah C. (Foster) Henslee. The father was born in Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio, in 1858, a son of Lovell Henslee, a soldier of the Civil war whose fate was sad and lamentable. Enlisting August 1, 1862, he was mustered in at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, on the 19th of the month. He soon became a corporal and in June, 1863, was promoted to the rank of first sergeant. Captured during the battle of Philadelphia, Tennessee, he died January 20, 1864, in the Confederate prison at Richmond, Virginia. This veteran and his wife, who before marriage was Miss Maria Lampton,

became the parents of three children. The widow's second marriage united her to Andrew J. Spangler and of this union one child was born. Emerson Henslee, a child of five years when his father died, remained with his mother and stepfather until early manhood, teaching school for several years and later becoming a Marietta street merchant in Zanesville. This was followed by employment at the Brown manufacturing plant of this city, an engagement which continued fourteen years. During the following three years he served as superintendent of Greenwood cemetery and in 1899 or 1900 established the hardware house of E. B. Henslee, at 553 Putnam avenue, which he successfully conducted until 1919, when he sold the business and retired. Several years before this he was elected member of the Zanesville city council, with service complimentary to his ability and character as a public servant. He was an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and other fraternal bodies and greatly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen. His widow still survives and resides in the Henslee block on Putnam avenue in Zanesville.

Lovell W. Henslee was educated in the public schools of Zanesville and after concluding his studies in the high school he attended the Zanesville Business College. All this was accomplished at the early age of sixteen years and then the young man began his active career in a meat market, a connection lasting through eleven years. In 1909, the way being clear for active participation in his father's business, he entered into it with such zeal and efficiency as to bring about marked development. The sheet metal department appealing to him with especial force, he bought that arm of the establishment from his father in 1913 and took G. M. Wageman in as a partner under the firm name of Henslee & Wageman. Three years later their business and that of E. B. Henslee were consolidated under the name of The Henslee Company and the connection continued until E. B. Henslee's retirement in 1919, when Lovell W. Henslee became sole owner of the sheet metal part of the business, which he has since conducted with marked success.

In 1904 Mr. Henslee was married to Miss Loretta Goeltz, of Zanesville, and of this union were born two children: Beulah C., a high school student in her junior year; and Donald, a student in the grade school. Mrs. Henslee is a member of the Catholic church.

L. W. Henslee, as member of the Ohio Sheet Metal Association, was honored a few years ago by election to its presidency and on the expiration of his first term was reelected, so able and satisfactory had been his conduct of the Association's affairs. He is now serving

the second term. A few years ago, when the state body met in convention in Zanesville, President Henslee was in charge of the preparations for entertainment and these were so ably and hospitably carried out that the city's guests went home in a thoroughly appreciative state of mind. Mr. Henslee is secretary of the local branch of the Association. The Putnam Improvement Association, that superb organization which has so effectively developed Putnam's community spirit, has had L. W. Henslee's constant support and now he is its president for a second term. Another honor was paid to this progressive young business man when he was elected a member of the city council in the fall of 1925. He is identified with the Rotary Club; Zanesville Lodge, No. 114, B. P. O. E.; Zanesville Aerie, No. 302, Fraternal Order of Eagles; and Zanesville Lodge, No. 867, Loyal Order of Moose. He finds time to keep in touch with these bodies, but the business of carrying out roofing, spouting and sheet metal contracts is not permitted to lag.

CHARLES WARREN TRUESDELL

Coming to Muskingum county at the age of nine years and acquiring his early education in the country schools, Charles W. Truesdell made preparation for a business career as a student in the Zanesville business college and launched the career as a grocery clerk. After that he was successively city salesman, road salesman, bookkeeper and office manager until 1907 when he became executor and trustee of the large Wheeler Stevens estate, and in 1909 embarked upon the sale of builders' supplies, two important forms of activity which continue to receive his attention.

Mr. Truesdell was born at Meigsville, Morgan county, Ohio, April 11, 1864, a son of William G. and Diana (Hedges) Truesdell, the former a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, while the latter was born near Millgrove, Morgan county, Ohio, of English ancestry. Their son, Charles Warren Truesdell, came with his parents from Meigsville to Muskingum county in 1873. Having attended the country schools he laid foundations for a business career as a diligent and painstaking student in the Zanesville Commercial School and became a breadwinner at the early age of seventeen years, in Jacob Baker's grocery, then located at 197 Underwood street, this city. Several years later he accepted the post of city salesman for Conrad Stolzenbach, baker and

confectioner. Still later he entered the Wheeler Stevens wholesale grocery and during fifteen years was traveling salesman for that establishment, a position he relinquished to become its office manager. For several years after 1907, the year in which the Stevens concern discontinued operations, Mr. Truesdell proceeded to collect its accounts and close up its affairs and when Mr. Stevens passed away Mr. Truesdell became executor and trustee of his extensive estate. He is serving in that capacity today. In 1909 he added to his duties in that behalf the ownership and conduct of a business in builders' supplies, in the great Airdome building on South Sixth street. This business he has since developed into one of large proportions.

At Zanesville, May 19, 1892, Mr. Truesdell was married to Miss Alice Lorena Claudy, daughter of Joseph and Charlotte B. Claudy. Mrs. Truesdell was born near Zanesville, September 17, 1866. Four children were born to Charles W. and Alice L. Truesdell: Mary Josephine, Clara Louise, Charlotte Claudy and Katherine Frances. The surviving daughters all reside at the family home, 237 Adams street, Zanesville. Clara Louise was married March 7, 1925, to Clauson Johnson, of Orlando, Florida, and died in that city April 19, 1926. Her body lies in the mausoleum at Greenwood cemetery, Zanesville.

Charles W. Truesdell is a director of the Zanesville Bank & Trust Company, secretary-treasurer of the Peoples Undertaking Company and trustee of the Muskingum County Children's Home. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 79, Free and Accepted Masons, of Moxahala Lodge, No. 144, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of McIntire Lodge, No. 38, Knights of Pythias. An outstanding feature of his career is his long association with the late Wheeler Stevens and his intimate and confidential connection with the Stevens estate. These testify to the high character of his service and to the confidence reposed in him by his late employer and his heirs. This is a record which he is entitled to look upon with gratification.

THOMAS GRIFFITH

Born in England, November 7, 1817, Thomas Griffith became a resident of Zanesville at the age of twenty-one years, took an interest in the old Ebert & Louden machine shop, helped to develop it to a point beyond early dreams and was an active factor in the growth of its

successor, the Griffith & Wedge plant, during forty-two years, at the end of which period death came to end his busy and acquisitive life.

In famous Warwickshire, Thomas Griffith first saw the light of day. At the age of eight years he was residing with an uncle in Manchester, England, with whom he later came to America. In Baltimore, Maryland, he received three years of schooling but at the very early age of thirteen left the schoolroom for a Baltimore machine shop and began to learn the trade as an apprentice. At that trade and in the Sinclair Moore establishment for the manufacture of agricultural machinery he labored industriously and profitably, for there he became a first rate machinist and thus laid foundations for the success which was afterwards his in so large a measure in Zanesville.

To this city he came in 1838, at the age of twenty-one, having in Baltimore previously wedded Miss Eliza Lee. At first the capable young machinist worked in Zanesville at the Dillon tool shop and later at the Ebert, Whitaker & Louden machine shop, a modest industry which had been launched in 1840 at the foot of South Fifth street. Two years later he purchased an interest in the concern and threw into its development that physical and mental vigor and technical knowledge and skill for which he was to become noted. In 1858 his partners sold their interest to Francis Wedge, mentioned elsewhere in this work, and Mr. Griffith's efforts in the direction of expansion were supplemented by those of his partner. The firm of Griffith & Wedge quickly became known over a wide section of country and their sales grew apace. Mr. Griffith's share in the process of development has ever received public recognition. His time, talents and means were steadfastly devoted to the plant which he had taken hold of in 1842 and whose vicissitudes he had survived. He helped to turn the little machine shop into a plant fitted out also with a foundry and engine and boiler shop. The Griffith & Wedge engines were sold all over the country and later came into existence their celebrated mining machinery, so greatly prized and constantly purchased by miners of the precious metals in the far west and in Mexico.

While busily engaged in this process of development Mr. Griffith became ill and his death occurred July 24, 1884. His passing was a distinct loss to the community. Not only had he aided in giving Zanesville a great industry but he had served the county ably as county commissioner during the time when the present courthouse was being erected (1874-77) and had been a city water-works trustee for a period of fifteen important years. He had also evidenced his faith in McIntire-Terrace as a promising residential section by acquiring a

large tract of ground there in 1871 and by erecting thereon a handsome and commodious home.

Mrs. Griffith passed away at this time and in 1873 Mr. Griffith was wedded to Miss Ella Cochran, an accomplished resident of Zanesville who survived her husband many years, her death taking place February 26, 1919. Their only child was Judith, now a resident of the Terrace section of Zanesville and the wife of Charles O. Culver, well known in the field of insurance, the marriage having occurred June 25, 1902. Mrs. Culver is prominent and highly esteemed in social circles and an active and earnest member of the Forest Avenue Presbyterian church.

Throughout forty-six years Thomas Griffith was a familiar figure on the streets of Zanesville. His sturdy figure, methodical habits and marked individuality hold a place in the memories of those who knew him. He had a head for public affairs as well as for industrial development and his public service was marked by probity, competence and loyalty to the community interest.

PETER BLACK

Peter Black, deceased, was born October 6, 1819, in Ramelton, County Donegal, Ireland, and was the second son in a family of ten sons and two daughters. His education during ten years was acquired in the parish schools, but his father was insistent upon thorough mental training and employed a private tutor when the schools were closed. At the age of twenty-one Peter Black came to the United States, landing at Philadelphia but journeying by stage westward to Pittsburgh. There, in 1843, after clerking in company with an elder brother, it was decided they would become proprietors of a store. They had saved some money and were confident of credit. With good accounts as to business prospects at Zanesville, they decided to locate here and Peter Black came to the city, rented a small room in a two-story brick building which occupied the site of what is now the Equitable Savings Company's home, and opened the "Black Brothers" dry goods store. The business grew, called for more room and the stock was transferred to the corner room of the building at Main and Fifth streets which is now owned and occupied by the State Security Bank. About 1850 Black Brothers bought a row of small brick buildings on the other side of Main street, between Sixth street and Sewer alley,

and rooms therein became their third business home. Two years later the partnership was dissolved and each of the brothers operated for himself. Peter Black, retaining a retail store, opened a wholesale establishment next door on the west, with connecting passages between the two.

In 1859 Alexander Grant, Mr. Black's brother-in-law, came from Springfield, Ohio, and the two, becoming partners, established a retail dry goods business at the southeast corner of Main and Third streets, under the name of Alexander Grant & Company, the upper store being continued under the name of P. Black & Company. When Peter Black's Music Hall building was completed in 1863 it became the home of P. Black & Company's wholesale business. Mr. Black then entered into a partnership with another brother and another store was opened at the northeast corner of Main and Third streets, in the Star block, under the name of P. & J. Black. Later Mr. Black was associated with his brother, S. S. Black, and Alexander Grant in a Black's Music Hall mercantile establishment.

Peter Black now became keenly interested in the banking business, founded the First National Bank of Zanesville, became its first president and remained as such until the day of his death. Another enterprise, the building of a modern hotel, engrossed his attention and in 1877-8, in association with Dr. W. A. Graham, another brother-in-law, he built the Clarendon Hotel at Main and Fourth streets. His last business activities had to do with work on that structure. On Saturday, July 6, 1878, he spent a part of the afternoon observing some details of the construction and went home in the early evening. There his fatal illness began, without apparent warning. Dr. C. C. Hildreth was called and he left a prescription for indigestion. The patient spent a restless night but slept toward morning. This proved to be the sleep of death, for when Mrs. Black and a daughter entered the sickroom after daylight life had fled.

The funeral services were conducted at the family home, corner Market and Seventh streets, on July 10. The brothers and brothers-in-law of the deceased bore the casket to the hearse; the tolling of the courthouse bell told of the progress of the mournful procession; business houses on Main street and along the streets traversed by the funeral cortege on its way to Woodlawn cemetery were closed; the First National Bank and Clarendon buildings were heavily draped. No Zanesville obsequies had ever called out a greater attendance of friends and acquaintances of the deceased; none had filled the community with deeper regret.

In 1851 Peter Black was married to Miss Dorothea Van Hamm, daughter of Dr. John Hamm, a well known Zanesville physician, merchant and realty owner of early days. Her grandfather, General Isaac Van Horne, was a pioneer who came to Zanesville in 1805 and became one of its most prominent citizens, using his wealth judiciously to build up the city and his influence in its behalf along other lines. Mr. and Mrs. Black became the parents of the following children: Clara, Eliza, Florence, Dora, Elizabeth, and Peter. Of these Florence is deceased.

No Zanesville man of his time did more to provide what the city needed than did Peter Black. As a merchant he established the retail dry goods trade here on a firm basis and helped to make it worth while for buyers of the surrounding territory to come to Zanesville to shop. He was the pioneer Zanesville dry goods wholesaler. When banking facilities here were inadequate he founded the powerful First National Bank and presided ably over its destinies. When there was no amusement hall worthy of the name he erected Black's Music Hall and gave it proportions and features excellent for the time. When there was but one hotel that could truthfully be called such, and it too small for special occasions, he and Dr. W. A. Graham built the Clarendon, a four-story hostelry that soon became the traveling man's favorite stopping place. Mr. Black was an earnest Presbyterian who carried into business relations the integrity and fairness which the church is called upon to urge as a working religion for all its worshipers. To this he needed no urging, since the precepts of his Master were the foundations of his moral and spiritual life.

ORVILLE S. BASEHART

Orville S. Basehart, a well known and successful West Main street druggist, was born at Philo, Muskingum county, Ohio, August 11, 1879, a son of Louis H. and Mary F. (Krigbaum) Basehart. The father was also a native of Philo, his parents having been John and Elizabeth Basehart, the former coming to America from the land of his birth, Alsace-Lorraine, about 1850 and locating at Philo, where he plied his trade, that of a cooper. His son, Louis H., who became a grocer at Philo, passed away in Columbus, Ohio, in September, 1907.

Orville S. Basehart received his earliest education in the Philo public schools and later became a student in the St. Thomas high school,

from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1897. He then went into the drug business in the Zanesville store of Ashley & Rose and at the end of a year he accepted a similar position in the Kemp drug store, located in the Putnam section of Zanesville.

The opportunity to become a druggist on his own account came at length and on August 15, 1901, he opened a store at No. 26 West Main street, where the business has enjoyed a consistent and progressive development, due to natural ability as a merchant and his comprehensive knowledge of the trade. The flood of 1913 brought losses to him but this only stimulated his pluck and resourcefulness, for he erected a substantial two-story brick building at 112 West Main street and there the development of the business has been materially quickened. On April 1, 1926, Mr. Basehart purchased the Price drug store at 801 Marietta street, which he is also operating.

On November 5, 1910, Mr. Basehart was married to Miss Blanche Fogarty, daughter of Thomas H. and Ellen (O'Brien) Fogarty, of Zanesville. Her early education was acquired in public and parochial schools of this city and this was followed with courses at the Meredith Business College in Zanesville. Mr. and Mrs. Basehart are the parents of one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who is a student in the Zanesville public schools. The family are members of St. Thomas Catholic church. Mr. Basehart is president of the Knights of Columbus Home Company.

REV. A. L. LEININGER

Two of the monuments which have arisen to mark the Zanesville labors of Rev. Father A. L. Leininger, pastor of St. Nicholas church, are visible, concrete and splendid. Countless others are of a spiritual and moral type and exist in the lives of parishioners who have taken to heart Father Leininger's teaching and practice and become followers of the Master whose cause it has been his life work to advance.

Father Leininger was born August 17, 1862, in Navarre, Stark county, Ohio, a son of Conrad and Tecla Leininger, natives of Germany. His early studies were pursued in the public and parochial schools of his native town and later the classical and philosophical courses were studied at St. Vincent's College, Beatty, Pennsylvania. His theological training was received at St. Mary's Seminary of Baltimore, Maryland, and ordination came December 22, 1888, at the

REV. A. L. LEININGER

hands of Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore. Father Leininger's first work as priest was carried on in Holmes county. At Millersburg he was the pastor, and missions in the county profited by his visits and guidance. At Millersburg early evidence of his intention to be a constructive instead of a passive pastor is on record: he remodeled and then rebuilt the Glenmont church and converted it into an object of pride, causing the grounds to be graded—a three years' task—and a debt of nine thousand dollars to be paid. Before leaving Millersburg he liquidated the church's entire debt and that of the missions.

St. John's church at Logan, Ohio, was his next charge, but his stay there lasted only five months because the Right Reverend Bishop of the diocese had found a wider field at Zanesville and requested him to come here and take charge of St. Nicholas church. His work in Logan was rich in results though brief, and his flock were sad when the change occurred. However, duty called him to Zanesville and hither he came December 6, 1893, heralded by the following tribute paid to him by the Hocking Sentinel of Logan: "Rev. Leininger, of St. John's Catholic church of this place, has been transferred to Zanesville and established as pastor of St. Nicholas, one of the largest charges of the diocese. The appointment to this charge is a deserved and an honorable promotion. During his short stay in Logan, Father Leininger has made excellent needed improvements and repairs to the church property and by his piety and zeal has inspired his congregation with devotion and true Christian spirit. He has endeared himself to his congregation and all the people who know him."

In Zanesville, Father Leininger took up the work of religious teaching and example with the same piety and devotion which had marked his earlier efforts and found also time for the constructive work which his active mind had fathered at Millersburg and Logan and for which there was a much wider field in Zanesville. The part he took in building the new St. Nicholas church and a description of the character of that superb edifice will be found elsewhere in this work, as a part of the history of that organization. To the monumental character of that achievement should be added the story of Father Leininger's success in developing Zanesville's Good Samaritan Hospital from a modest but very useful beginning to a point where it is probably not now excelled in size, equipment and patronage in any other city of Zanesville's class. Father Leininger's part in this growth consisted in obtaining the Franciscan Sisters of Alverno, Wisconsin, to take charge of the Margaret Blue Sanitarium conducted by several

local doctors in the year 1900. After the written agreement was made cheerfully by the trustees of the Margaret Blue, to give complete charge of the Sanitarium to the sisters, Father Leininger began the work of remodeling the frame building. The trustees were Doctors Holden, Crider, Geyer and Sutton and Attorney Thomas McDermott. After two years the Sisters took charge of the old Brush property on the terrace bought by Father Leininger. The subsequent building stages in their different developments, in all details were entirely supervised by the pastor of St. Nicholas church.

When the trustees of the Margaret Blue in December, 1899, requested Father Leininger to aid them in getting Sisters for the little hospital, he at once wrote to Mother Alexia, superior general of the order, who in turn referred the writer to Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee, in whose diocese the mother house was located—a detailed proposition was successfully made to the Archbishop by Father Leininger with the result that the petition was granted. Chief among the doctors to request some sisterhood to take over the hospital was Dr. Sutton, who to this day with Dr. Geyer are loyal to the Good Samaritan Hospital as surviving members of the board of trustees of the former Margaret Blue Sanitarium.

During a period of thirty-three years Father Leininger has lived and wrought in Zanesville and his high place in the community is a tribute to his life and work. A scholar, a student, a devout and busy priest, he is also a public-spirited citizen. Love of country is a part of his religion. One of the most patriotic addresses ever delivered in Zanesville fell from his lips in October, 1894, when he was a speaker at a reunion of the Nineteenth Veteran Volunteers. It so deeply impressed the local post that he was invited to be a member. The Zanesville Courier spoke of the address in part as follows:

"Rev. Father Leininger, the scholarly young priest in charge of St. Nicholas' Catholic church, appeared before the general public for the first time in this city and he captivated every listener. . . . Father Leininger is thoroughly American from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. He believes in the flag and its supremacy and he believes in an unswerving obedience to the law and the right. . . . The reverend gentleman is a thinker and a student. . . . Father Leininger's address was one of the most polished, dignified, forceful and patriotic that Zanesville has listened to—he is an easy, graceful speaker and terribly in earnest."

While Father Leininger was a resident of Stark county, he and William McKinley became fast friends, and when the news reached

Zanesville of the death of the late president of the republic, no one here more deeply mourned the passing of the chief magistrate than did his personal friend, the pastor of St. Nicholas church. Father Leininger was appointed chaplain to the United States navy in 1893 during McKinley's term as governor of Ohio; however Bishop Watterson insisted he had a previous appointment for him in the field at Zanesville.

JAMES MADISON McHENRY

James Madison McHenry, for many years a Zanesville attorney of prominence, was born on a Muskingum county farm, November 27, 1861, a son of John and Lydia (Trainer) McHenry, also natives of this county. Four children were born of this union: James M.; John E., a Zanesville shoe merchant; Norris, a jeweler of Zanesville; and Elizabeth, wife of Charles Ballou, of Columbus, Ohio. James M. McHenry passed away December 16, 1916.

James M. McHenry's early education was completed at Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, and then he studied law under E. E. Evans, a well known Zanesville attorney. On being admitted to the bar he began the practice of law in this city and continued successfully until the time of his death. He was an able lawyer and built up a remunerative practice. In the early part of this period he purchased the historic old "Stone House," located on Jefferson street, at Moxahala avenue, and it is today the highly cherished home of his widow.

On January 30, 1889, James M. McHenry was united in marriage to Miss Louise S. Carter, the only child of Andrew A. and Sophia Caroline (Walker) Carter, the father a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and a well known market gardener, while the mother was a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. McHenry became the parents of two children: Sophia, deceased; and Lydia, who is the wife of Richard M. Taylor, of Brookline, Massachusetts, a suburb of Boston.

The Stone House occupied by Mrs. McHenry is one of Zanesville's oldest structures, but so well was it built and so carefully has its present owner kept it up that it presents today one of the city's most beautiful residential interiors and is a home of comfort and elegance. The Stone House was built in 1808 by the citizens of Springfield, now the Putnam section of Zanesville, for the purpose of offering it to the state as legislative hall and office building when it was thought that the seat of Ohio's government was about to be taken

from Chillicothe. Zanesville, the little town across the Muskingum river from Springfield, won the prize and proceeded to erect for state use what has been known as the old 1809 courthouse. When the legislature was ready to occupy that structure, in December, 1810, the latter was not quite finished and for a brief time the Jefferson street Stone House was used for legislative sessions.

For years after that period education of some of the Springfield youth went on in the Stone House, which was then called the "Stone Academy" and in fugitive-slave times the structure was a station on the "underground railroad." A state convention of Ohio Anti-Slavery delegates was held there and when at a period later her father was its owner, Elizabeth Robins drew inspiration for her career as author from that rich old interior. Today it is a mansion of eleven spacious and handsome rooms and Mrs. McHenry finds therein a delightful home and one around whose past have clustered memorable historical associations.

Mrs. McHenry's religious convictions find expression in the Central Presbyterian church, of which she is an earnest member. With ample means and as mistress of an elegant and historic home in the old Stone House Mrs. McHenry finds life most pleasant as it carries her onward toward the peaceful twilight.

JAMES W. BALL

James W. Ball was born in Cumberland, Maryland, December 26, 1848, a son of James and Mary P. Ball. The former, a native of Manchester, England, born June 1, 1820, came to America with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ball, and the family first settled at Baltimore, Maryland, and later at Zanesville, where John Ball passed away in 1860, at the age of eighty-two years. James Ball, his son, came to Zanesville and was connected with the Central Ohio railroad, now the Baltimore & Ohio, of which he became a highly esteemed official. In 1872 he resigned his position and settled on an excellent farm located on the Frazeysburg road, near Zanesville. There he died, February 20, 1912, at the ripe age of ninety-two years, having won the esteem of all who knew him. The children born of the union of James and Mary P. Ball were: Mary, Elizabeth, John, William, James W., Margaret, Ida, Charles W., Oleita and Helen P. Of this family there are four survivors: Elizabeth, James W., Oleita and Helen P.

James W. Ball, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Zanesville's public schools and began his business career in the hardware store of Palmer Strong & Company. After a brief stay there he became assistant clerk in the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, under his father, who was their superintendent. In 1869 he was bookkeeper at Ball's mines. At the end of a year he went to Logansport, Indiana, and became assistant chief clerk in the railroad office there. In 1871 he returned to Zanesville and acquired an interest in the Drake Lumber Company, but this he disposed of later and bought a half interest in the Burrough Furniture Company, of Zanesville. When the company's plant was destroyed by fire in 1893 Mr. Ball built a large and handsome business structure on South Fifth street, near South street and opened therein a very complete furniture store, conducting the business profitably from 1895 to 1902, when he sold it to his brother, Charles W. Ball, and retired from active pursuits—a cessation of business activities which has since continued.

On December 20, 1876, Mr. Ball married Miss Laurentine Seaman, the daughter of John and Lucetta Seaman, of Zanesville. Mr. Seaman was a native of McConnelsville, Morgan county, and his death occurred in California during the gold rush in that state. His daughter, Mrs. Ball, passed away in Zanesville June 13, 1915. She had been educated here in the public schools and died in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which church James W. Ball is today an active and earnest member.

Mr. Ball's business career was progressively successful, as was to be expected from a man of his experience, training, ability and scrupulous integrity. He formed a great many friendships as a Zanesville manufacturer and merchant and these have been retained during the period of his retirement.

WILLIAM E. GUTHRIE

Born in Zanesville September 5, 1842, and intimately identified with its best interests all his life, for he never lived and labored elsewhere, William E. Guthrie left a vacancy in its citizenship that was difficult to fill when he passed away in the Putnam avenue home, July 20, 1921. He was the son of George and Sarah (McFarland) Guthrie, the former a native of Newburyport, Ohio, and the latter of New Hampshire. For a time the father was extensively engaged in the lumber business

and was operator of a planing mill located at the foot of Jefferson street, in Zanesville.

William E. Guthrie was given a very thorough education and while a young man was connected with the conduct of the planing mill and lumberyard, with an office on North Third street, near Main. Between this place and the Putnam planing mill there was very early telephone connection. William E. Guthrie, young man of vision that he was, quickly saw the value of such service, the firm's factory and town office being more than a mile apart, and he had a line installed, this one of the first of the kind in Zanesville.

At length another form of activity appealed to Mr. Guthrie as offering golden opportunities to a man of will and energy, the sale of fire insurance. Accordingly he launched his insurance agencies and the results of his twenty years' activities in that field gave ample proof of the soundness of his judgment. The business grew apace because his high character and tireless energy caused property owners to take out policies in his companies and because officials of the country's best companies continued to place their Zanesville interests in his hands. Here was a reciprocal force which enabled him to develop an insurance business the like of which Zanesville had never produced.

Industrial, mercantile and financial interests found in Mr. Guthrie one whose ability and keen business sense were of marked value in the processes of local development, and he was frequently called upon to lend aid thereto. Response was always prompt and free for he was a citizen of public spirit. Banking interests made especial use of his influence. He was a director in the First National, the Peoples Savings and the First Trust and Savings Banks.

Meanwhile he was not too busy to enjoy life in his undemonstrative but thoroughgoing way. When in 1876 W. Hadley Clarke brought from his Maryland home reports of that state's famous ring tournaments, W. E. Guthrie was one of the first of the Zanesville youths to see their value as promoters of health and horsemanship, the latter having not then become a lost art in Zanesville. He was an important member of the Knights of Ivanhoe, the organization which sprung up and gave its first tournament at the Muskingum county fairground July 4, 1876. He was also one of the Knights in that famous joust and at the time of his death only two or three of those who rode with him under the arches on that day had survived.

In Mr. Guthrie's scheme of life active religion held a high place. He was almost a lifelong member of the Putnam Presbyterian church and an official of the same. Its Sunday school was his especial pride

and his great interest in its welfare may be judged from the fact that he was its superintendent for a long term of years.

On March 19, 1878, William E. Guthrie was married to Miss Clara Black, daughter of the late Peter Black, who as banker, merchant and founder of large local enterprises, became one of Zanesville's leading citizens. An extended review of his career will be found elsewhere in this work. His daughter, Mrs. Guthrie, who occupies the Guthrie family home on Putnam avenue, at Jefferson street, is descended from General Isaac Van Horne, one of Zanesville's earliest, wealthiest and most progressive upbuilders of the city. Mrs. Guthrie, having inherited from him and her father something of their public spirit and business qualities, has ever taken keen and helpful interest in the city's welfare. Like her late husband she is an earnest Presbyterian and an active member of the Putnam church, as is their daughter and only child, Dorothea, who is the wife of United States commissioner, Florien F. Frazier, a sketch of whom also appears in this work.

JAMES H. LEE

James H. Lee, manager of an important home industry operated by the Zanesville Bread Company, and whose father, the late David Lee, was a high railroad official and one of the city's most steadfast and powerful friends, is a native of Zanesville and as a lifelong resident thereof has also contributed to its growth and prosperity. He was born December 11, 1862, his parents being David and Jane (Hart) Lee, the former a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and the latter of New Jersey. To David and Jane Lee were born six children: Thomas W., deceased; David S., now a Peoria (Ill.) lumber dealer; George F., deceased; Mary Elizabeth, the deceased wife of Stacy B. Hart; James H.; and Carrie Grace, wife of Charles S. Hoskinson, a Zanesville real estate dealer. The parents passed away in Zanesville years ago. David Lee was reared in Baltimore, educated in its public schools and served an apprenticeship there as a carpenter. He came to Zanesville at the age of twenty years, following in the footsteps of his uncle, Colonel Thomas Grace, a railroad contractor who held extensive grading contracts in connection with construction through this section of the state of the Central Ohio, now the Baltimore & Ohio, Railroad. On arriving here David Lee was made superintendent of buildings and bridges of the new line. After completion of the Zanesville-Newark section of the road

he was appointed road master and later as such he was appointed to construct the Baltimore & Ohio Company's new line between Newark and Chicago. Upon completing that work, whose construction was declared to have broken economical and time records, the Baltimore & Ohio officials gave Mr. Lee the title of general superintendent of maintenance of way and placed him in charge of all the company's lines west of the Ohio river. Another promotion was in store and it came when Mr. Lee was appointed general manager of all the Baltimore & Ohio lines east of the Ohio, but he was fond of his delightful Zanesville home and did not care to establish permanently a new home in the east, in view of which the company returned him to the Ohio lines as chief engineer of maintenance of way for all of the road west of the Ohio river, with headquarters at Zanesville. Subsequently he was appointed chief engineer of maintenance of way for the entire Baltimore & Ohio system, a post of high importance and one which he held until his death, which came in his seventy-third year. From the beginning of his Zanesville citizenship until its close there was a service in the community's behalf which never ceased. He began as an energetic and effective friend of the public schools and whenever a movement was needed along other lines of welfare David Lee was always at hand with what assistance he could render. As the trusted subordinate of supreme Baltimore & Ohio railroad officials he was able to make his love for Zanesville count in many ways. These magnates recognized David Lee's local ties and generously gave his efforts in Zanesville's behalf full play, once to the extent of giving him carte blanche to build for the company at Zanesville new railroad shops of large proportions. David Lee was an ideal citizen, husband, father and friend. His death brought sadness to the entire community.

Educated in the Zanesville public schools, James H. Lee at the age of nineteen became a worker in the Zanesville telegraph office of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and put in six years there as an operator. With this groundwork of railroad knowledge he was equipped for the promotion which followed—appointment to the post of Zanesville station agent, and as such he served continuously until 1912, performing his duties with fidelity to the company and satisfaction to its patrons. He had now reached a point in life at which he could see wisdom in a change of occupation and, accepting opportunity to acquire an interest in the Drone Milling Company, Mr. Lee resigned his railroad position and reorganized the Drone corporation under the name of Armstrong, Lee & Company. The company continued to manufacture flour and feed for ten years, when a sale was made to the Hook Milling Company.

Mr. Lee then retired from business to one of Riverside Drive's beautiful farms, "Leeton Hill," where he still resides. Three years ago, however, he returned to the manufacturing field as part owner and general manager of the Zanesville Bread Company, associating himself with his son, David E., in the operation of the plant as bakers of the widely known "Butter Nut" bread.

James H. Lee was married in 1885 to Miss Catherine Drone, a niece of Eaton Drone, a nationally known figure as editor of the New York Herald and an intimate friend of James Gordon Bennett, its owner. A part of Mr. Drone's early life was spent in Zanesville and by his will twenty-five thousand dollars was left for the purpose of providing free band concerts for her people, a benefaction which has given thousands of them great pleasure during recent years and which was the outgrowth of his own fondness for music. To Mr. and Mrs. Lee three children were born: Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Cassel Stewart and who bore him one son, Robert, now attending college at Peoria, Illinois; David E., of the Zanesville Bread Company; and Julia, wife of Otto Kries, a wholesale grocery broker of Peoria, Illinois. James H. Lee is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Lee maintains membership in the Christian Science church.

CARLOS HENRY LITTICK

Carlos Henry Littick, treasurer and general manager of The Jackson Medicine Company, a Zanesville proprietary medicine concern whose products are sold in many parts of the United States, has become a master of the company's problems of sale and publicity, after undergoing a training for the work acquired in connection with varying lines of activity pursued in earlier years. His has been a busy and active life. He was born on a farm near Adamsville, Muskingum county, Ohio, October 22, 1885. His parents, Cephas Spencer and Etta Jane (Hanks) Littick, were also born in this county, the former near Adamsville and the latter near Norwich.

Carlos Littick attended the grade schools and the high school at Dresden, this county, but gave up his studies there at the age of seventeen to become assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Dresden. In 1908 he became field accountant for the United States department of justice, his office being located at East Brady, Pennsylvania. This engagement held until 1910, when he embarked in the grain and feed

trade at Dresden. He saw something of the big outside world when from 1913 to 1915 the position of traveling reporter for the Cincinnati office of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency was offered and accepted. Railroad work next engaged his attention and until 1917 he was an accountant in the Cincinnati office of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. Then it was that he had opportunity to acquire the business and good will of The Jackson Medicine Company. In July, 1917, with other investors, he took the property over and his associates manifested their confidence in his executive ability by placing him in charge as treasurer and general manager. Since then he has devoted his entire time to the development of the enterprise with such success as to justify the choice made by the stockholders.

Mr. Littick was married to Miss Georgia Jackson, daughter of Dr. A. L. and Margaret (Metcalf) Jackson. Dr. Jackson, the founder of the Jackson Medicine Company, was a prominent Muskingum county physician who upon removing to Zanesville selected certain of his various effective prescriptions, classified them as proprietary medicines and put them on the market. It was his success in the development of their sale which prompted his son-in-law, C. H. Littick, after Dr. Jackson's death, to readvertise them and find wider markets for their use.

Carlos H. Littick is a republican and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias, belonging to Lodge No. 464 of Dresden, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a member of Lodge No. 114 of Zanesville. He is of the Methodist Episcopal faith and is on the membership roll of the Dresden church of that denomination.

LEWIS H. GIBSON

Born in Zanesville March 12, 1871, Lewis H. Gibson spent the greater part of his life in this city and when his death took place here June 30, 1923, it cast the shadow of loss and sorrow upon all classes of a community in behalf of whose advancement he had constantly labored and which had rewarded his service with public and private appreciation.

Mr. Gibson was the son of Calvin C. and Alice (Green) Gibson, neither of whom survives. The former was a prominent citizen of Zanesville who was mayor of the city in 1875-76. Three children were born of this union: Lewis H.; Charles W., business manager of The

LEWIS H. GIBSON

Zanesville Publishing Company; and a brother who passed away many years ago.

Lewis H. Gibson's early education was acquired in the Zanesville public schools and his earliest business efforts were made as a salesman on the road for Schultz & Company, soap makers. Politics and newspaper work made their appeal to him in his very youth. The former drew him into campaigns as a democratic worker and the latter was performed as manager of the (Zanesville) German Post. While but twenty-six years of age he headed the democratic city ticket as candidate for the office of mayor and was elected, serving a one-year term ending 1898, at the time being the youngest mayor in the state.

Having discharged his official duties, his taste for newspaper work gained new force and he accepted a position as political writer on the Columbus (Ohio) Press-Post. His work was so well performed that Mr. Gibson was offered the post of general manager. In this capacity he advanced the Press-Post to a new position of power and influence and earned a state-wide reputation as political writer and campaign prophet. During one of the campaigns he was placed on the democratic ticket of Franklin county, Ohio, for the post of state senator but was defeated at the polls. Mr. Gibson's health broke down as the result of his labors on the Press-Post and he retired from its management to perform less arduous tasks on the staff of the Zanesville Times Recorder. The last-named engagement was terminated so that he might accept the management and secretaryship of the Ohio Home Rule Association, a post which he filled for several years. During these years of newspaper and Home Rule work (from 1906 forward) Mr. Gibson maintained his home in Zanesville, and on resigning his position in the Home Rule Association he returned to newspaper work in this city. In 1919 he became associated with The Times Recorder as its publicity director and with The Times-Signal as its editor and manager. These connections with The Zanesville Publishing Company were severed in 1922 and he became district supervisor for the Hamilton Brokerage Company, of Columbus, which position he held at the time of his death.

On returning to Zanesville and making it his working as well as his legal home Mr. Gibson entered the Chamber of Commerce and became one of the most active members that body had ever received into its ranks. He became chairman of the very important Forum committee and of the Muskingum river barge-canal committee and carried on important campaigns in those capacities. No tasks allotted to him by the directors of the Chamber (and these tasks were numerous) were looked upon by him as too difficult or too heavy to be handled. When

"drives" were launched for funds to establish or enlarge important local institutions or movements "Lew" Gibson was always placed in the forefront and sometimes as manager-in-chief, as in the case of the Good Samaritan Hospital campaign. The Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Day Nursery were among other organizations which profited by his energy, his whole-hearted zeal and his genius for organization and management. The Day Nursery, indeed, appealed to him with especial force and enlisted his cordial sympathy and approval. By voice and pen he set forth its value and requirements and among all its friends none did more to establish that institution in the high place it came to occupy. But there was a sudden and lamentable end to all these activities late in June, 1923, when a stroke of apoplexy came upon him as he sat at the breakfast table in his Zanesville home. Without regaining consciousness he passed away two days later, June 30, at the Good Samaritan Hospital.

On December 20, 1893, Mr. Gibson was married to Miss Claribel Crumpton, of Baltimore, Maryland. The widow survives him as do two daughters, Mrs. Alice Gibson Vodrey, wife of James Vodrey of East Liverpool, Ohio, and Mrs. Harriet Gibson Farmer, wife of Robert Farmer of Zanesville. Charles W. Gibson, a brother of the deceased, also survives.

The marriage of Mr. Gibson to Miss Claribel Crumpton was a very happy one. Mrs. Gibson was a worthy helpmeet who in many ways contributed to her husband's success and who before and since his death has been a leader in social activities and in club work. She maintains active connection with such excellent organizations as the League of Women Voters, the Business and Professional Women's Club, the Thursday Matinee Music Club, the Delphian Society, of the Zane Chapter of which society she is now president; of the Round Table and the Day Nursery Association. Mrs. Gibson is president of the last-named organization and very deeply interested in its welfare. In religious matters she is of the Episcopalian faith and gives expression thereto as an active member of St. James church.

The Zanesville Daily Signal of July 2, 1923, closed its account of Mr. Gibson's career in terms of warmest appreciation, the following forming a part of it:

"In Zanesville organizations, fraternal, civic and social, Mr. Gibson was active. He was a member of the Elks, Amity Lodge, F. & A. M. Amrou Grotto, Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce, having held positions of trust in practically all of them. * * * In his battle with life his genial disposition was Mr. Gibson's greatest asset. He

had ever a smile and kindly word for those with whom he came in contact." It was added that his death had brought great loss to his family; to newspaper friends; to Zanesville and the state of Ohio and to many Zanesville organizations with whom he had been so helpfully affiliated. Mr. Gibson was a man of unusual ability. He was an able and forceful writer and a speaker of marked readiness, strength and versatility.

CARL CONRAD BAKER

Carl Conrad Baker, of Zanesville, manager of the local plant of the National Biscuit Company, was born here October 11, 1885, a son of William R. and Louise (Stolzenbach) Baker, the former a native of Deavertown, Morgan county, Ohio, and the latter of Zanesville. His father came to Zanesville when a young man and entered the wholesale grocery business. Later, for many years, he was associated with his father-in-law, Conrad Stolzenbach, in the baking and confectionery business. He is now president and general manager of The Baker Bread Company, which he organized. His successful business and manufacturing career has been accompanied by official and civic service of a varied and extensive character. A sketch of him appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Louise Baker, deceased, was the accomplished daughter of one of Zanesville's most eminent, successful and public-spirited citizens, the late Conrad Stolzenbach, merchant, manufacturer and banker of high repute.

Carl Conrad Baker received a very thorough education, with an admixture of general, mercantile and scientific acquirements well calculated to fit him for important activities. His education began in the Zanesville public schools and ended locally when he had passed through his second high school year, but his hold upon useful knowledge and training was scarcely begun. From the Zanesville high school he went into the Montclair Academy, at Montclair, New Jersey, and thence in turn to the Rochester (N. Y.) Business College and the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1908 with the degree of Ph. B. His entrance upon business and manufacturing activities followed quickly. In September, 1908, he became associated with the National Biscuit Company, serving the company in the Zanesville, Buffalo (N. Y.) and Philadelphia (Pa.) bakeries. As the result of the intelligence, energy and thoroughness which he had applied to his duties in the lower capacities, Mr. Baker was elevated in 1912 to

the superintendency of the important Zanesville plant and a still more complimentary promotion came in 1920 when he was made general manager of the company's Zanesville interests, a post which he has since filled with striking success.

Carl C. Baker was married October 22, 1913, to Miss Florence Frazier, daughter of Judge A. A. and Emma L. (Clark) Frazier, the former a native of Muskingum county and the latter of Van Wert, Ohio. Judge Frazier has had a most successful career in Zanesville and especially as an attorney who served for years on the common pleas bench of the district. He and his wife reside in Zanesville and are mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are the parents of four children: Alfred William, Dorothy Louise, Frederick Frazier and Carl Conrad, Jr., all at home. The family residence, located on beautiful Maple avenue, is one of the most handsome and spacious homes in Zanesville. Mr. Baker's club activities exist through his membership connections with the Rotary, Zane and Golf Clubs and his periods of exercise and recreation are found upon the links of the last organization.

It will be noted that Mr. Baker became superintendent of a great national corporation's extensive Zanesville plant at the early age of twenty-three years. The honor did not come by chance. His thorough and wisely acquired education went with natural capability inherited from a highly successful grandfather and a no less successful father. To these qualities he has added an alert mind, a strong will and unflagging industry. The combination has rendered success inevitable.

ALVA L. REA

If the average citizen of Zanesville were asked to name the predominant characteristic of Alva L. Rea, president of one of the city's busiest industries, the Eclipse Laundry, his answer would be, "abounding, tireless energy in harness with a keen and thoroughly trained mind." Mr. Rea was born in Degraff, Logan county, Ohio, July 19, 1867, a son of William and Margaret (Moore) Rea, both of whom were natives of Logan county. His grandfather, Jonathan Rea, leaving his home in Berkshire county, Pennsylvania, had settled in Logan county, while his mother's father, William Moore, had emigrated to the same county from Scotland. Both of these grandfathers of the subject of this sketch were farmers. Jonathan Rea was more than

that, for as his work as tiller of the soil permitted, he also sowed the seeds of the gospel as a circuit rider of the Christian church, an activity which went on through several years. He lived to the very great age of ninety-four. His son William devoted his life to the farm, passing away on the Logan county farm in 1905, at the age of fifty-seven years.

Alva L. Rea did not leave the home farm until twenty years of age. His education was acquired in country schools of the neighborhood. When he left to win a place in the big outside world, the wholesale house of the Aull Brothers Paper Company was chosen as the scene of his labors. After spending two years on the inside, with the resolve to master as much of the business as hard work and application could accomplish, he went on the road for the house. That he sold its goods and pleased its customers is made plain by the fact that he visited the latter on regular trips during sixteen busy years. In 1907, however, Mr. Rea saw in Zanesville an opportunity to exercise his talents along a line new to him but one which he believed held golden opportunities. Resigning his Dayton position, he founded in Zanesville the Eclipse Laundry and proceeded to develop the enterprise. Success was achieved from the very first. In 1911 he incorporated the business and it was then carried on under the name of The Eclipse Laundry Company, but the entire ownership remained with Mr. Rea. The 1913 flood, which swept the plant away, interrupted development, but its owner's grit and indomitable energy kept the suspension of activities down to the astonishingly short period of three months, at the end of which time a new plant and new equipment had risen from the ruins of the old. Since then growth has been the order of the day and now the Eclipse Laundry is one of Zanesville's typically busy and prosperous industries. Alva L. Rea is one of the men of Zanesville who founded the great Federal Radiator plant in this city in 1919. His associates first appointed him secretary of the corporation and later its general manager, in which connection he remained until the plant was sold in 1923.

Mr. Rea was married in October, 1894, to Miss Effie Cory, of Degraff, Ohio. Two children, both sons, were born of this union. One died in infancy. The other, Stanley Cory Rea, who was born February 14, 1897, is secretary and plant superintendent of The Eclipse Laundry Company. Mrs. Rea died in 1898. In 1910 Alva L. Rea was married to Miss Beulah E. Weaver, of Zanesville, and one child, William Weaver Rea, was born of the union, June 20, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Rea are members of Grace Methodist Episcopal church. He

belongs to Amity Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M.; Zanesville Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M.; Zanesville Council, R. & S. M.; Cyrene Commandery, No. 10, K. T.; Scioto Consistory, A. A. S. R., of which he is a life member; Aladdin Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and the Masonic Club. He also maintains membership in the Zane Club, Rotary Club, of which he was one of the organizers and served as its first president, the Zanesville Golf and Country Club and Zanesville Lodge, No. 114, B. P. O. E. As a member of the board of directors of The First Trust & Savings Bank, Mr. Rea is chairman of the institution's loan committee.

JUDGE CLARENCE A. GRAHAM

Honors and accompanying duties and responsibilities become the portion of some men early in their lives and to this class belongs Judge Clarence A. Graham who, while but thirty years of age, was elected to preside over the probate court of Muskingum county, which position he now holds.

Judge Graham was born at Frazeysburg, this county, November 30, 1894, the son of John and Nota Graham, the former of whom was also born at Frazeysburg, of Scotch parentage, and the latter at West Carlisle, Coshocton county, Ohio, of Irish stock. John Graham died at Frazeysburg, November 13, 1924. Mrs. Graham is now living at Dresden, Ohio.

Judge Graham's education began in the common schools of Washington township, Coshocton county, and was continued in the Frazeysburg high school. Later he won the degree of A.B. at the Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, and became a member of Acacia, a social fraternity. His LL.B. degree was won at the University of Chicago, where he was graduated in June, 1921, and he was elected to the Phi Phi, an honorary law fraternity.

Frazeysburg was always his home until January 23, 1913, when he came to Zanesville and taught in its schools during six years, after which he spent a year with the Central Community Chautauqua. In 1921 he was associated with the Chicago Guarantee Title & Trust Company and was practicing law in Zanesville, in partnership with his brother, E. B. Graham, under the firm name of Graham & Graham. This association continued until February 9, 1925, when Judge Graham's term as probate judge began. His election in November,

1924, to this important office gave conclusive proof of his popularity. Although the republican presidential electors carried the county by about six thousand plurality Judge Graham, on the democratic ticket, had two thousand two hundred fifty votes to spare. The Coolidge tidal wave engulfed all the democratic county candidates save Judge Graham. The juvenile law governing Ohio's probate judges invests them with great power over the lives of minors and Judge Graham has shown in his official acts due appreciation of the power vested in him to curb juvenile waywardness and the adult sins which contribute thereto. He has made minute study of the problems presented to him as juvenile judge.

Judge Graham is a member of the Masonic lodge of Frazeysburg; Dresden Chapter, R. A. M.; Enoch Lodge of Perfection, sixteenth degree; Scottish Rite, and the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Zanesville Lodge, B. P. O. E., the Chamber of Commerce, the Zanesville Welfare Association (on the executive board) and the Boy Scouts, on the executive board also. His religious activities find scope in the Central Presbyterian church, of which he is a member.

Judge Graham's standing in the community has been promoted by the public knowledge of his military service in the World war. He was one of the nation's enlisted men in that conflict and his service, beginning October 3, 1917, in the Three Hundred Twenty-ninth Infantry, lasted nineteen months.

CHARLES THOMAS PROSE

Beginning at the age of seven to acquire knowledge in the public schools, leaving the high school to become a teacher in rural schools and a high school, suspending this in order to absorb from colleges and universities knowledge fitting him for the teaching of higher branches of learning, Professor Charles Thomas Prose has left nothing undone to prepare himself for the career of an educator, and now, after a series of complimentary promotions, he is superintendent of the Zanesville public schools, taking up the duties of this important and responsible post September 1, 1926.

Professor Prose was born in Galioa county, Ohio, December 20, 1873, the son of Alexander and Margaret (Dillon) Prose, the former a native of Galioa county and the latter a native of West Virginia. Mrs. Prose went as a child to Galioa county and in due time became

the bride of Alexander Prose. Of this union six children were born, five of whom survive. Alexander Prose, a farmer, removed in 1880 to Madison county, Ohio.

In that county Professor Charles T. Prose was reared. His boyhood was marked by close application to his studies in the public schools. "The wish to know, that endless thirst which even by quenching is awaked," and the desire to impart knowledge to others have been his ruling passions from his youth. From the district schools of Madison county he went into the high school of West Jefferson. His teaching career then began in the county's rural schools. He taught there so acceptably that at the end of three years he was appointed a teacher in the West Jefferson high school and he filled the second post during two subsequent years.

In 1903, having taught through a period of five years and reached the age of thirty, he began the college course which had been a prime object of his ambition. The decision took him to Doane Academy and Denison University and resulted in his receiving the degree of A. B. in 1907. Determined to lay still broader and deeper foundations of knowledge he had spent two summers in special work at the University of Wisconsin and one summer each at Ohio State and Western Reserve Universities.

The fall of 1907 found Professor Prose located in Zanesville, to which city he had come to accept the position of teacher of science in the senior high school. Because of the excellence of his service he was advanced to the post of assistant principal of that body in 1914. In 1921 he was placed in charge of the Zanesville Normal School and in 1924 he was assigned to the work of reorganizing the schools of the Brighton section and establishing the Grover Cleveland junior high school in the new building on Coopermill road, which was completed in the summer of 1924. The climax to these promotions came May 10, 1926, when the board of education elected Professor Prose superintendent of the city's entire public school system, in which position he has served since September 1, 1926.

In the year 1900 Superintendent Prose was married to Miss Jennie Lewis, of West Jefferson, Ohio, and they had one daughter, Ruth Eleanor. Mrs. Prose passed away March 4, 1926.

As a Mason, Professor Prose maintains contact with the order as a member of Amity Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., and of Zanesville Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M. He is a member of two of the city's clubs, the Exchange Club and the Muskingum Motor Club. He is an ardent and active member of the Market Street Baptist church and its board

of deacons. He has been a member of the faculty of the Muskingum summer school during the past four years. When it was learned in the spring of 1926 that a vacancy was pending in the office of superintendent of schools in Zanesville there were many applications for the position, which is a coveted one among Ohio educators. The selection of Professor Prose pleased all who had knowledge of his learning, his mastery of the art of teaching and his ability in organization and management—qualities which his connection with Zanesville schools, and more recently with his superintendency of the Grover Cleveland junior high school, had established.

HARRY JULES RICHEY

Accepting a position with the National Biscuit Company at the age of eighteen years, Harry J. Richey kept on climbing the company's ladder until at the age of twenty-nine he was sent to Zanesville as its sales agent, which responsible and important post he ably and energetically fills at the present time, with supervision over a large territory. He has established a great many friendships since locating in Zanesville five years ago and to give one of many proofs of his standing and popularity here it may be stated that he is president of the local Kiwanis Club.

Harry J. Richey was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, June 21, 1892, a son of Charles John and Emma (Feyh) Richey, the former born November 16, 1866, the latter, June 10, 1868, and both are natives of Indianapolis. John Richey's ancestors were French while Mrs. Richey's were Germans.

Harry Jules Richey finished his early education in the high school of Indianapolis in 1910 when but eighteen years of age and immediately embarked upon the business career for which his diligent studies, natural ability and keen ambition to get on in the world had laid excellent foundations. His engagement with the Indianapolis branch of the National Biscuit Company established him as a salesman and so well did he meet the company's expectations that in 1916 he was advanced to the post of special salesman. In that capacity also he made good, with the result that in 1921 he was sent to Zanesville to assume the important and responsible post of sales agent, a post calling for the exercise of all his knowledge of and skill in salesmanship in the distribution of the National Biscuit Company's widely varied products. The

only break in Mr. Richey's association with this great corporation since he established the connection sixteen years ago was one which absorbed him during eighteen months when he served his country as a soldier in the World war. He still maintains connection with this country's military establishment for he holds a Reserve commission in the Field Artillery.

On June 12, 1924, at Zanesville, Mr. Richey married Mrs. Lillian Lewellyn Reed, who was born December 18, 1899, a daughter of Charles F. and Bertha Lewellyn, and a descendant of Welsh ancestors. One son, Harry Jules, Jr., is the issue of this union, born in 1926. Donald Lewellyn Reed is a son of Mrs. Richey by her first marriage, and was born in 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Richey are members of the Central Presbyterian church, of Zanesville.

Mr. Richey is a republican and, believing that the voting privilege in the United States is one not to be lightly esteemed, he makes it a point to cast his ballot at every election. His contacts with Freemasonry are quite numerous, since his name is on the roll of the following-named Masonic bodies: Capital City Lodge, F. & A. M., the Scottish Rite bodies and Murot Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., all of Indianapolis, Indiana; and Zanesville Chapter, Council, Commandery, and Grotto. He is now senior warden of the Knights Templar Commandery. He has taken keen interest in the Kiwanis Club and is its president. Mr. Richey began to associate himself with local good causes, organizations and institutions soon after locating in Zanesville and within the five years which have marked his residence in the city he has taken a very prominent position in business, social and community activities. He is of the type which Zanesville quickly and cordially welcomes.

FRANK L. ISRAEL

Frank L. Israel, owner and general manager of the F. L. Israel Lumber Company's plant, one of the leading concerns of its kind in Zanesville, was born in this city January 11, 1867, a son of William and Adelia J. (Spencer) Israel, the former a native of Barnesville, Ohio, and the latter of Muskingum county, Ohio, and neither of whom survives, the father passing away in 1894.

William Israel was a boat builder in his early years and later a dealer in cargoes of freight which he transported by water from Zanesville to New Orleans, Louisiana. In fact he was one of the local pio-

FRANK L. ISRAEL

neers in these lines, not only constructing the flatboats to carry the cargoes but later purchasing the latter, loading his boats with them and proceeding down the Muskingum, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. Early in their history Zanesville and Muskingum county manufactured pottery and flour and raised wheat in very considerable quantities and among those who purchased these and marketed them in far off Louisiana William Israel was a prominent and successful factor.

To him and his wife were born six children: Clinton S., Arthur C., Anna A., James, Katie and Frank L. All have passed away but the last mentioned and Anna, both of whom reside in Zanesville. Five children were born to William Israel by an earlier marriage: Lucy, Cornelia, William L., Howard and Charles, none of whom survives.

Frank L. Israel attended the public schools of Putnam, Muskingum county, and then decided to learn the trade of a carpenter—to become, like his father, a worker in wood. For this purpose he chose the Putnam planing mill, one of the early industrial plants of that village. There he became not only a good carpenter but a judge of raw materials and a close observer of the use of planing mill products in the construction of buildings. The logical result of this progress and of his determination to strike out for himself was an early entrance into the contractor's field. In due time this activity made of the young contractor a large buyer of lumber and revealed profitable local opportunities for its sale as well as its use and manufacture into finished products. Thus it came about that Mr. Israel dropped the activities of a builder and took up those of a lumber dealer and planing mill operator. Having once taken this step and locating mill, office and lumberyard at No. 401 Woodlawn avenue Mr. Israel took up the work of development with his customary energy and with results justifying his faith and self-confidence. The Israel yards and mill have become one of Zanesville's busiest spots and the process of growth and development have apparently just begun.

On May 17, 1893, Mr. Israel was married to Miss Sadie Church, of Muskingum county, daughter of Joseph Church, for many years superintendent of bridges on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Israel are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He is a democrat in politics but does not seek political honors. Through numerous memberships in local organizations he gives play to his social inclinations and keeps in friendly touch with a large circle of acquaintances. He is an Odd Fellow, a Modern Woodman, a Rotarian, and a member of the Protective Home Circle as well as of the Zane

Club. He has been an active member of the Putnam Improvement Association and the Putnam Amusement Association since their organization.

EUGENIA MARY CADWELL ROSA

After the adoption of woman's suffrage few residents of Muskingum county would have guessed that by 1922 one of the new voters would be elected to a county office, but Mrs. E. M. C. Rosa's success in that year proved that the members of her sex had not only rallied around the woman's banner but had brought hosts of their male friends into camp; and as Mrs. Rosa is in the midst of the second term of the office won, that of county recorder, a double success for her and the sex is on record. Mrs. Rosa is the first woman to hold one of the major offices in this county.

Mrs. Rosa was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 13, 1870, a daughter of Eugene Edgar and Emma (Chapman) Cadwell, the former a native of Scotland, born August 2, 1848, and the latter of England, her birth taking place March 23, 1850. Byron Cadwell, Mrs. Eugenia Rosa's uncle, served his country as a soldier of the Civil war, was captured, held captive in Libby and Andersonville prisons and starved to death there.

Mrs. Rosa attended the Chicago public schools until June 26, 1885. In 1887 she became the wife of Charles Arthur Rosa, an electrical engineer whose business took him into every state in the Union and into British Columbia, and for nine years Mrs. Rosa went with him on these trips. They came to Zanesville, April 1, 1894, and the former took charge of the electric plant of the American Encaustic Tiling Company. His death occurred in Zanesville, October 18, 1921. Mrs. Rosa then decided to open a little Gift Shoppe and this was established in her home. She invested seventy-five dollars in art goods and as one thing called for another she soon found herself owner of a Drapery Shoppe also, manufacturing the draperies in her home and clearing seven hundred dollars the first year. It was then that the idea of testing public favor in her behalf in the primaries and at the polls was presented by republican leaders in the women voters' ranks. They wanted the office of county recorder for their sex and believed that Mrs. Rosa was especially qualified to make the race. She weighed the matter for a period of three months and finally consented, with the declaration that

she meant to win if work would get the prize. The first stage of success came at the primaries and on November 3, 1922, the electors of the county ratified the verdict rendered by the republican primary voters. Mrs. Rosa took possession of the office September 4, 1923, and so well did her administration please the public that her reelection came November 4, 1924. It is the second term that she is now filling.

Eugenia Mary Cadwell was married to Charles Arthur Rosa at Chicago, Illinois, June 22, 1887. He was born in that city September 24, 1862. His parents were Henry and Harriett (Randolph) Rosa, who had journeyed overland to Chicago in the early '40s, making the trip from New York state via Ypsilanti, Michigan. Henry Rosa died at the age of seventy-eight years but his widow lived to the great age of ninety. Both lie at rest in the cemetery at Lockport, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arthur Rosa became the parents of two children: Jean Mae, wife of Paul M. Ferris, of Antioch, Illinois; and Charles Arthur Rosa, Jr., whose wife was Miss Alice Blake of Zanesville and both of whom reside in this city. Four children have been born of the union of Paul and Jean Ferris. Charles A. Rosa served his country during the World war, enlisting in 1918 for service with the Marines.

Charles Arthur Rosa, Sr., was a member of Amity Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M.; Zanesville Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M.; Zanesville Council, No. 12, R. & S. M.; Amrou Grotto, No. 45, M. O. V. P. E. R.; and Cyrene Commandery, No. 10, K. T. He also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and was a member of the Masonic Club. He was past eminent commander of Cyrene Commandery No. 10 and past exalted ruler of Zanesville Lodge No. 114, B. P. O. E. He also held membership in the National Masonic Engineers' organization. His fellow members in these many bodies and hundreds outside who came into contact with Charles Arthur Rosa, Sr., held him in the highest esteem. Those who knew him best were wont to speak of him as "a man in a million." He came to Zanesville first in April, 1894, to put the Zanesville electric light plant in proper shape and afterwards assumed charge of the American Encaustic Tiling Company's electric plant as chief engineer, a position which he held for twenty-one years. As an electrical expert he had no superior.

Mrs. Rosa is a republican and a member of the Central Presbyterian church. Other memberships she holds in the following bodies: Zanesville Chapter, No. 52, Order of the Eastern Star; Amrou Cauldron, No. 23, Daughters of Mokanna; Business and Professional Women's Club; Young Women's Christian Association; Ohio League of

Women Voters; Humane Society of Muskingum County; and Zanesville Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Rosa instituted Rosa Shrine, No. 8, White Shrine of Jerusalem, January 20, 1913, and was queen thereof in 1913 and 1914; and worthy high priestess in 1915.

ALVIN E. WALTERS, M.D.

A varied experience has characterized the career of Dr. Alvin E. Walters and this prominent Zanesville physician and member of the Medical Corps, U. S. Army Reserves, is entitled to look back upon it with pride and satisfaction. A native son of Ohio, he was born at Hiramsburg, Noble county, November 21, 1873, the only child of Joseph Huston and Elizabeth Jane (McFarren) Walters, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The father, a farmer, died in Chandlersville, Muskingum county, April 21, 1922, while Mrs. Walters had preceded him to the grave October 20, 1910. Joseph Walters was of good Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, Peter Walters, having enlisted in the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Foot August 10, 1780, under Colonel William Will and Captain Michael Gilbert, both of whose bodies were laid away in the sailors' graveyard near Olive Green, Noble county, Ohio.

Dr. Alvin E. Walters attended the rural schools and at length became a student in Starling Medical College, of Columbus, from which he was graduated in 1896. Believing that Cumberland, Ohio, presented favorable opportunities he settled there and practiced medicine during twelve years, at the end of which time Zanesville, with its larger opportunities, appealed to him so strongly that he took up his residence here and rapidly developed a large practice. Meanwhile, a growing interest in the Ohio National Guard had resulted in connecting him with it as assistant surgeon of the Seventh Regiment of Infantry, with the rank of first lieutenant. When the World war drew this country into its current Dr. Walters was transferred to the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry. He went to France with that command as assistant surgeon and participated actively in the Argonne, Ypres and Lyse offensives. That Surgeon Walters was a busy and useful man in the hospitals and on the battlefields during these "drives," which were among the very fiercest and bloodiest of the World war, and that his full duty was performed among all their harrowing circumstances, is proven by his promotion to a captaincy

in recognition of his "meritorious conduct" and by the recommendation made by his superior officers, when his discharge came April 19, 1919, that he be appointed major in the Medical Corps Reserves. The recommendation was carried out and today Dr. Walters is also Major Walters.

In May, 1896, Major Walters was married to Miss Aura Carr, of Morgan county, Ohio, of which she is a native. As a democrat Dr. Walters has given his party such support as his professional duties permitted and twice has been honored with a place on its county ticket as candidate for the office of coroner, in recognition of his personal and professional standing. Both times the action was ratified at the polls and Doctor Walters' administration of the office gave public satisfaction. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the American Legion, 40 Hommes and 8 Chevaux, and he worships at the Grace Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member.

Consideration of Major Walters' connection, first with the Ohio National Guard, later with the United States army in France and Belgium and now with the Medical Corps, U. S. Army, Reserves, suggests the thought that interest in military affairs may still run in the Walters blood. It may not be a mere coincidence that the great-grandson of Peter Walters, Revolutionary soldier, is still connected with the nation's military arm in this "piping time of peace."

WILLIAM J. ATWELL

Born in Zanesville, a graduate of the high school, pursuing activities intimately connected with Zanesville realty and banking enterprises and living in this city continuously from the day of his birth to the present time, William J. Atwell, vice president and cashier of The Peoples Savings Bank, secretary and treasurer of The Guardian Trust and Safe Deposit Company and vice president of The Spangler Realty Company, all three Zanesville institutions, is entitled to a prominent place in this history not merely as a Zanesville product but also as a Zanesville producer.

William J. Atwell was born in Zanesville, April 29, 1864, son of Jesse and Caroline Atwell, the former a native of Virginia and descended from Revolutionary ancestors. Mrs. Caroline Atwell was of German parentage, her father having been a native of the fatherland. Both Mr. and Mrs. Atwell have passed away. No man in the Zanes-

ville of Jesse Atwell's time had more warm personal friends or a wider circle of friendly acquaintances nor was any public service of the period more faithfully and ably given than that which Jesse Atwell rendered as county auditor, county treasurer and collector of internal revenue. In the capacity last named he was employed by the United States government during a period covering twenty years, a sufficient proof of his integrity and capacity. Among his outstanding personal qualities were those which establish and cement lasting friendships—geniality, kindliness and sincerity.

William J. Atwell made the best of his opportunities while a student in Zanesville's grade schools and completed his high school course, becoming a graduate of the class of 1883. Prompted by a desire to master some of the higher branches of learning he then spent two fruitful years at Denison University. Among his earliest activities in the field of business was that of service in a real estate office and at this time or a little later he became secretary of the Zanesville board of trade. In 1889 he was one of the original incorporators and directors of The Peoples Savings Bank and has been the bank's cashier, vice president and director during the thirty-seven years which have since elapsed. His connection with the Guardian Trust & Safe Deposit Company has also a long history. In the year 1900 he assisted in founding that institution, was an original incorporator and director, became its secretary and treasurer and still retains these positions.

In June, 1889, Mr. Atwell was married to Miss Harriet L. Johnson, of Zanesville, but formerly a resident of New York state. They are the parents of two children: Edward L., of Zanesville, and Ruth H., of Hollins College, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Atwell are very active members of the Central Presbyterian church, of Zanesville, the former's membership having begun with that body's organization and he has been one of its trustees since that time. As a member of the finance committee which handled the funds used to build the handsome North Sixth street edifice he had much to do with that splendid building program. Mrs. Atwell is prominent and active socially and takes especial interest in the Authors and Thursday Musical Clubs and the Actors Guild, being a member of all three organizations. In politics, Mr. Atwell is and always has been a strong republican without taking active part in political campaigns or party organization. He has long been a Mason, and was the secretary of Amity Lodge, No. 5 in 1888-89, and was one of the incorporators and charter members of the Masonic Club. He is vice president of the Exchange Club and a member of the Round Table. Recognizing the value of "play," recreation and

exercise in the lives of men engrossed in business Mr. Atwell became a charter member of The Zanesville Golf Club and finds on its links the elements contributive to pleasure and health. He often represents Zanesville banking interests in state and district bankers' gatherings and associations and is recognized as a typical representative of solid and dependable American finance.

ELIAS EBERT

A pioneer resident of Zanesville who founded what became one of the city's foremost industries and who in the early '40s was a leading factor in the construction of its system of waterworks, Elias Ebert left records which are not to be overlooked in a history of the community in which he lived and wrought during a period of sixty-six years. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, of English ancestry, on August 9, 1812, and died in Zanesville in July, 1896. He came to Zanesville at the age of eighteen, bringing with him not merely great aptitude for mechanics but technical skill as an expert machinist. These qualities he first made use of in Zanesville as an associate of Bennett Whitaker in the conduct of a machine shop on South Sixth street. His earliest service there had to do with the humble work of "scrapping" castings but later his mechanical genius was called into play and especially when he purchased the Spaulding interest in the machine works of Spaulding & Louden, which had been started in quite a small way near the south end of Fifth street and which proved to be the nucleus of the Griffith & Wedge foundry and machine shop of later days. Here the Ebert & Louden industry was carried on for many years. It prospered so well that addition after addition was made to the original modest shop, in order to give room for expansion. When the Central Ohio Railroad, afterwards the Baltimore & Ohio, was constructed through this section of the state in the early '50s, Ebert & Louden contracted to build car wheels for the road's rolling stock and produced the wheels on a scale which was quite extensive for those days. Then came a crash in the road's finances which left Ebert & Louden without pay for the labor and materials which had gone into the product. At once their savings and capital were swept away. Dissolution of the partnership followed and with that a change in ownership of the plant, which passed into the hands of Griffith & Wedge. In the course of time Mr. Ebert's fitness for waterworks construction was recognized in high quarters and he

was appointed superintendent of the system. Recognition of his services in that connection appeared in the local press following Mr. Ebert's death. One editor reminded its readers that the former superintendent had played an exceedingly important part in working out and putting into execution the city's extensive waterworks plans. Of this and of Mr. Ebert's death the editor wrote: "He was known as one of the founders and builders of this great undertaking. While he never aspired to public office, he was appointed superintendent of the waterworks, which position he held for several years. In fact, it was owing to his able management that the city was provided with the water supply as it exists at the present time (1896). On retiring from the superintendency of the waterworks he gave up active pursuits and has lived a quiet and unostentatious life, surrounded by his family and friends and loved and respected by all who knew him. He was a man of unusual ability, honest and upright in all his dealings."

In 1835 Elias Ebert was married, in Zanesville, to Miss Mary Levy, who passed away about 1880. They were parents of six children, one dying young, the others being: Otho, now a resident of Zanesville, proprietor of The Zanesville Transfer Company and actively engaged in its operation; Alice, who became the wife of the late William M. Shinnick; Emma, who became the wife of J. K. Arnold; Amanda; and Mrs. James R. Peabody, who passed away December 20, 1926, after a lingering illness, at the age of eighty-three years. Only the first named survives. Mrs. Peabody's husband, the late James Russell Peabody, was a son of Jeremiah Dodge Peabody, whose brother George, of the United States and London, England, became so famous as an accumulator of great wealth and as a philanthropist. Having purchased a large farm on the Frazeysburg road, a few miles northwest of Zanesville, Jeremiah Peabody rode to this city on horseback from Baltimore, to take possession, and proceeded on to the farm. Dismounting there he inserted in the soil a willow switch which he had used on his mount during the westward journey. This twig grew to be a fine large tree. Mrs. Jeremiah Peabody's maiden name was Ellen Murray Hanna. Their son, James R., who was born in 1832 and who died in 1906, was a generous man who contributed freely in many ways to Zanesville's welfare. When the women founders of Bethesda Hospital were casting about for a large residence to be used as a nucleus for contemplated additions Mr. and Mrs. Peabody sold to them for ten thousand dollars their handsome mansion with its spacious grounds, although the property had been acquired and improved at a cost double the sum received. The great Bethesda Hospital stands on

that spot today. At a later date Mr. and Mrs. Peabody's son, Elias Ebert Peabody, now a resident of California, became one of the founders and a director of the Mosaic Tile Company, which is now one of Zanesville's largest industries. When in the early '90s Hermann Mueller, G. Hope Sutor, William C. Bateman, William M. Shinnick, Karl Langenbeck and others desired to establish a new tile plant in Zanesville, Elias Ebert Peabody became associated with them and the enterprise was launched.

CHARLES CLEMENT SLATER

The mayor of a city of over thirty thousand inhabitants, who in this day when party politics take so firm a grasp on the average municipality succeeds in conducting an administration very largely of a nonpartisan character, has not held public office in vain. Such a record was furnished by Charles Clement Slater, during his four-year term as mayor of Zanesville, which ended January 1, 1926.

Mr. Slater's birth occurred in Adams township, this county, July 19, 1883, his parents being Albert Barton and Eliza (Cowden) Slater, both natives of the county and now residents of the township named. Charles Clement Slater, their only child, spent his boyhood on the home farm, while attending the Young America district school of Salem township. Having at the age of eighteen earned his right to a teacher's certificate he attended normal school at New Concord, this county, and then taught in Milligan school in Salem township during two years. Following this he was a student at the Zanesville Business College and later entered the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad at Cleveland. Returning to Zanesville in 1909, he taught bookkeeping in the Meredith Commercial School and at the end of four and a half years became secretary of The Muskingum Insurance Agency Company, a position which he has held ever since. His election as mayor of Zanesville took place in the fall of 1921 and he assumed the office January 1, 1922. A democrat in politics, he appointed a republican to fill one of the three "cabinet" positions which it was his duty to fill under the city charter. This was one of the steps expected of him in the direction of nonpartisan administration. Mr. Slater gave constant personal attention to city affairs during his official term. He was mayor in fact as well as in name. He took official interest in street paving, sewer building and other constructive work, to the end that taxpayers might get their money's worth. He worked cooperatively

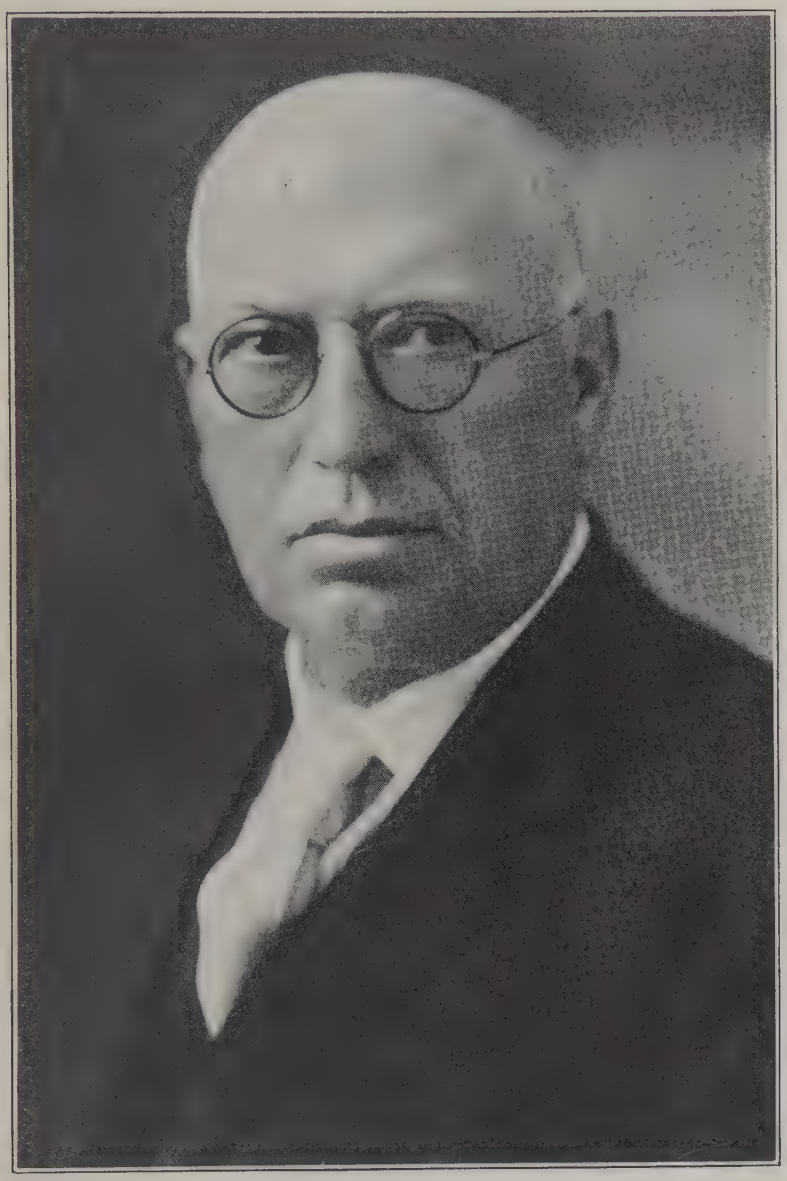
with the city council in behalf of economy and efficiency in municipal affairs and with the Chamber of Commerce and the various city clubs for community advancement. He was a business mayor instead of a politician.

Mr. Slater's marriage occurred on September 16, 1909, his bride being Gaie B. Wheeler, a native of the county. Two children were born of the union, Weldon W. and Robert Florien, both at home. Mr. Slater is a Mason, with membership in Amity Lodge, and is a member of Amrou Grotto. He belongs also to the Knights of Maccabees. As a member of the St. John's Lutheran church he has twice been elected to the church council.

CHARLES WESLEY MORRISON

Charles Wesley Morrison, principal owner and general manager of the Morrison Motor Company, is one of Zanesville's leading dealers in automobiles and motor trucks. He was born in Harrison township, Muskingum county, Ohio, in October, 1861, the son of James and Eliza (Young) Morrison. The father, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, came to Muskingum county as a boy and on growing up was identified with traffic on the Muskingum river, especially in handling coal. His wife was a native of this county and both are now deceased. They became the parents of thirteen children, only four of whom are now living: Isaiah, of Zanesville; Mathias, of Columbus, Ohio; Charles Wesley; and Sadie, wife of Joseph Whittaker, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles W. Morrison came to Zanesville with his father in 1880, at the age of nineteen, and for three years was employed as a street-car driver in the days of the horse drawn car. He then took up teaming on his own account and was busy in that line of work several years. The restaurant business next received his attention and held it throughout fifteen years. In 1919 he embarked in the sale of motor cars, trucks and accessories and in the work of motor-vehicle repairing. Occupying spacious quarters in his own large business block on Main Street between Second and Third streets, he has developed the business to a point where it is in the front rank among Zanesville competitors. The Studebaker car is his paramount specialty and the trade built up for this make has been extraordinary. The repair department is also very heavily patronized by an appreciative public. Two other



CHARLES W. MORRISON

great specialties are the White and International trucks and so successful has he been in the sale of these that results have far exceeded expectations, sales more than keeping up with the general demand for motor trucks.

C. W. Morrison was married to Miss Clara Beymer, April 16, 1889, and three children have been born to them: Robert B.; Ruth, wife of W. E. Decker, of Zanesville; and Helen, wife of Charles Jones, Jr., also of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are members of the Episcopal church. His name is borne upon the rosters of three prominent orders, the Eagles, the Redmen and the Druids. In politics Mr. Morrison belongs with that group of independent voters upon whom party bonds rest lightly and who switch their ballots from time to time according to the changing local, state and national conditions and the character of candidates.

CHARLES THEODORE DE VELLING

Born at Athens, Ohio, June 25, 1842, Charles Theodore De Velling came to Zanesville at the close of the Civil war, in which he had served more than four years, and was a prominent resident of the city during most of the remaining years of his life, his death occurring here January 14, 1923. His parents were Henry Whalen and Adeline Hannah (Townsend) De Velling, the former a native of Baltimore, Maryland, where he was born July 18, 1812, and the latter a native of Hebron, Connecticut, her birth having occurred December 21, 1810. Their marriage took place June 25, 1835.

Charles Theodore De Velling, the only son in a large family, was educated in the Lancaster, Ohio, public schools and studied dentistry with his brother-in-law, Dr. William M. Herriott. On April 22, 1861, when not yet nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the Union army and served until mustered out July 16, 1865. A little later he came to Zanesville to study and practice dentistry. This, however, he afterwards gave up and became, first the secretary of a Zanesville Building Association and during a later period was a manufacturer of trunks. At length he entered the office of Griffith & Wedge, Zanesville manufacturers of engines, boilers and mining machinery, and in due time took charge of their collections—an important work which took him on long journeys through the south and southwest, where the firm had made a great many sales. Patient, affable and keenly intelligent, Mr. De

Velling developed into an ideal credit man, securing for his firm the settlement of hundreds of accounts which in less thorough and able hands would have gone by default. In this capacity and others he was associated with the company throughout twenty-five years. After severing this connection he became a manufacturer of stoves and other castings in the Putnam foundry. At length he retired from such pursuits and became a large purchaser of Zanesville real estate, which he proceeded to develop. In 1910 he ceased to give his personal attention to this, although still holding his Zanesville investments, and removed to Washington, D. C., spending several years in the nation's capital. Mr. and Mrs. De Velling at length returned to Zanesville and here he passed away, January 14, 1923.

On June 26, 1872, Mr. De Velling wedded Miss Susie L. Thompson, a native of Nashport, Muskingum county, Ohio, where she was born December 20, 1845. Her father, John Wesley Thompson, was a well-educated merchant of the county who took great interest in public affairs, which he ably discussed in the Zanesville newspapers. He was an ardent and active whig and was apparently destined to become an important factor in city and county affairs when death came while he was but thirty-seven years of age. He was one of eight children, all of whom were taught to read by their mother before going to school. This practice helped to deepen his thirst for knowledge and he became a studious youth. On coming to Zanesville Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Margaret Van Horne, daughter of one of the city's well known pioneers, John Van Horne, and to them were born three children: Mary, who became the wife of George W. Shank; Margaret, wife of L. F. Knight; and Susie, wife of Charles T. De Velling. Only Mrs. De Velling survives and her home is in Washington, D. C. John W. Thompson having strongly desired the thorough education of these daughters his widow did what lay in her power toward that end. Mrs. De Velling was educated in the Zanesville schools and later was a student in the Putnam Female Seminary. Thus prepared she became a teacher in Zanesville's public schools and thus served to the time of her marriage. She was one of the most faithful and capable teachers in the history of educational development here. As her long and useful life draws to its close she passes care-free days surrounded by her daughters and grandchildren and in frequent communication with her cherished friends in Zanesville.

Mr. and Mrs. De Velling had three children: Lewis Price, Susan T. and Carolyn. The son was educated in the Zanesville public schools and studied law here in the office of Judge M. M. Granger. Possessed

of a highly mathematical mind, however, the science of accounts beckoned him away from the law and he became an expert accountant and as such cashier of the Herriott Dental Supply Company of Indianapolis, Indiana. A few years ago he accepted the important position of auditor in the income tax division of the internal revenue bureau of the United States treasury department, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, and is now rendering the government valuable service in that capacity. He was married in Indianapolis to Miss May Ballard, a native and lifelong resident of that city, and they have one daughter, Helen Irene, aged eighteen years and now a student at Butler College, Indianapolis. The second child born to Mr. and Mrs. C. T. De Velling, Susan T., is the wife of William F. Waite, of Washington City and it is at their delightful home that Mrs. De Velling resides. Mr. and Mrs. Waite are the parents of two daughters, Eleanor M. and Louise F., aged, respectively, thirteen and eleven years, and who are in attendance at Langley Junior high school at Washington, D. C. Miss Carolyn De Velling became the wife of Edward B. Finch, of Washington City. She is now a widow and is the private secretary of a Washington attorney.

Charles T. De Velling was friendly, genial and kindly and formed a multitude of warm friendships. In business he was sagacious and successful. Early in his career he took a true measure of Zanesville real estate values and his local investments in acres, lots and improved properties turned out exceedingly well and contributed handsomely to his estate.

MRS. ELIZABETH McNEAL

Mrs. Elizabeth McNeal, owner and manager of the locally famous McNeal meat stand, located on Lee street, in Zanesville, began to cut and sell meats for her father at the age of fourteen years and has been in the business on her own account with striking success during a period of twenty-six years, a record unequaled in the United States, so far as is known. Mrs. McNeal is the daughter of William and Sophie (Rath) Taylor and the former still survives at the age of eighty-two years. He dealt in cattle and meats practically all his life and his father, George Taylor, was also a butcher. George Taylor was at his stand in the Market house when it fell in 1863 and was so severely injured that his death was hastened by the accident. William Taylor saw service in the

Civil war and thirty-five years ago he conducted a meat market where the plant of the New Zanesville Provision Company now stands.

William and Sophie Taylor became the parents of ten children: Elizabeth, now Mrs. McNeal; Minnie, wife of Thomas Davis, of Columbus, Ohio; William of Columbus; Anna, wife of Fred Barrell, of Zanesville; Albert and George M., both of Zanesville; Emma, wife of John Goeltz, of this city; Lillian, wife of Edward Plummer, of Zanesville; Fred of Zanesville; and Helen Marie, deceased.

Elizabeth Taylor, the eldest of these children, was married to Albert McNeal. His father, John McNeal, a Civil war veteran, died at the age of seventy-eight years. Albert McNeal, who for some time was connected with the Brown Manufacturing Company of Zanesville, passed away, October 12, 1899, leaving his widow and three children: Nellie, wife of Frank Crozier; Ralph and Roy. All are in Zanesville. Ralph, born in Zanesville, October 15, 1895, married Miss Hazel Duncan, March 19, 1916, and has one child, Donna Jean. Ralph McNeal is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Baptist church.

When death summoned Albert McNeal in 1899 his widow confronted the problem of supporting herself and three children, the youngest a babe of eighteen months and the others six and four years of age, respectively. Mrs. McNeal felt the children must be kept together and turned to the only business she knew, that of selling meats. The difficulties loomed large but Mrs. McNeal, speaking of her early girlhood, said: "I thought it was hard in the old days, when all my little playmates would go out on picnics for the day and I would have to stay at home and keep shop. I was the oldest in a large family and I had to help. At fourteen years I was cutting meat and when father would go down the river on buying trips he would leave me alone to keep shop. Little did I realize how valuable the things I learned in those days would prove to me later in life." She took up her fight for her children with a courage that would not be daunted. In the matter of hours it was a harder job then than it would be now for in those days meat shops were opened at 4:30 a. m. and closed at 9:30 p. m. while on Sunday mornings meat was sold up to eleven o'clock, but in spite of all, Mrs. McNeal won her way and was making good progress when along came the flood of 1913 and upset all her visions of a speedy arrival at "Easy" street. Nearly twenty feet of water surged around her shop and home for several days. She moved her meats to higher levels but the yellow flood overtook and ruined them there. About all she saved were her horses, which had to be moved three times.

It was almost like beginning the business over again but Mrs.

McNeal was equal to that, too. Losses were pocketed, progress was made, not merely with the business but the children were being educated. Later came the assistance of the sons. Ralph reached a period when he could take a greater part of the management from the shoulders of his mother. As his great-grandfather, grandfather and mother were dealers in meats, so also is he, a representative of the family's fourth generation. The younger brother, Roy, however, is pushing another line as a salesman, that of electric meat-grinding machines. Back of the courage, energy and ability which have marked Mrs. McNeal's striking success are other strong contributive elements, among which is expert knowledge and sound judgment. She has won the reputation of knowing the quality of meats at a glance and of exercising unerring judgment as a buyer of stocks.

WILLIAM WORTH HARPER

To have been in business fifty-seven years, with active daily contact with his affairs, continuing at this time, is an outstanding feature of the career of William Worth Harper, president of The W. W. Harper Company, whose wholesale grocery is one of Zanesville's leading mercantile establishments. The distinction is not owing to Mr. Harper's years, however, but to the fact that he began to handle business matters at the age of seventeen and has developed his powers consistently so that the passing years have chronicled increasing success.

W. W. Harper was born in Morgan county, Ohio, December 24, 1851, a son of James and Jane Craig (Dunn) Harper, both of whom were born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and whose ancestors were from the north of Ireland, from whom they inherited those Scotch-Irish traits which have contributed so much to human worth and achievement the world over.

William Worth Harper began his education in the district schools of Reinersville, Morgan county, Ohio, and for a term or two he had normal school instruction. His father, a merchant of the village, died when William was but seventeen years old and the latter, with two brothers, took charge of the business. The boys were orphans then, for their mother had passed away three years earlier. Young William possessed a knowledge of the business which contributed to the success of his management, for he had clerked in the store since his ninth year. His connection with it lasted until he was a young man of twenty-six,

when he sold his interest and settled in Zanesville. Here, in 1878, he entered the wholesale grocery establishment of Dietz & Mason as part owner. A year later Mr. Mason retired and the firm took the name of Dietz & Harper. When Fred C. Dietz was elected treasurer of Muskingum county, in 1880, Mr. Harper assumed the responsibilities of management and conducted the business with marked success. In 1885 he became the associate of a new partner, William B. Cosgrave, who had purchased the Dietz interest. The firm was now Harper & Cosgrave and the partnership lasted until 1892. In the meantime the company had built a business block at Market and Third streets and to this in 1889 the business had been transferred from the building at Main and Sixth streets, which it had occupied from a period antedating Mr. Harper's connection with it. Through reorganization effected in 1892 The Harper & Cosgrave Company became the establishment's owners, Messrs. Harper and Cosgrave acquiring a majority of the stock and continuing as active co-managers of their rapidly expanding business. In 1897, however, Mr. Cosgrave retired and took with him the real estate holdings of the company, Mr. Harper retaining its business and good will and reorganizing the ownership, which now took the name of The W. W. Harper Company. Operations were continued at Market and Third streets, Mr. Harper renting the property from Mr. Cosgrave during five years. In 1902 the former bought a site located on South First street and erected thereon the large brick structure which is today the home of his business and which has connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad by means of a side track. Here, under the name of The W. W. Harper Company, he has conducted the business with undiminished success ever since. The company specializes in coffee roasting, a branch of its operations which has assumed notable proportions. The "Tastwel" and "Governor" brands of coffee are featured and a companion industry, that of preparing spices for the market, is successfully prosecuted.

On February 11, 1874, W. W. Harper was married in Morgan county, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Hortense Cool, a native of the county. Her death occurred in Zanesville, November 16, 1916. On January 24, 1918, he was married to Mrs. Marie D. Potwin, formerly Miss Marie Walker Delaplane, of Zanesville, a daughter of Jacob and Margaret Delaplane and a native of Circleville, Ohio, where she was born November 22, 1878. Mr. Harper had two children by his first marriage: Woodie Wilna, wife of Harry S. Le Sourd, of Xenia, Ohio; and Roy Cool, who was born July 26, 1880. He was vice president and general manager of The W. W. Harper Company at the time of his

death, which occurred November 28, 1924, and was succeeded by D. W. Chesney as vice president and by W. D. Ward, its present manager. William Worth Harper, Jr., born November 28, 1918, is the child of the second marriage.

For many years W. W. Harper was identified with the banking and business interests of the city as director and officer and he is now a director of the Guardian Trust & Safe Deposit Company. The city's manufacturing enterprises have also had his support. Among the latest of these is The Standard Tile Company, of which he is a stockholder. In politics he is a republican. Exercise and recreation Mr. Harper secures chiefly on the links, as a member of the Zanesville Golf Club. Besides holding membership in the Putnam Presbyterian church he is one of its trustees. No citizen of Zanesville enjoys to a greater degree the esteem of his friends, neighbors and associates. William Worth Harper's success has contributed to the welfare of the community as well as to himself and is as much the result of his high character as of the ability, sound judgment and wise management which have distinguished his career from the beginning.

MANLEY HAWN THOMPSON

Born and reared in Zanesville Manley H. Thompson has lived in this city all his life. Acquiring his early education in the city schools, his active career began with newspaper work and six years later he entered the field of insurance in the office of the late W. E. Guthrie. In 1905 he embarked in the business on his own account and having added surety bonding to it he is enjoying a large patronage in both departments, with offices in the Richards building at Market and Fourth streets.

Manley H. Thompson was born in Zanesville, May 12, 1875, a son of Robert and Anna M. (Manley) Thompson, the former a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, where his birth occurred September 4, 1847, while the latter, a native of Zanesville, was born April 21, 1845, her death taking place April 28, 1914. Mrs. Thompson was of English and French ancestry and her father fought in the War of 1812. Robert Thompson, a resident of Zanesville nearly all his life, is now retired. For years he was connected with the Herdman Sash, Door & Lumber Company and no citizen of Zanesville is the object of greater esteem and respect. He is an ardent Presbyterian, connected at first with the

Second Presbyterian church and since its congregation united with the First church to form the Central Presbyterian church, a member of the latter body. He has been a working member in both congregations and often an official member, being an elder for nearly forty years. He was also one of the earliest promoters of the Zanesville Young Men's Christian Association, of which he has always been an active supporter. He is deeply interested in Zanesville's past and has frequently contributed to its history out of materials preserved by him from time to time. His parents were natives of Ireland but were married in the United States. They were of Scotch-Irish stock.

Manley H. Thompson, the subject of this review, was a close student in Zanesville's public schools, passing through the grammar grades into the high school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1892. In order to master higher branches of learning he matriculated in Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, and studied there with results so satisfactory that in 1896, when but twenty-one years of age, he was graduated from the institution and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On March 1 of the following year, he entered the Zanesville Daily and Weekly Courier office. Between the date named and September 1, 1903, he sold advertising space and gathered news for the Courier, but when offered a position in the insurance office of the late William E. Guthrie he accepted it. On April 1, 1905, he began to develop the business and that of bonding on his own account and today he specializes in "insurance and bonding, all branches."

Before May 1, 1905, Zanesville had organized a succession of commercial bodies variously called boards of trade, citizens' leagues, etc., and when a Chamber of Commerce was formed Manley H. Thompson was elected its secretary, an office which he satisfactorily filled until May 1, 1912, discharging its duties while taking care of his insurance business also.

At Sandusky, Ohio, August 29, 1906, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss May E. Ross, born in Sedan, Kansas, May 29, 1886, a representative of a distinguished Zanesville family. Her great-grandfather, Elijah Ross, was one of Muskingum county's early pioneers; her grandfather, James Ross, was for years the owner of a large Zanesville jewelry store; her great-uncle, Alexander Coffman Ross, of Zanesville, became famous as the manufacturer of the first American-made daguerreotypes and the writer of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," that never-to-be-forgotten song which carried William Henry Harrison into the White House. Mrs. Thompson takes active interest in club and social life and is a member of the Zanesville Garden Club. Mr. and

Mrs. Thompson are members of the Central Presbyterian church and he is an elder in the church and past president of its Brotherhood and Brotherhood Bible Class. They have one son, Manley H., Jr., born April 10, 1917.

Mr. Thompson is a trustee of the John McIntire Public Library and a director of the Herdman Sash, Door & Lumber Company. His Masonic connections are numerous, since they include membership in Aladdin Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine of Columbus, and the following Zanesville bodies: Amity Lodge, of which he was master in 1905; Zanesville Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M., Zanesville Council, No. 12, R. & S. M., and Cyrene Commandery, K. T. He is also a member of the Past Masters' Association Eighteenth Masonic District of Ohio, and has been its treasurer several years. His college fraternity associations are with Beta Theta Pi and Phi Beta Kappa and he belongs to the Zanesville Golf and Kiwanis Clubs.

ROBERT F. O'NEILL

Robert F. O'Neill, the well known Market street jeweler, was born in Zanesville, December 15, 1863, the son of John F. and Mary Louise (Searle) O'Neill, the former a native of Philadelphia, born December 17, 1822, while the latter's birthplace was Newark, Ohio, and her natal day was December 25, 1828. The paternal grandfather, John O'Neill, was a native of Ireland and his wife, Margaret O'Neill, was born in Philadelphia. John F. O'Neill was educated in Frederick, Maryland, and at Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia. The brilliance of his mind and the weight of his youthful attainments appear in the fact that he was graduated and admitted to the bar in the state of Maryland before reaching his majority. He became a resident of Ohio in 1842 and later took up the practice of law in Zanesville, residing in this city until his death occurred, May 25, 1905. For years he was one of Zanesville's foremost citizens. No lawyer here surpassed him in eloquent appeals to a jury; no orator here excelled him in force and finish. His party, the democratic, honored him with a seat in the Ohio senate, 1884-1888, and in congress during the term beginning in 1864. He was a descendant of Hugh O'Neill, Ireland's famous king, but no native-born citizen of this country surpassed him as a hundred per cent American. Major John O'Neill reflected lasting honor upon Zanesville, the city of his adoption. On December 28, 1848, he was united in mar-

riage to Miss Mary Louise Searle, who was born December 25, 1828, in Newark, Ohio, the daughter of Judge Carrington W. Searle, who was a famous lawyer of his time and his family contributed much to the early history of Ohio. To Major and Mrs. O'Neill were born five children: Mrs. W. H. Darst, a resident of Somerset, Ohio; Mrs. Willis M. Townsend, of Columbus, Ohio; Robert F. O'Neill, of Zanesville; and J. H. and Hugh J. O'Neill, of Portland, Oregon. Major O'Neill made his home in Zanesville continuously after his arrival here. In his early years he was prosecuting attorney of Muskingum county. He was of the Catholic faith.

Robert F. O'Neill was educated in the St. Thomas School of Zanesville. In 1882 he entered the Zanesville establishment of the late R. S. Mershon to learn the jewelry and watchmaking trade. In 1887 he located at Denver, Colorado, and accepted a place in A. J. Starke's jewelry establishment. Between that year and 1900 he worked at his calling in other places but in the year last named he returned to Zanesville and has remained a resident of the city ever since. In 1906 he embarked in business on his own account as watchmaker, jeweler and optician and continues to prosecute these lines in his well known Market street store.

On October 19, 1891, Mr. O'Neill was married to Miss Blanche B. Bingham, of Marietta, Ohio, daughter of Alonzo P. and Matilda E. (Crouse) Bingham, the former a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, while Mrs. Bingham was born in Circleville, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill four children were born: Helen, wife of Jamie T. Walker, of Bolivar, Ohio; Mary, at home; Donald, in business in New York city; John F., of Zanesville.

R. F. O'Neill is affiliated with the democratic party and is a member of St. Thomas Catholic church, of Zanesville. The last of his family to remain a resident of this city, he represents it well as merchant and citizen, with a large circle of warm friends to his credit.

HARRY A. MANGOLD

Harry A. Mangold was born on a farm six miles east of Zanesville March 20, 1878, and there, as farm boy and youth, he formed habits of industry and stored up reserves of health and vigor which have contributed materially to the success of his career as a citizen of Zanesville. He has numerous interests as such and engages in varied activi-

HARRY A. MANGOI D

ties, but as manager and junior partner in the undertaking firm of Bateman & Mangold his time and energy are chiefly applied to that firm's affairs.

His father, John H. Mangold, was born in Zanesville April 17, 1841, his parents being Adam and Susan (Long) Mangold, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came to Zanesville in 1840. The father was a cooper and followed that trade in the county seat until the family removed to a small farm in Perry township which he had purchased. His wife died in 1856 and Adam Mangold passed away August 7, 1881. John H. Mangold remained on the homestead until sixteen years old and in time learned the butcher's trade. The outbreak of the Rebellion fired his patriotism and on August 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Promoted first to corporal and later becoming sergeant, he fought gallantly in twenty-seven engagements. Wounded in the right shoulder in West Virginia, October 19, 1864, he was in the hospital for three months. At Winchester, Virginia, January 15, 1863, he was captured and sent to Libby prison. His prison term lasted nearly a month, when a parole enabled him to return to the Union ranks, from which he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Returning to Muskingum county he took up former pursuits and was married to Miss Elizabeth Border, a native of Perry township, who was born there July 19, 1847, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (McCurdy) Border, both natives of this county. Elizabeth Border's paternal grandfather, James Border, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. John H. and Elizabeth Mangold became the parents of nine children, all of whom are living. The complete list is: Lula, wife of Charles E. Reed of Sonora, Ohio; Martha, wife of Starr Dunn of New Richmond, Indiana; Anna, wife of Fred Moore of Zanesville; Charles C. of Redondo Beach, California; William B. of Chicago, Illinois; Harry A. of this review; E. Franklin of Dayton, Ohio; Norwood F. of Zanesville; and Mary E., wife of Harry Mason of Norwich, Ohio. John H. Mangold was a highly successful farmer as the appearance and productiveness of his five hundred acres of Muskingum county land amply proved.

Rural public schools furnished Harry A. Mangold with the fundamentals of education until at the age of fifteen he began a three-year apprenticeship in the Zanesville plumbing establishment of Sunkel & Heckman, at the close of which service he became connected with Hearing, Mangold & Ships, Zanesville funeral directors. During the seventeen following years he successfully conducted the home farm. He saw useful service as a non-commissioned officer of Battery C, First Ohio

Light Artillery, in the training camps during the Spanish-American war. His connection with William M. Bateman's undertaking business began July 14, 1917, when he became junior partner in the firm of Bateman & Mangold. As the management of its affairs devolves on Mr. Mangold he is necessarily a busy man but not too busy to prevent him from supporting important community interests and organizations. He is a director of the Muskingum Motor Club and the Muskingum County Agricultural Society; president of the Thirteenth District Funeral Directors; a charter member and past president of the Exchange Club; president of the Horse Shoe Pitchers Club and an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a republican and a member of the Putnam Presbyterian church. He has the right still to call himself a farmer, for he owns and manages one hundred sixty acres of Muskingum county land. His business interests include active connection with the Mangold Sand Company, of which he is vice president and general manager and he is stockholder in the Hook-Aston Milling Company and the Standard Securities Corporation.

REV. OSWELL LINCOLN MARTIN

Rev. Oswell Lincoln Martin, pastor emeritus of the First Baptist church, of Zanesville, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, June 23, 1860. His father, George Martin, a native of Jefferson county, Virginia, was born July 29, 1816, and was the son of Peter Martin, who was of English stock. Settling in Perry township, Muskingum county, Ohio, he became one of its most successful farmers. He brought the first threshing machine to Ohio and was noted as the best "feeder" of his day. His home was a station on the underground railroad and from it he sent many a slave northward to freedom. The mother, Elizabeth Huff Martin, was born in Muskingum county, January 31, 1822. Her father, George Huff, was a Virginian of Dutch parentage. To George and Elizabeth Martin were born eight children: William, who died young; John Wesley, for many years a Zanesville lawyer, now deceased; Mrs. Lizzie Brown, a resident of Zanesville; Rev. Evan H., deceased; Rev. Arney C., deceased; Mrs. Martha J. Taylor, deceased; Charles Sumner, owner of the old Martin homestead in Muskingum county, and Rev. O. L., the subject of this sketch. Both parents have passed away.

Rev. O. L. Martin attended the Perry township public school and

the Zanesville Business College and was graduated from the Chautauqua School of Liberal Arts, Chautauqua, New York, in 1891, while in 1900 he became an alumnus of the University of Chicago's Divinity School. For twenty-four years his home was on the Perry township farm, but the years between 1885 and 1893 were spent in Zanesville as a law student and practitioner. Tendered the general secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian Association of Zanesville, he filled the position during 1893-4, his studies continuing until 1895. In 1886 he became a member of the Baptist church. It was in 1896 that his fruitful career as a minister began. From that time until 1907 he was pastor of the First Baptist church of Kenton, Ohio. Saguache, Colorado, called for his next ministerial service and his flock there were members of the First Baptist church. His stay at Saguache lasted until November, 1908, and thereafter, until November, 1910, he was pastor of the Baptist church at Hillsboro, Ohio. The Baptist church of Kirkersville, Ohio, profited by his earnest ministry from 1911 to 1914. His health being far from robust, Rev. and Mrs. Martin then made their home in Zanesville during the summer months but spent the winters in Florida, the minister meanwhile supplying various churches in both states. This lasted until 1917. The pastorate of the Baptist church at Fernandina, Florida, was filled until 1920 when, returning to Zanesville, he became pastor of the First Baptist church. For this congregation he labored actively until June, 1924, when he became the church's pastor emeritus, an honor which he now holds. His interest in the cause of religion is shown in the fact that, as health permits, he continues to assist other pastors and to help churches unable to secure pastoral service for the time being. In other words, he specializes in lending a helping hand to needy churches. Thus he continues to round out a life of service.

Rev. Mr. Martin has taken time to do a considerable share of the world's work in other fields. Besides filling the position of director of Zanesville's Young Men's Christian Association he was during the World war chairman of the War Savings committee, publicity chairman of the Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loan drives, and home service chairman and organizer of Red Cross work, in Nassau county, Florida. From 1918 to 1920 the Library Association and the Chamber of Commerce of Fernandina, Florida, had the benefit of his active service. He was president of the former and both president and secretary of the latter.

Rev. Mr. Martin is a republican in national politics but votes independently in local, county and state elections when occasion calls. In campaigns involving moral issues he has taken a more or less active

part. He united with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Kenton, Ohio, in 1898.

Rev. Martin was wedded in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 3, 1888, to Laura Hester Perry, of Zanesville, who was born October 20, 1864, at Cottage Hill, Muskingum county, Ohio, a daughter of William T. and Rebecca Francis Perry. To them was born one child, Helen, who died in infancy, in 1895. The grandfather of Mrs. Martin on her mother's side was William Francis, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, who was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. Her father was a native of Muskingum county, while her mother was born in Licking county. Both are deceased. The grandparents on both sides came from Loudoun county, Virginia. Mrs. Martin's father, William T. Perry, was a resident of Zanesville for many years and a leading citizen as merchant, councilman and bank director. He died possessed of considerable property, the bulk of which, by the provisions of his will, is, at the death of Mrs. Martin, to be divided among certain worthy organizations in the city of Zanesville.

CALDWELL HUGH BROWN

Launching a banking career in Zanesville as an assistant cashier while but nineteen years of age and as such working out a Christmas savings plan the value of which his bank's patrons saw and made use of so freely that it had phenomenal development, Caldwell H. Brown is now manager and lessee of two Zanesville theaters, the Liberty and the Weller, also president and general manager of The Brown Theatrical Company, which is about to build a four hundred thousand dollar theater, which will give Zanesville marked distinction as a center of entertainment and pleasure. His life story is an interesting one.

Caldwell H. Brown was born in Decatur, Illinois, May 5, 1885, a son of George and Maude (Caldwell) Brown, whose ancestors were of Scotch and Irish strains. George Brown was born in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1854, the son of Hugh and Caroline (Todd) Brown, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Muskingum county. Hugh Brown came to this county in 1818 or 1820 and bought a farm near the western border, prospered constantly and died on the farm at the age of eighty-three years. Mrs. Brown had passed away several years before. Their son George remained on the farm until of age, but had taught school during three

previous years. He came to Zanesville in 1875 and with money which he had saved when teaching school he opened a grocery. During the following five years he read law while conducting the store and later was a law student. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar but with a strong inclination toward banking he became, at the end of three or four years, secretary of a Zanesville building association. This connection continued until 1905, when Mr. Brown became associated with The First Trust & Savings Bank, of which he is now cashier, having served in that capacity throughout twenty years. In 1884 he was married to Miss Maude E. Caldwell, of Zanesville, daughter of Caleb Caldwell, who for several years was the auditor of Muskingum county. Mrs. Brown passed away a year after the marriage occurred.

Their only child, Caldwell H. Brown, was graduated from the Zanesville high school in the class of 1904. With the exception of two years, 1891 to 1893, which were spent in Syracuse, New York, he has been a lifelong resident of Zanesville. His banking career began in 1904 in the First Trust & Savings Bank, of which he was cashier during fourteen years. His efforts there contributed to the success of the bank for he exhibited qualities of initiative, foresight and management of a promising character. But with the conviction that a wonderful future was in store for the photoplay he decided to enter the amusement field while moving pictures were still on the threshold of promise. This he did in 1918, leasing the Liberty theater and assuming personal management. So well was he fitted for this that the Liberty prospered beyond expectation. After three years of self-testing experience Mr. Brown resolved to profit by stage plays as well as by photoplays and accordingly leased the Weller theater and gave it also his personal attention. Over the destinies of these two popular houses he presides today. But in his vision there was a still larger field to conquer and that campaign he undertook May 1, 1925, by forming the Brown Theatrical Company, which is planning to construct and operate a theater of the first magnitude on the site of what has been for years the home of the three newspapers of The Zanesville Publishing Company on South Fifth street. Much of the work of construction will be done before the end of 1926 and the theater, which is to cost nearly four hundred thousand dollars, will be ready in 1927 for the amusement-loving patrons of Zanesville and the great southeastern Ohio field.

Caldwell Hugh Brown was married June 12, 1909, to Miss Frances Lillian Ford, a native of Zanesville, born here August 24, 1890, and a daughter of Joseph B. Ford, who for years has been a prominent

and public-spirited resident of the county, long connected officially with the Brown Manufacturing Company of Zanesville, a warm and generous friend and patron of Boy Scouts and today one of the county's leading farmers. Caldwell H. Brown, Jr., a youth of fifteen years, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell H. Brown.

Mr. Brown's memberships in local lodges and clubs are unusually numerous. As a Mason his name is on the rosters of Amity Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he was senior warden in 1911; Zanesville Council, R. & S. M.; Zanesville Chapter, R. A. M.; Cyrene Commandery, K. T.; Amrou Grotto, M. O. V. P. E. R.; Aladdin Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and Columbus Consistory, A. A. S. R. He was one of the organizers of the Rotary Club and its first secretary and second president. He is also a member of Zanesville Lodge, No. 114, B. P. O. E., the Zanesville Golf Club and the Zane Club. Mrs. Brown is likewise a member of the Golf Club and of the Thursday Matinee Music Club.

CHARLES DAVID WEDGE

A native of Zanesville and a lifelong resident of the city, Charles David Wedge, for many years intimately connected with one of its oldest and most important industries, has retired from active pursuits while maintaining a friendly and helpful interest in its growth and welfare, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that his activities in the industrial field contributed for years to the progress of his home city.

Mr. Wedge was born in Zanesville May 11, 1858, a son of Francis and Nicolar Jane (Wield) Wedge, both of whom were residents of England at the time of their marriage, which occurred in Manchester, July 29, 1847. Two years later they left the old English home, came to America and settled in Zanesville. Here Francis Wedge found a fruitful field for his mechanical and inventive genius, making constant progress from a modest beginning until 1858, when he and Thomas Griffith acquired the Ebert & Loudon machine shop, located at the lower end of Fifth street in Zanesville, and proceeded to develop the industry. Mr. Wedge had thoroughly mastered the machinist's trade in England and came to Zanesville well equipped for the career of a successful manufacturer. After working awhile at his trade he was offered and accepted the post of foreman of the H. & F. Blandy Engine Company, a growing Zanesville industrial concern. This engagement

ceased April 1, 1858, when he and Thomas Griffith launched their own machine works, operating under the firm name of Griffith & Wedge, and proceeding to the manufacture of portable steam engines as an important branch of their undertaking. Rapidly they built up a large industry, adding to the size of their plant as the demands for their products grew. Francis Wedge was not only a skilled mechanic but an inventor and when, on November 29, 1870, he obtained patents on his vertical portable engine he laid foundations for still greater progress on the part of the Griffith & Wedge business. His new engine was a striking improvement as compared with the old-style horizontal engines and the firm's patronage quickly grew to large proportions. From that time forward Francis Wedge devoted his time to the firm's further development and saw its business grow to great dimensions. Death, however, intervened while the growth of the industry he had founded was still going on and he passed away in March, 1893. His birth had occurred in Manchester, England, January 12, 1825. Mrs. Wedge, who was born in Dumfries, Scotland, May 3, 1826, had preceded him to the grave. Five children were born of this union: Bettie, born in Manchester, England, in 1848; John, born in Zanesville, 1850; Frank N., born in Zanesville, 1852; Mary Ellen, who is a resident of Zanesville and the widow of one of Zanesville's most noted physicians Dr. J. G. F. Holsten (II); and Charles D.

The last named attended Zanesville's public schools and later spent a year at Wooster (Ohio) University. Having learned the machinist's trade under his father he was well equipped for productive association with Griffith & Wedge and this took the shape of assisting in office management, a process made easier by reason of his technical knowledge of mechanics. After Thomas Griffith, his father's partner, died in 1884, the business was incorporated and the following officers were chosen: Francis Wedge, president; Charles D. Wedge, vice president; and Edward Gigax, secretary and treasurer. When Francis Wedge died John Hoge became president and Charles D. Wedge, vice president of the company. The development continued for years. The famous Ohio Corliss engine became one of the plant's most popular outputs; and clayworking and mining machinery was manufactured on a large scale. The plant had been enlarged until it embraced iron and brass foundries and machine, boiler, blacksmith and pattern shops. Mechanics of tried skill were employed and all the products were wrought from drawings. Management of the plant and control of the valuable property at length came solely into the hands of Charles D. Wedge who continued to exercise control until July, 1917, when he disposed of these

holdings and retired from active undertakings. He is heavily interested in Zanesville real estate.

On February 9, 1918, Charles D. Wedge was married to Mrs. Florence Cordelia Wiles, the widow of John Herman Wiles, who for years was a wholesale grocer of Zanesville. Her parents were William and Mary Jane Irwin, the former born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in 1836, while the latter was born near Malta, Morgan county, Ohio, in 1838. Mrs. Wedge is the mother of William P. Wiles, of the Wiles Grocery Company. Another son, J. Herman Wiles, passed away in 1926. Mrs. Wedge is a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal church and takes active part in the management of Bethesda Hospital.

Mr. Wedge is a member of the Forest Avenue Presbyterian church, is a republican in politics and among the local organizations which receive his moral and financial support is the Pioneer and Historical Society of Muskingum County. As a native of Zanesville, a life-long resident of the city and for years a factor in its development, he has acquired a large knowledge of the city's past and is fond of contributing to its history out of the storehouse of his own recollections.

CAPTAIN THOMAS SPENCER BLACK

Thomas Spencer Black, deceased, was born at Ramelton, County Donegal, Ireland, September 6, 1839, a son of Joseph and Mary (Spencer) Black and the eleventh in order of birth in their family of twelve children. He was a student in the Ramelton schools until sixteen years of age, when he embarked at Liverpool, England, upon a vessel bound for Philadelphia, where he arrived at the end of a voyage lasting six weeks. Immediately he journeyed westward, his destination being Springfield, Ohio, where his brother Andrew was a retail dry goods merchant. The new arrival was employed by his brother and the engagement remained unbroken during five years. In August, 1860, however, he removed to Zanesville and became a salesman in the dry goods store of Alexander Grant, his brother-in-law. There he remained until the Civil war broke out.

The movement toward secession in the southern states had engaged his anxious attention and before the overt act came he had determined that he would enter the Union service should necessity arise. He judged the time had come in August, 1862, and on the 10th of that month he joined the army as first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Twenty-

second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which regiment the late William H. Ball was colonel. The courage of the young lieutenant was conspicuous and his gallantry on the battlefield won him promotion to the rank of captain. Of this and other traits of his character Colonel Ball spoke the following notable words at the time of Captain Black's death: "He was brave, gentle, courteous, efficient and all that a volunteer soldier should be that was good. If I were to pick out three men that I could always count on I would choose Mr. Black as one of them. Nobody could say aught of him that was not commendatory. His was one of the cleanest characters that I ever encountered and while he was brave he was always as gentle as a woman." A wound sustained on the battlefield brought about Captain Black's physical disability and he was for that reason honorably discharged December 19, 1864. His active service followed the muster in at Camp Zanesville and began in what is now West Virginia. Then came the Virginia and Maryland campaigns in many of which he was engaged. He was also aid-de-camp on the brigade staff of General J. Warren Keifer and as such went with the brigade by boat from Alexander, Virginia, to New York city to aid in suppressing the New York riots. The battles in which he fought were as follows: Winchester, Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Topotomy Creek and Cold Harbor. He was also in the march from New Creek, now Keyser, West Virginia, to Winchester; and later from Winchester to Front Royal and return, to New Market and return and to Harpers Ferry. After that Captain Black was with the Army of the Potomac in its various movements. He received a slight wound in the hand at the battle of the Wilderness and a much more serious one in the right ankle at Cold Harbor, on the 3d of June, 1864. The latter caused him to be sent to the hospital in December, 1864, and when it was found that he would be unequal to further field service he was honorably discharged. He had won the cordial esteem of Brigadier General Keifer and indeed of all his companions in arms.

On his return to Zanesville, Captain Black reentered the business field with characteristic energy. First came a partnership with Alexander Grant, under the firm name of Grant & Black, their store being located at the southeast corner of Main and Third streets. In 1868 Captain Black bought the retail dry goods business of his brother William, located at the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, and conducted it until 1878, when he sold out to Sturtevant & Martin. It was a little later that he founded the wholesale dry goods and notions business which has since had such striking development and which now constitutes one of Zanesville's most important wholesale establishments.

The beginning was made March 1, 1879, when he organized the firm of Black & Company and launched the enterprise in a building on the north side of Main street between Fifth and Sixth streets. In August, 1880, removal followed to the Stevens building on South Sixth street. In 1889 the business was incorporated as The Black & Grant Company and Captain Black became its president. Purchasing a lot on South Fifth street the company erected the large four-story building which was completed in 1891 and which the company owns and occupies today. Captain Black remained the president to the time of his death, which occurred February 22, 1900.

On April 18, 1867, Captain Black was married to Miss Cornelia Van Hamm, a daughter of Judge Washington and Clara Van Hamm, and four children were born of their union: Clarence Spencer; Dora May, the wife of Judge John J. Adams; Walter Van Hamm; and Robert Smallwood.

Captain Thomas S. Black was a member of the Old Second Presbyterian church and one of its most active and influential communicants. The merits of his character and the usefulness of his career were well summed up at the close of his life by a local editor who wrote: "Captain Black was a wonderfully patient, even-tempered man. Gentlemen who have been closely associated with him for years say that they never have known him to lose his temper or utter a word calculated to cause pain or give offense. He was public spirited to an eminent degree, always being among the foremost in any enterprise for the public welfare." A biographer of the time added: "He won not only success but the unqualified regard and good will of his fellowmen."

PERLEY HOWARD TANNEHILL

Few southeastern Ohio men are better known or more highly regarded by the citizens of that territory than Perley Howard Tannehill of Zanesville, member of the bar and prominent figure in republican politics of this congressional district. Born in Malta, Morgan county, Ohio, June 23, 1865, he is a son of Captain James Boggs and Eleanor (Finley) Tannehill, the former a native of Belmont county, this state, while Mrs. Tannehill was born in Morgan county. Captain Tannehill was a man who wrote success upon all his undertakings. At Marietta he raised a company of soldiers for service in the Civil war and took part in the conflict to preserve the Union. On removing to Muskingum

PERLEY H. TANNEHILL

county he purchased a large farm located on the Frazeysburg road, three miles from Zanesville, and as tiller of the soil and stockman he became one of the county's best known agriculturists. The well cultivated Tannehill farm was widely known. Its owner took keen interest in the county fairs as a member of the Agricultural Society of which he was president for a term or two. Personally he was very popular. He lived to be eighty-two years of age, while Mrs. Tannehill died at the age of seventy-six.

Their son, P. H. Tannehill, was reared on the home farm but early in life he desired to become a lawyer. With this in view he attended the rural schools and the Zanesville high school. Later he read law in the office of Frank H. Southard, one of the most successful of Zanesville's large quota of attorneys. His legal studies were pursued in the Cincinnati Law School and in 1889 that institution conferred upon him his diploma. Launching his professional career at McConnelsville, in his native county, he practiced there for seventeen years and became prominent in other lines of effort, serving six years as prosecuting attorney and for a time as village councilman. With Judge J. O. Lyne and A. H. Mercer, he entered the journalistic field at the county seat by founding the semi-weekly Morgan County Leader and they also became the owners and publishers of the Morgan County Herald.

Removing to Zanesville in 1906 Mr. Tannehill gave increased expression to the interest which for years he had felt in republican national, state, district and county politics. He became a party worker and a power in party councils. In 1916 many thousands of his fellow republicans of the fifteenth congressional district saw in him excellent material for a congressman and at the primaries they voted for him loyally and hopefully. So close was the vote that two or three days elapsed before the result was known and then it was found that he had lost by four votes.

Mr. Tannehill is a busy man, with a very large general practice, but he takes time to direct in a very practical way the operations of the large Falls township stock and grain farm, "Woodlands," which is located near Zanesville. He maintains contact with the organizations of his profession through membership in the Muskingum County, Ohio and American Bar Associations and as a Mason he is identified with the Masonic Club, the Royal Arch Chapter, the Council, Knight Templar Commandery, and Scottish Rite Consistory, all of Zanesville, and is past master of Corinthian Lodge, F. & A. M., of McConnelsville. He is also a member of the Kiwanis Club of Zanesville.

In November, 1894, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mr. Tannehill

was married to Miss Helen Train, who was born and reared in Zanesville and whose parents were Albert W. and Mary (Wheeler) Train. The Wheeler family, from which Mrs. Tannehill is descended on her mother's side, was represented in early Zanesville by some of its most honored and substantial citizens. Albert W. Train came to Zanesville from his native state, New York, entered upon the practice of law here and became a leading attorney of the city with a state-wide reputation for knowledge of the law and ability as a pleader. In addition to his large general practice he became the legal representative of such important corporations as the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, of which he was general counsel, and the Union and First National Banks, of Zanesville. He had an interest in a large farm and gave it considerable attention. He had served as lieutenant of infantry in the Civil war. Mr. Train was an ardent republican, took keen interest in political affairs and made many campaign addresses, the incisiveness and force of his speeches bringing continued requests for his presence on the platform from party managers. His death occurred in 1892. Mrs. Helen Train Tannehill is a graduate of Swarthmore College and maintains interest in education, literature and history. Local history especially has claimed her attention for years and as a member of the Pioneer and Historical Society of Muskingum County she has been active and helpful. Her husband is of course a member of that body and during a recent period served as its president.

Mr. and Mrs. Tannehill are the parents of three daughters: Marion Wheeler, a graduate nurse in St. Alexis Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio; Esther Merrill, a graduate of her mother's alma mater, Swarthmore; and Eleanor Finley, a student at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana.

HOWARD CULBERTSON, M. D.

Howard Culbertson, the second son and child of the late Rev. Dr. James Culbertson, of holy memory, was born in Zanesville, February 24, 1828, and died there, June 18, 1890. His boyhood days were spent in the public schools of the city and he was a diligent student. Upon completing his course at the high school he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1848 and graduated in the class of 1850. Returning home he began the practice of his profession, his office being in the family residence, corner of Sixth and Market streets.

Dr. Culbertson was married, November 16, 1854, to Mary Louise,

daughter of the late Dr. Eliel T. Safford, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and the young couple took up their residence in Zanesville. Seven children were born of this union: Herbert, Anne V., Ernest H., Sidney M., Lewis R. (Zanesville's well known eye and ear specialist of the present day), Cornelia S., and Claude L., for years one of Zanesville's prominent druggists. Mrs. Culbertson died February 27, 1885. Of these seven children the following survive: Sidney M., of Denver, Colorado, part owner of its largest laundry; Dr. Lewis R., of Zanesville; and Cornelia S., wife of A. Gordon-Winstanley, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Culbertson continued in the practice of medicine in Zanesville until August, 1862, when he volunteered in the Medical Corps of the army and was commissioned assistant surgeon of United States Volunteers. He was at once assigned to duty in the camp at Zanesville, and remained here until September 13 when he was transferred to Rollo, Missouri, and placed in charge of a hospital. In November, 1863, he was assigned to the management of the famous Harvey General Hospital of Madison, Wisconsin. He was mustered out of the service with the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel on October 7, 1865. On November 14, 1865, he was commissioned captain and assistant surgeon in the Regular Army. He was assigned to duty in the Second Infantry and detached as medical director of the hospital at Taylor Barracks, Louisville, Kentucky. During the next three years he saw much trying service in the hospitals at Memphis, Tennessee, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the Brown hospital, Louisville, Kentucky. This arduous service undermined his constitution and the doctor was prostrated by disease.

After vainly seeking to regain his health, Dr. Culbertson was compelled to leave the army and was retired as captain and assistant surgeon in January, 1869, for disease incurred in the line of duty. He returned to Zanesville, resuming the practice of his profession but the vigor of his youth and young manhood was gone. Despite an enfeebled physical nature, the doctor continued a busy man to almost the very end.

As early as 1862 his prize essay "The Use of Anaesthetics in Midwifery," Ohio Medical Society, attracted universal attention in the profession and the prize essay, American Medical Association, 1876, "Excision of the Larger Joints of the Extremities," is regarded as authority throughout the world. The doctor was devoted to literary pursuits and was at the time of his death the assistant editor of the American Journal of Ophthalmology, St. Louis.

Dr. Culbertson was appointed to the first board of pension exam-

iners in this city and served continuously, most of the time as secretary, until removed by death. Of the magnitude of his patient toil in this highly important official position, the world will never know. The archives of the bureau at Washington contain thousands of his masterful reports and many an ex-soldier is indebted to Dr. Culbertson's careful and conscientious attention to the minutest detail. The late venerable Dr. John Campbell, when medical referee of the pension bureau, said: "I regard Dr. Culbertson as one of the two leading medical examiners of this bureau in the United States. He is highly competent, accurate and honest."

Dr. Howard Culbertson's father, Rev. James Culbertson, entered Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, when quite young and acquired a very thorough education there. He prosecuted theological studies under Drs. King and Herron and was licensed to preach the Gospel in 1811 by the Presbytery of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In 1812 he came to Zanesville and preached to its Presbyterians in various places until 1817 when his flock erected a brick church at the northeast corner of Fourth and South streets. Here, one Sunday morning in that year, among his hearers was President James Monroe, who was en route to Wheeling and spent the day in Zanesville. In 1839 his congregation built a new church on North Sixth street and of this he remained pastor for several years. His death took place February 22, 1847.

Commercialism had no place in religion for him. Upon receiving a call from one of Philadelphia's leading Presbyterian churches which paid a large salary, he declined to accept on the ground that his "duty lay in Zanesville." Neither did titles have any appeal. When a certain large institution sought to add D. D. to his name he refused positively to permit it. He devoted thirty-four years to preaching the Gospel, delivering four thousand sermons. He thought nothing of riding one hundred miles on horseback to fill a brother minister's pulpit. He was perhaps one of the most finished scholars that ever lived in Zanesville, with a thorough knowledge of Latin, Hebrew, Greek, French and German. In figure he was tall and commanding and he had eloquence and magnetism in full measure. These all endeared him to his flock but the latter cherished to a greater degree the saintliness of his character and the faithfulness of his service. His first wife was member of a prominent Pennsylvania family and his second wife was the daughter of John Colhoun, a well known Franklin county, Pennsylvania, merchant and banker, who had been a soldier of the Revolution and founder of Chambersburg's first bank.

Dr. Howard Culbertson's son Lewis R. Culbertson, well known

Zanesville physician and eye and ear specialist, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and reared in Zanesville. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1890 and holds the position of expert eye and ear examiner to the United States pension bureau. Dr. Culbertson studied his specialties under his father and in Philadelphia and in 1906 he took post-graduate courses at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital; the Golden Square Nose and Throat Hospital; the Professor Lewis Anatomical School, all of London, England; and at the Royal Vienna University. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the Ohio State and Muskingum County Academies of Medicine and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otology. He is also eye and ear surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad. He stands in the front rank of Zanesville's eye and ear specialists and enjoys a large practice. He is deeply interested in the history of Zanesville and Muskingum county and has contributed much of the material which has been drawn upon for this history. He is the author of the "Genealogy of the Culbertson and Culberson Families," which he published in book form in 1923. Dr. Culbertson was married to Miss Blanche M. Adams, of Dresden, Ohio, who died without issue September 5, 1900, at the age of twenty-four years. His second marriage (on October 3, 1910) was to Miss Edith Sophia Popp, of Zanesville, who was born June 21, 1888, and who is the mother of three children, Constance Maxine, Howard Louis and Edith Janet Culbertson, born respectively July 26, 1911, April 14, 1914, and October 11, 1915.

Anne Virginia Culbertson, deceased, daughter of Dr. Howard Culbertson, the subject of this review, was born and reared in Zanesville and educated in the Zanesville public schools and the Putnam Female Seminary. For a number of years after 1893 Miss Culbertson was engaged as a writer and author-reader, giving entertainments in which she read her own writings, consisting largely of poems and stories in negro and mountain-white dialect. Her "Lays of a Wandering Minstrel" appeared in 1896; "At the Big House" in 1904; "When the Banjo Talks," 1905; some of her choicest poems, written during the World war, remain unpublished. Miss Culbertson, during the conflict, was a member of the Vigilantes, a national society of writers formed to produce articles to stimulate patriotism. Some of these, written by Miss Culbertson, were published and sent to sick and wounded soldiers in this country and Europe. Among her numerous friends were such famous writers as Joel Chandler Harris, Ella Wheeler Wilcox and James Whitcomb Riley. During a summer spent in North Carolina's "Great Smoky Mountains" Miss Culbertson studied the Indian folk-lore

and found that the negroes had absorbed some of it from the redskins. Among her most beautiful poems are the "Blue Muskingum" and a war poem, "At Parting." When Miss Culbertson passed away in December, 1918, she left behind a legacy of rich and varied achievements in the world of letters.

Claude L. Culbertson, youngest son of Dr. Howard Culbertson, was born in Zanesville January 19, 1877, and died here December 13, 1918. Educated and reared in this city he became one of its best known young men. In physique splendidly endowed by nature, he soon took high position as an athlete, with especial skill on the diamond and gridiron. His character was as likable as his person was admirable. His evenness of temper was phenomenal and this gained for him a constantly growing circle of friends. Having graduated from the Ohio State University he studied pharmacy and in due time became, with Charles N. Gorsuch, a purchaser of the Harry L. Nye drug store. This establishment was conducted under the firm name of Culbertson & Gorsuch until the senior partner's death. Claude L. Culbertson did not seek public office but when appointed Zanesville's director of public safety a few years ago he accepted the post and filled it with ability and fidelity. On September 25, 1901, he was married to Miss Mabel Virginia Cosgrave, daughter of William B. Cosgrave, of Zanesville, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. To Claude and Mrs. Culbertson four children were born: William Howard, Virginia, Mary Louise and Eleanor Frances. Mrs. Culbertson and children reside in Zanesville.

Sydney Mathiot Culbertson, Dr. Howard Culbertson's third son, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, November 8, 1864. In 1892 he settled in Denver, Colorado, where he became very successful in business and where he now resides. On July 12, 1893, he became the husband of Miss Edith McDaniels, of Columbus, Ohio, who passed away June 13, 1911. Of this union two children were born: Emily, who married Bruce Kistler; and Katherine, who became the wife of H. Frank, a chemist.

ARTHUR LOOPE BOWERS

As district representative of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, with headquarters in Zanesville, Arthur Loope Bowers has become within the past three years a leader here in the field of life insurance, so ably has he applied a highly trained salesman-

ship to the development of the company's business, two special features of which fall under the heads of inheritance and business insurance. He has resided here since 1916. He was born in Wilcox, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1876, a son of John Lawrence and Florence (Loope) Bowers, the former a native of Sullivan county, New York, and the latter of Kansas, where she was born sixty-eight years ago. John Lawrence Bowers, an honored Wilcox, Pennsylvania, merchant for more than fifty years, died in 1926, at the age of eighty-one.

Arthur L. Bowers, the eldest of three sons, attended the Wilcox grammar and high schools and exhibited a marked taste for engineering. From the Wilcox high school he went to the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pennsylvania. His working career was launched in the oil fields of that state where he joined a corps of engineers engaged in locating drilling sites for the Standard Oil Company. Thus his ambition to become a civil engineer was advanced through preliminary training in the field. Much however remained to be mastered and with that in mind he matriculated in the engineering department of the University of Pennsylvania for post-graduate work. An opportunity to serve the general government came in 1898 with the beginning of the Spanish-American war and he promptly offered his services at Washington. Having been examined he was commissioned second lieutenant by brevet and sent as military instructor to the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, where, besides teaching the art of war, he became professor of mathematics. This connection with the military college lasted six years, when he resumed his engineering activities, at first in Pittsburgh, where he worked out the platting of the town of Clairton for the St. Clair Improvement Company. Having completed this he spent four years as assistant chief engineer of the National Tube Company, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania. The year 1907 was devoted to a business of his own in Pittsburgh and this was followed by an engagement as engineer on the Mount Rose Pumping Project, carried through in North Pittsburgh for the International Construction Company. His next work assumed marked importance since he did it as representative engineer for all the sewer pipe manufactories located east of the Missouri river. Pittsburgh was his headquarters and there he wrote, "Facts about Sanitary Sewers," a publication which attracted favorable attention from those conversant with the subject. Accepting the post of chief engineer of the American Sewer Pipe Company his ability and knowledge were soon recognized by his advancement, first to the post of assistant manager and later to that of manager of the western branch of the concern.

Mr. Bowers came to Zanesville in 1916, attracted to the city by its clay working industries and the county's varied clay deposits. More specifically he came to accept the post of general manager of the Burton-Townsend Brick Company. He remained executive in charge of the plant's operations until 1919, when he yielded to the persuasions of influential members of the Zanesville Chamber of Commerce and became that body's manager. There was a reorganization of the Chamber and a drive for new members which placed the names of one thousand, two hundred citizens on the roster. With financial resources thus increased the space now occupied in the Black building, at Main and Third streets, was secured and a process of thorough remodeling was completed with the result that Zanesville was presently able to claim a Chamber of Commerce home unequaled in cities of like size in point of space, convenience and utility. In all this work of expansion Mr. Bowers was the executive and central figure and from that time until his retirement in 1923 he labored in season and out of season to make the Chamber of Commerce a power for good, with special work in behalf of community welfare. It was during his administration that the Chamber's present motto "All for one and one for all" was adopted.

During the later years of his connection with the Chamber of Commerce Mr. Bowers became more and more impressed with the growing importance of modern life insurance features, also of their susceptibility to development, and in 1923 he made an exhaustive study of the offerings of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. This confirmed his earlier judgment and he accepted from the Equitable Company the post of district representative, with headquarters in Zanesville. Since then he has developed the business here with characteristic energy and ability until it has reached large proportions.

On March 29, 1899, at Summerville, Pennsylvania, Mr. Bowers married Miss Grace Virginia McKibbon, a native of Pittsburgh and daughter of Dr. James McKibbon, a well known physician of Pittsburgh and Summerville. They now have two sons, John L. and Arthur L., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers are members of the Forest Avenue Presbyterian church and active in its affairs, the former being an elder of the church and teacher of a boys' class in the Sunday school.

The list of secular organizations of which Arthur L. Bowers is or has been a member is a large one. It includes most of the civic bodies which have contributed to local welfare. He has been secretary of the Rotary Club since its organization in 1919 and he has filled the same office for the Zanesville Housing Company and the Zanesville Welfare Association. He is a republican, an Elk and a member of

the Zanesville Golf Club, upon whose links he finds the exercise which men of sedentary pursuits require. A review of his career would be incomplete if it referred only to the material side of his many successes. Indeed, those successes have been due not alone to his expert knowledge, natural ability and thorough mental training but also to his character, his kindly personality and his scrupulous methods, and these traits have multiplied the number of his friends year by year.

OTTO W. WENDELL

Otto W. Wendell is a native of Batesville, Ohio, where he was born June 13, 1887, the son of William and Jennie (Wagoner) Wendell, natives of Noble county. The former was first a farmer and then took up government service in Indian Territory. His death occurred some years ago but Mrs. Wendell still survives and resides in Zanesville. They became the parents of three children: Chauncey, Ira D., and Otto W., all residents of this city.

The boyhood education of Otto W. Wendell began in the rural schools near his home during four years which he spent on the farm. Through the twelve months following he was connected with the operations of a sawmill. When first a resident of Zanesville he was associated with the Fulton Market but returning to the paternal acres he again carried on as a young but hard working farmer. However Mr. Wendell still felt a call to try his fortune in Zanesville and hither he came at the end of a year, accepting an opportunity to enter the Bailey Drug Company's wholesale establishment. There he spent four years. When the Spanish-American war began in 1898 he was one of the young men of Zanesville who departed for the training camps and prepared to serve the nation. When he was mustered out at the end of a year the young soldier resumed employment with the Bailey Wholesale Drug Company. The engagement lasted about twelve months when he decided to handle groceries instead of drugs and accepted a place in the wholesale house of the Wiles Grocery Company. The duties of this position were discharged while sixteen years came and went. With the knowledge and experience which he had accumulated during the twenty years spent in Zanesville Mr. Wendell felt fully qualified to launch his own business craft, choosing first a traffic in rubber tires, which he carried on for a period of five years, and next the bond and investment business, which he kept in hand until 1920. In

1918 he enlisted in the World war motor transport service, but had not been called into its activities when the armistice was signed.

On May 20, 1920, he secured a charter for and opened the Zanesville Bank & Trust Company, of which E. F. O'Neal was made president, Otto W. Wendell, vice president and J. H. Garrett, cashier. Mr. Wendell at once took active as well as a financial interest in the new institution and has kept the connection up during the six years of its growth, constantly contributing a large share toward the development which has ensued.

Mr. Wendell's marriage took place February 7, 1905, his bride being Miss Kate Mathews, of this city. He is a republican in politics and a Mason. He takes active interest in the community services performed by the city's leading clubs; in the campaigns carried on by the Muskingum County Good Roads Association and the Muskingum Motor Club in behalf of good roads; in Chamber of Commerce work and in other movements which appeal to his energetic, active and public-spirited character as contributors to the community's growth and welfare. As a citizen of Zanesville he always has been one of the first to fall in line for active work in civic and social welfare movements and one of the last to lay such work down. During the World war he was one of the busiest and most successful factors in Zanesville's Liberty bond drives. He has been one of the Muskingum Motor Club's most influential members and besides serving for a period as its president later became its treasurer. The last named office he still retains. O. W. Wendell has made much Zanesville history since he became a Zanesville citizen.

MAURICE A. LOEBELL, M.D.

Born in the Balkans, receiving his early education abroad, journeying to America in search of fuller knowledge and a fertile field for a career, recrossing the Atlantic as a surgeon and serving in that capacity in France, the land of his parents, ministering to the sick and wounded boys of a famous American division, returning to the land of his adoption and finding in Zanesville a coveted field for his talents and professional skill—this is the mere skeleton of the history of Dr. Maurice A. Loebell, specialist in Roentgenology and one of Zanesville's most successful physicians. The more complete story which follows reads like a romance.

DR. MAURICE A. LOEBELL

Dr. Loebell was born in Bucharest, Rumania, April 26, 1882. His parents, Marcus and Fannie (Treister) Loebell, both natives of France, had located in Rumania soon after their marriage. The father was the proprietor of a distillery in Bucharest. Neither parent is now living.

Dr. Loebell was educated in Bucharest, receiving his B.S. degree from the University of Bucharest in the class of 1901. A year later he came to this country, remaining about twelve months in New York city, where he was variously employed, and journeying thence to Chicago. There he remained five years, engaged in various activities and taking two terms of electrical engineering at the Lewis Institute, joining its night classes, for be it remembered the young man was working his way in securing an education. His next and greatly coveted forward step was taken in 1907 when he entered Northwestern University's medical school, from which he received his degree of M.D. in the class of 1911. An interneship in the Park Avenue (Chicago) Hospital followed. Here it was that Dr. Loebell met the young lady whom he married soon thereafter, Miss Jessie Marshall, a nurse in the hospital's training class. In 1912 he located in Gary, Indiana, and there his career as an M.D. began. But the state of Ohio loomed up as a desirable field and in 1914, finding an opening at Sonora, this county, he transferred his professional practice to that village. There he was in active practice until 1917, which proved to be for him a memorable year, marked as it was by his enlistment in the medical department for service in the World war.

With a first lieutenant's commission Dr. Loebell was sent to the Fort Oglethorpe (Ga.) training camp and he served the soldiers there during three months. November, 1, 1917, was another date long to be remembered, for it was the day on which he sailed back to the land of his fathers, to France, which was battling for existence. Arriving on her shores he was assigned to the immortal Rainbow Division, with which he saw active service until the armistice was signed. But he was to remain in commission for further duties. Transference to the peace commission followed and then Dr. Loebell was placed in charge, as medical officer, of a camp of German prisoners at Richelieu, France. Well deserved promotion to a captaincy followed at this juncture. His homecoming took place in June, 1919, and his discharge followed, July 15, at Camp Sherman. Then it was that Dr. Loebell came to Zanesville and began the practice which has grown steadily ever since. In 1920, however, he took special work in Roentgenology at the Chicago Postgraduate School and again with Dr. E. G. Blaine

at the Cook County (Ill.) Hospital. In 1921 he was placed in charge of the department of radiology and pathology at Bethesda Hospital, this city, which position he now holds.

Dr. and Mrs. Loebell are the parents of three children: Elizabeth C., Ruth L. and Loren Maurice, all at home.

A list of the organizations to which Dr. Loebell belongs indicates the scope of his interest in Zanesville and its various orders, clubs and societies. Very clearly they prove that this busy resident of the community needs no Americanization. He is a member of the Muskingum Academy of Medicine; Malta Lodge, No. 118, F. & A. M., Norwich, Ohio; Zanesville Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M.; Zanesville Council, No. 12, R. & S. M.; Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar; Veterans of Foreign Wars; the Kiwanis Club; the Young Men's Christian Association; and post commander of the Zanesville Post, No. 29, American Legion. The Doctor was one of the organizers of the local Kiwanis Club and is now serving his second term as a director of that organization. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of Zanesville and is chairman of its public health committee. He also is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, the Radiological Society of North America and the Association of Military Surgeons. Dr. Loebell is a Methodist and as such a member of the official board of Grace Methodist Episcopal church.

CLARENCE JEFFERSON CROSSLAND

Election to the office of prosecuting attorney of Muskingum county is an honor which excellent lawyers of mature age have rightly been proud of, but Clarence Jefferson Crossland enjoys the distinction of having won that prize before arriving at the age of thirty, a record calculated to justify the claim that America offers an open, fair field to young men of ambition, will and industry. Born in Zanesville, January 28, 1895, he is a son of Jefferson Clarence and Elizabeth (Harris) Crossland, the former a native of Muskingum township, this county, and the latter of Wayne township. J. C. Crossland's parents were of English-German and Mrs. Crossland's, of English-Dutch, descent. Three children were born of their union: Clarence J., Florence E. Crossland, now deceased, and David H.

Clarence J. Crossland went through Zanesville's graded schools and was graduated from the high school in 1913. The completion of his

education was interrupted by his entrance into the World war but in 1920 he received the degree of A. B. as a student at the Ohio State University and in 1922 the same institution conferred upon him the degree of LL. B. He began the practice of his profession in Zanesville soon after being graduated from Ohio State University, that is, in July, 1922. His election to the office of prosecuting attorney for the years 1925-26 took place in November, 1924.

Mr. Crossland's military record includes field service overseas. Hearing of the contemplated Officers' Training Camps, he wrote the Cincinnati office of the Training Camps Association, special delivery. They responded with a telegram asking if he would recruit locally. He wired acceptance and immediately devoted his time to that work. Fifteen was the desired goal in order to have an army officer sent here to make this a headquarters. That number was exceeded the first two days and within a week there were more than one hundred applications from this section of the state, including Newark, Athens, Coshocton and towns in adjoining counties. Applications continued to come in and several days were required in conducting examinations of some two hundred applicants. Eventually approximately one hundred fifteen commissions were awarded at the first officers' training camp that resulted from this work. Afterward Lieutenant Crossland received a letter of hearty commendation from the Training Camps Association at their central office in Chicago for the fine patriotic work performed in the recruiting and selection of citizen officers. A commission as second lieutenant was awarded him at Fort Benjamin Harrison and he was assigned to the Three Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry of the Eighty-third Division, located at Camp Sherman. In May, 1918, he went overseas. Within a month after landing in France, Lieutenant Crossland went to the First Division, which is known as Pershing's own division, reporting to the Twenty-sixth Infantry, where he served with the Third Battalion as Battalion Scout Officer. He received a slight wound from a high explosive at St. Mihiel but continued in action until after the engagement when he received medical attention. He acted in the capacity of Scout Officer in the Argonne. Of the three Scout Officers of the regiment, one was killed in the beginning of this action and the other badly wounded. Lieutenant Crossland was the only one not incapacitated and immediately afterward he was placed in charge of scout work of the regiment as temporary Regimental Intelligence Officer, being under the immediate direction of and working with Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who had meanwhile returned to the Twenty-sixth Infantry and was now in command of it. Lieutenant Crossland helped train replacements of the three scout platoons of

the regiment and directed their activities. After replacement of the heavy losses of the Division, which totaled about seven thousand of the Infantry as well as numbers of other branches, the command was sent into the Argonne a second time. Two days before the Armistice the division was temporarily withdrawn and was in readiness to return to the lines when the Armistice was declared. For a few weeks Lieutenant Crossland had had a siege of boils and other disability and after the Armistice he went to the base hospital at Nantes. After two months there he was stationed in Germany with the Army of Occupation during four months, when he returned to the United States and was honorably discharged July 31, 1919, having served twenty-six and a half months. Lieutenant Crossland has been active in the American Legion, 40 Hommes and 8 Chevaux, Veterans of Foreign Wars, serving as legion adjutant, on the executive committee of Legion and 40 and 8, and state legislation committee of the Legion.

Mr. Crossland is a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association; president of the Zanesville Chautauqua Association; member of Boy Scouts Council and of the Advisory Council of the Fifas Club. He is a Mason and Modern Woodman; a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Exchange Club, of which he was president in 1926. He is a republican and an active member of the Central Presbyterian church.

If Zanesville were asked for a list of her young men who have advanced at a rate and to a degree beyond the common, Mr. Crossland's name would inevitably be on the roll. His genial personality, his optimism, his willingness to serve good causes, his honorable military career, his success at the bar, his vigilance as an official—all these and similar traits and achievements have brought him into public favor.

E. E. LORIMER

It is a mistake to assume that a youth who secures a teacher's certificate at the early age of sixteen and a year later begins to function at the teacher's desk is certain to adopt that profession as a life work, a statement that is exemplified in the career of E. E. Lorimer, highly esteemed president and general manager of one of Zanesville's leading industries, The Herdman Sash, Door & Lumber Company. His life has been characterized by steady progress. Born in Muskingum county, Ohio, January 21, 1862, he is a son of Samuel H. and Emma (Haines)

Lorimer. The father was a native of Bally Claire, County Antrim, Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Mrs. Lorimer's parents were Pennsylvanians who emigrated to Ohio at an early day and in Muskingum county she was born. Her mother was a native of Alsace-Lorraine. Samuel H. Lorimer came to the United States at the age of eighteen years, after having served an apprenticeship as a carpenter in Ireland. Two brothers who had crossed the Atlantic ahead of him were in Muskingum county and hither Samuel came to join them. For awhile he worked with them but subsequently struck out for himself as carpenter and builder. Meanwhile, he had been specializing as a stair builder and the time came when he put aside all other lines of woodworking activity and did stair work exclusively, until he came to be known as one of the most expert stair builders in the country. He established a home at Rix Mills, this county, but after his retirement from active business he removed to New Concord, Ohio, where he made his home for about three years, or until his death. He was a man of sterling worth as well as of skill and won the esteem of friends and patrons alike.

E. E. Lorimer was educated in the country schools, with a short term of instruction in Muskingum College, at New Concord. For several years, during the winter months, he taught school, but spent the summers as a carpenter. It was as a wielder of tools that he caught a vision of the opportunities which lay beyond, especially to one who knew the rudiments of construction, and the progress he made has verified the vision. Meanwhile, having added to his mental attainments a knowledge of accounting, he joined the office force of The Thomas Drake Lumber Company, of Zanesville, in 1884 and remained with the company three years as bookkeeper. By this time, having won the confidence of his employer, Mr. Lorimer was chosen to represent him in the office of Patterson Burgess & Company, lumber dealers, a newly organized industry of which Mr. Drake was part owner. This engagement lasted four years, but on February 1, 1891, Mr. Lorimer was offered opportunity to acquire stock in The Herdman Sash, Door & Lumber Company and with this came promotion to a higher post in the lumber and planing-mill business, that of estimator and manager of sales. This engagement was destined to lead to higher honors. The next promotion came with the death of Frank H. Herdman, the head of the business, when Mr. Lorimer became general manager; another promotion followed the death of Gilbert Snyder, the company's president, in 1923, when Mr. Lorimer was elected to fill that position while remaining general manager.

In December, 1881, Mr. Lorimer was married to Miss Selina C. Reasoner, of Rix Mills, this county, and of their union two children were born, both of whom died at an early age. Mr. Lorimer is a strong adherent of Freemasonry, having membership in Amity Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M.; Zanesville Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M.; Zanesville Council, No. 12, R. & S. M.; Cyrene Commandery, No. 10, K. T.; Scioto Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Aladdin Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Lorimer has been very active in organizing the credit executives of Zanesville and their appreciation of his work resulted in his election as chairman of the executive board of the Zanesville Credit Association, a position which he still holds. Members of the Ohio Retail Lumber Dealers Association also have recognized his ability and prominence in the business by naming him vice president of that body. His religious activities find a field of usefulness in the Christian Science church.

Mr. Lorimer's advancement to the head of Zanesville's leading lumber and planing mill industry has been due to his intimate and practical knowledge of the details of the business, to his tireless energy and strength of purpose and above all to the possession of those sterling qualities of mind and heart which alone can achieve and insure lasting success.

HARRIE C. ATHERTON

Harrie C. Atherton has been a valued employe of the Herdman Sash, Door & Lumber Company throughout sixteen years of busy and steadfast service, after having spent twenty years as a factor in the window-glass industry. His father, John F. Atherton, who is vice president of the Herdman Sash, Door & Lumber Company and the only one of its original stockholders now living, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, and in the early '50s removed to Noble county, Ohio, with the family. He worked on the farm there, but when the Civil war came he answered his country's call by entering the service. That he was at the front is proven by the fact that he was wounded at the battle of Antietam. His long connection with the Herdman Company as employe, stockholder and vice president has helped to make history in the affairs of one of Zanesville's oldest and most important industries. Charles T. Atherton, father of John F. Atherton, emigrated to Wilmington, Delaware, from Bolton, Lancashire, England.

Mrs. John F. Atherton, whose ancestors were also English, passed away in the year 1913. By her marriage she became the mother of a son and a daughter, Harrie C., and Hattie M., but the latter died March 2, 1915.

Harrie C. Atherton was born at Lowell, Ohio, March 1, 1865. Being of an industrious turn of mind, as a lad he resolved to master a useful trade. His choice was fixed upon that of a molder and at the age of sixteen he entered upon an apprenticeship. The engagement lasted three years and made of him an excellent molder, but as fate would have it a different industry made its appeal to his manual skill and tastes—that of window-glass production—and at Quaker City, Ohio, he made the change of occupations indicated. The next scene of his activities was Fairmount, where he remained several years. To a window-glass factory at Coffeyville, Kansas, he then went and was connected with it during four years. Having spent twenty years of his life in these various places as a window-glass maker, the home at Zanesville began to beckon him and here he came in 1910 to become a worker in the Herdman planing mill, with which his father has so long been associated. There Harrie C. Atherton has since remained.

On April 20, 1915, Mr. Atherton became the husband of Miss Minnie M. Morris, a graduate nurse and a native of Muskingum county. They are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Atherton is a Knights Templar Mason, has also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and belongs to the Mystic Shrine.

FLORIEN F. FRAZIER

United States Commissioner Florien F. Frazier, member of numerous railroad directorates and the legal advisor of other railroad companies, is a native of Zanesville who early took and has continued to maintain a strong position in his profession here. Born August 3, 1882, the son of Alfred A. and Emma L. Frazier, he attended the public schools preparatory to a college career at Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1904, with the degree of B.A. On being admitted to the bar he became associated in practice with his father, Judge Alfred A. Frazier, who, after serving with distinction as judge of the court of common pleas of the Zanesville district through three terms of sixteen years, the longest common pleas judgeship ever in Muskingum county, had returned to

the practice of his profession in Zanesville. This law firm, known as Frazier & Frazier, occupies a large suite of offices in the Peoples Savings Bank building and are possessors of a law library of uncommon extent and variety. A general practice is carried on, while the firm is division counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and local counsel for the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company. Florien F. Frazier is a director in the following named railroads: Central Ohio, as recognized, S. M. & N., Ohio Midland, Eastern Ohio, C. & C. M. and O. & L. K., all of which are subsidiaries of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Appointment to the important office of United States commissioner came to him twelve years ago and the duties of the office have been administered with that ability and care which are characteristic of its incumbent. As a director of the First Trust & Savings Bank of Zanesville he keeps in touch with local financial affairs.

Mr. Frazier was married to Miss Dorothea Guthrie, May 10, 1916. Her father, the late William E. Guthrie, was of an old and highly respected Zanesville family and was prominently connected with the city's manufacturing business and banking institutions. Her mother, Mrs. Clara (Black) Guthrie, is a great-granddaughter of one of Zanesville's leading pioneers, General Isaac VanHorne, and a daughter of the late Peter Black, merchant-banker who founded the First National Bank and was its first president and who erected the Clarendon Hotel and Black's Music Hall. Mrs. Frazier is a member of the Zanesville Golf Club and the Young Women's Christian Association.

Florien F. Frazier is a republican and a member of the Putnam Presbyterian church and the Young Men's Christian Association. His secret order memberships are represented on the rosters of the Modern Woodmen of America and Muskingum Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; his club memberships, on the Golf and Exchange Club rolls; his college fraternity memberships on the Beta Theta Pi, Beta Delta Beta and Theta Upsilon rosters.

CHARLES F. RIBBLE

Charles F. Ribble, member of the extensively employed law firm of O'Neal, Pugh, Ribble and Bainter, of Zanesville, and former prosecuting attorney of Muskingum county, is of that group of successful attorneys whose careers have begun on the farm and ripened into

strength and fixed purpose during seasons devoted to teaching in the public schools. He did not begin the study of law until he was twenty-six years old but that no time was lost is proven by the fact that his professional practice was under way within three years. He has always resided in this state. He was born November 22, 1872, at Triadelphia, Morgan county, Ohio, the son of Philip and Sarah (Fouts) Ribble. The father was born at Triadelphia, July 6, 1847, and the mother May 18, 1848. Both were of German descent, the father being the son of Daniel and Phoebe (Brill) Ribble, who were born in the fatherland and came to the United States during childhood. Mrs. Ribble's parents were Jacob and Christina (Silver) Fouts, both natives of this country.

C. F. Ribble's collegiate studies ended in 1896 when he was graduated from Muskingum College, New Concord, with the degree of B.Pd. The first ten years of his life were spent on the home farm at Triadelphia and the next nineteen years on a Gaysport, Muskingum county, farm. During nine years he taught in the country schools of Brush Creek and Harrison townships, having begun this educational work in 1889. His earnest desire to be a lawyer prompted him to take the first steps in that direction with the cessation of school teaching in 1898, when he began his studies and in 1901 he was admitted to practice at the Ohio bar. In the same year he left the Gaysport farm, came to Zanesville and entered upon the work of his profession, which he has successfully followed ever since. In 1915 he was admitted to practice in the United States district court. From 1904 to 1911 he was associated in practice with the late J. M. McHenry. Election to the office of county prosecutor came in 1911 and he served through two two-year terms. His partnership in the firm of O'Neal, Pugh, Ribble and Bainter has lasted since January 1, 1921. During the World war he rendered useful service to the government as a member of the Zanesville legal advisory board.

Mr. Ribble was married June 9, 1908, to Miss Louise K. Pursell, who was born August 5, 1880, a daughter of Joseph W. and Katherine Pursell, the former a Civil war veteran. Neither parent is living. Mrs. Ribble passed on July 5, 1926. Mr. Ribble is an earnest member of St. John's Lutheran church. As trustee both of the Zanesville Young Men's Christian Association and the John McIntire Public Library, he has rendered important and valued service to the young men of the city and to the local spread of general knowledge. In politics he is a democrat and as such he often serves that party in active fashion. At various times he has been elected and reelected chairman

of the county executive committee. Mr. Ribble is a good lawyer and a good citizen, a hard worker for himself, his associates, his church, and his city. It follows logically that he has the esteem of the community. On April 22, 1926, he was appointed judge of the common pleas court by Governor Donahey to fill an unexpired term—and at this writing is a candidate for the full term beginning August 8, 1927.

PHILIP MOURIN

Philip Mourin was born at Bone, County Sligo, Ireland, February 12, 1818, and passed away in Zanesville, August 15, 1895. Thirty-two years were spent in his native land but a time came when he determined to seek in America larger opportunities for the exercise of his abounding energies. Accordingly, in 1850, he sailed from Erin's shore, leaving behind, for the time being, his wife and five children. It did not take him long after reaching the United States to choose a field for his activities and the choice fell upon Zanesville, which he reached in 1851 and where, with a stout heart and cheerful confidence, he began a successful career. One of his earliest undertakings had to do with driving the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's tunnel through the hill just west of Cambridge, Ohio. Later he devoted a portion of his energy to the mining of iron ore at Dillon Falls. With large practical knowlege of minerals he operated Zanesville lime kilns on a large scale and continued to fulfill various contracts which were awarded to him. In these operations he became the partner at different times of such well known citizens as Bernard Van Horne, Daniel Hatton and Louis Henry Dugan. His friends were numerous and when his death occurred, August 15, 1895, his fellow citizens keenly felt the loss of their honest, large-hearted, kindly friend. His married life began in Ireland, November 22, 1842, when Mary, daughter of Patrick and Anna Kearney, of County Sligo, united her fortunes with his. In 1851 Mrs. Mourin followed her husband to Zanesville, bringing hither the five children born in the old country. She died in this city on December 1, 1882, having borne in all eleven children, as follows: Patrick, Annie and James, all deceased; Dominic, a resident of Worcester, Massachusetts; Maria F., also deceased; Katie, of Zanesville; Bridget, the widow of Thomas Hughes, of Zanesville; Philip, also of this city; John F., Alice and Margaret, all of whom have passed away. Mrs. Hughes has two daughters, Sister

PHILIP MOURIN

Antonette, at the convent St. Mary's of the Springs, Columbus, Ohio, and Sister Reginald, music teacher in the Lancaster, Ohio, convent. A daughter of John F. Mourin is Sister M. Cleophas, teacher of music at St. Mary's of the Springs in Columbus, Ohio. Miss Katie Mourin has preserved many valuable records dealing with Zanesville's past, a past in which she is deeply interested and especially that portion of it in which her honored father took an active part. She has lived to see the passing of father, mother and seven brothers and sisters, being still spared for useful service in behalf of her church, the St. Thomas, and for pleasant contact with her many friends and the books she loves.

Philip Mourin was an earnest democrat and a staunch Catholic, holding active membership from the time of his arrival in Zanesville to his death, in St. Thomas church.

WILLIAM A. HILER

A native of Zanesville, where he has always remained, and a valued employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company during almost a half century, William A. Hiler is now retired from business and possesses the health and means wherewith to enjoy life. He was born April 11, 1856, a son of Jacob and Caroline C. (Beckert) Hiler, the former a native of Baden, Germany, whence he came to the United States at the age of eighteen years and settled in Zanesville. A miller by trade he was employed for years at the old Cassel flour mill at the foot of Main street. Of the Catholic faith, his religious convictions found expression in his membership in St. Nicholas church, in which he was a regular and devout worshiper. His death occurred at the age of sixty-eight. His widow, a native of Zanesville and also an earnest member of St. Nicholas church, passed away at the age of forty years.

Their son, William A. Hiler, was educated in St. Thomas Catholic school at Zanesville and after completing his studies served an apprenticeship in the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Zanesville. In October, 1876, however, he took up what was destined to be his life work—becoming a locomotive engineer and serving in that capacity until his retirement in June, 1923, marking the completion of forty-seven years of faithful, able and acceptable service.

In 1883 William C. Hiler was married to Miss Rose E. Frederick, of Zanesville, the daughter of Jacob and Rose (Zink) Frederick. Her father, a native of France and a blacksmith by trade, was a member of

St. Nicholas Catholic church while a resident of Zanesville. Mrs. Hiler was educated in the St. Nicholas school. She is an earnest and active member of St. Nicholas church and of its Altar Society. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hiler: William J., born in Zanesville, April 21, 1884, was educated in St. Nicholas school and at the age of nineteen years became an employe of the Old Citizens National Bank, of Zanesville. There he spent three years, after which he was for six years cashier of the State at Columbus. In 1908 the young accountant located in Columbus, and took up public accounting. In 1912 he was married to Miss Grace Alman of Zanesville. They became parents of four children, William, Robert, Richard and Rose. Since locating in Columbus William J. Hiler has won a prominent place as an accountant. For some time he served as an expert in the state treasury department and so excellent was his record and so conspicuous his fitness for the work that many members of his party (the democratic) have urged his nomination for the office of state treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hiler's second son, Frank F., born March 12, 1886, passed away October 7, 1889.

William A. Hiler is a member of the St. Nicholas church, the Knights of Columbus and the B. L. F. & E. He earned the leisure which is his today by long and uninterrupted service with hands constantly on the engine throttle. A great deal of it was performed on the yard engines of the Pennsylvania road in Zanesville. He retired June 20, 1923.

EUGENE F. O'NEAL

If the lives of Zanesville's lawyers, present and past, were subjected to review it probably would be found that most members of the profession were born on a farm and built up the foundations of their success amid rural surroundings, where health and vigor, straight thinking and steadfast labor could afford adequate preparation. At any rate, Eugene F. O'Neal laid the foundations of his success as lawyer and bank president not merely in the country, but among the hills of old Muskingum, whose soil has never failed to turn out worthy human products. He was born in Washington township, July 14, 1871, a son of Samuel F. and Martha (Wheeler) O'Neal, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Muskingum county. The father became one of the county's most progressive and successful

farmers and was highly esteemed by one and all. Neither parent survives and their first-born, a son, died at an early age. William S., the second child, also deceased, was for a while a Zanesville attorney. Marcella, the only daughter, resides in Zanesville.

The fourth child, Eugene F. O'Neal, was graduated from Denison University at Granville, Ohio, in 1894 and spent a part of the next three years on the paternal acres in Washington township, after which he studied law in the Zanesville office of his brother. Admittance to the bar followed in October, 1898, and then began in Zanesville a legal career which has been not only a success in itself but which has led him into other and varied lines of achievement.

On the 6th of August, 1902, Mr. O'Neal was married to Miss Nora Bainter of this county. Her parents were J. A. and Margaret Bainter, both natives of Adamsville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal are the parents of two children, Margaret and William, both at home.

Mr. O'Neal is a democrat who has in numerous campaigns taken active interest in county politics. During one of these the party chiefs drafted him into service as chairman of the county executive committee. He is also an Elk and a Pythian. When the Zanesville Bank & Trust Company was launched in 1920 Mr. O'Neal became a considerable stockholder in the institution and was tendered its presidency, a position which he accepted and now fills. His legal acumen and forceful pleading find their due place in the courtroom and office but he finds time to guide the growing business of the bank over which he presides and to remain at the head of the law firm of O'Neal & Pugh.

HARRY CARLOS PUGH

Since Harry C. Pugh came to Zanesville at the age of twelve years and completed his early education in its public schools, he has acquired a knowledge of banking, been admitted to the bar, practiced law, served the public as county prosecutor, city solicitor and president of the civil service commission and has codified the city ordinances. Today he is one of the city's foremost attorneys, a member of the prominent law firm of O'Neal and Pugh. Born in Washington county, Ohio, in 1872, he is a son of John L. and Mary (Cook) Pugh, both natives of Ohio, the former's birth occurring February 9, 1844, and the latter's in 1848. John L. Pugh's ancestors were Welsh and Mrs. Pugh's were

English. The family moved from Washington county, to Caldwell, Ohio, in 1875, and thence to Zanesville nine years later.

Harry C. Pugh completed his early education here, after which he entered the Ohio Northern University and was graduated from that institution in 1894 with the degree of A.B. In 1895 he accepted a position as clerk and bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Zanesville and meanwhile took up the study of law. Having been admitted to the bar in 1900 he resigned his post in the bank and began the practice of his profession here. Although but twenty-eight years of age he quickly made good progress at the bar, becoming known as a young attorney well grounded in legal knowledge, sound in judgment, painstaking in the preparation of his cases and altogether dependable. An important political honor came to him in 1903 when his fellow republicans placed him on their ticket as candidate for city solicitor and the voters ratified that choice at the polls. It was an important period in Zanesville's history, for the state's new municipal code had totally changed the city form of government and the entrance of Zanesville upon a new era of industrial and mercantile progress had occurred. Mr. Pugh handled the difficult legal problems as they arose with skill and ability. Having thus satisfactorily served the city from 1903 to 1908 he was promoted in 1909 when nominated and elected by a much larger constituency to the office of prosecuting attorney of Muskingum county. His term expired in 1910 and he then devoted much of his time and all his knowledge of municipal law to the first codification of the Zanesville ordinances that had ever been made. It was a most important work, covering as it did the long period beginning in 1850 and ending July 1, 1911, when it was published. The third political honor came to him when he became republican candidate for common pleas judge in the judicial district composed of Muskingum, Morgan, Noble and Guernsey counties, but in this instance his opponent won the prize. Mr. Pugh's official service was followed by reentry upon his legal practice which is of a general character and which is now successfully carried on in his Masonic Temple offices. To his mental training at Ohio Northern University was incidentally added, at that institution, three years of training in the military school.

Mr. Pugh was married at Lancaster, Ohio, June 12, 1904, to Miss Vivia M. Turner, who passed away in 1912. On January 17, 1914, he was married at Lancaster, to Miss Grace C. Todhunter, a native of that city, born June 21, 1882, the daughter of Joseph L. and Susan (Groff) Todhunter, the former born in Kentucky in 1851, while the latter was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania in 1860. They reside at

Lancaster, Ohio, where Joseph Todhunter was during many years master of engines on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad. He is of Scotch and Mrs. Todhunter of German, ancestry.

Mr. and Mrs. Pugh are active members of the Forest Avenue Presbyterian church, of Zanesville, and the former is a member of its board of trustees, while Mrs. Pugh is the church organist. She served the government during the World war as instructress in sewing for Muskingum county. She is now a member of the board of trustees of the Zanesville Day Nursery and a member of Bethesda Hospital League and the Thursday Matinee Music Club. Mr. Pugh is not only a republican but a working member of the party, having served several times as secretary both of city and county campaign committees. He is a member of Zanesville Lodge, No. 114, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, has filled all its chairs and was its exalted ruler during the year ending April 1, 1907. He is also a member of the Zanesville Golf Club. His contacts with legal organizations are established through membership in the Muskingum County Bar, the Ohio Bar and the American Bar Associations and in the Commercial Law League of America. He enjoyed the honor of becoming the second president of the Muskingum County Bar Association.

HENRY J. KNOEDLER

Henry J. Knoedler, assistant cashier of the Old Citizens National Bank, was born in Zanesville, January 2, 1871, a son of Henry C. and Magdalene (Mast) Knoedler. The former was a shoemaker and merchant who devoted his time and energies to the business during a period of forty-five years. Born in Germany he brought to this country a full measure of inherited thrift and industry and in Zanesville he gave those traits such play that they made of him a good merchant and a good citizen. He had little time to take more than a conscientious voter's part in politics, but in one campaign, when his fellow-democrats drafted him to be candidate for the office of cemetery trustee, he consented to accept. His election followed and excellent official service also followed throughout the term. Mrs. Knoedler was a native of this county. Both parents have gone to their reward after rearing a family of twelve children, as follows: Arthur and Lena, who died in infancy; Phoebe, wife of Albert Pirsch, of Zanesville; George A., also of this city; Carrie, deceased; Anna and Emma, twins, the former being the

wife of Frank Wilgust, of Columbus, Ohio, and the latter having passed away; Lulu M., wife of John F. Murphy, of Columbus; Henry J.; Charles, of Columbus; and William L. and Fred, of Zanesville.

In one of its publications, the local Rotary Club said of Henry J. Knoedler: "He attended the public schools, going through the grammar grades. Leaving school, he attended the old Parsons Business College, Third and Main streets, at which he took a course of bookkeeping.

"For the time being, he did not make use of his bookkeeping knowledge, as he next decided to learn the shoe trade and took a job on the shoe bench at the Knoedler & Zinsmeister shoe store, remaining there three years. He then took a job as sub-letter carrier at the Zanesville postoffice, which led to a place as regular carrier for one year, after which he held a position as general clerk in the postoffice for a year and finally became assistant postmaster, holding that place a year.

"Leaving the service of Uncle Sam, he took a position in one of Uncle Sam's depositaries—the Old Citizens National Bank—in April, 1891, with which institution he has been since identified. He, for a time, looked after the general books. Later taking the place as messenger, he worked his way up to the present position as assistant cashier. He was, for ten years, interested financially in the Knoedler Brothers Shoe Co."

Henry J. Knoedler was married to Blanche A. Jones of Zanesville, Ohio, June 12, 1895, and three children were born of their union: Paul Albert; Grace M., wife of Paul Albert Baker; and Dorothy M. All are living in Zanesville and the younger daughter is a student at the high school.

Henry J. Knoedler is a democrat, an Elk, a Rotarian, a thirty-second degree Mason and a trustee of the Central Presbyterian church, the Masonic Temple Company and the Young Men's Christian Association. In the capacity last named he has rendered long-continued service. He assisted in carrying through the Association's two great "drives," one for a two hundred fifty thousand dollar building fund and the other for a like sum to complete and furnish the superb Fifth street institution, giving without stint of his time and contributing generously to the enterprise.

In the two statements that Henry J. Knoedler has served the Old Citizens National Bank for thirty-four years and was elected and re-elected city treasurer during fourteen years are to be found the proof of his fidelity, ability and high standing. He entered the bank at twenty-one as a bookkeeper and rose from one position to another until

appointed to that of assistant cashier, which he now occupies. He was elected city treasurer time after time during the period referred to, in spite of majorities adverse to the party of which he was a member and when his associates on the party ticket were all defeated. A list of the miscellaneous treasurerships which he has held would be a surprise to those who are unaware of Henry J. Knoedler's place in the community.

DAVID KINSMAN HOOK

Concluding his early education in the Zanesville high school and the Zanesville business college David Kinsman Hook, choosing for himself the career of a banker, entered the First National Bank of this city, as bookkeeper and is today cashier, a position earned by able, earnest and painstaking service through an unbroken term of twenty-eight years, during which there was a corresponding continuity of progress from the post of bookkeeper to the office he now fills.

David K. Hook was born in Zanesville, August 19, 1879, the son of David and Elizabeth Beaumont Hook. The father was a native of Bath, England, his birth having occurred in that city March 16, 1843. Mrs. Hook was born in Zanesville May 7, 1854, the daughter of William and Matilda (Hazlett) Beaumont. Mr. Beaumont was of French-English ancestry, his forefathers having gone from France to England with William of Normandy, in 1066. He was the only member of his family who came to America. This he did after receiving a thorough education in Eton. He reached Zanesville in the early '40s and purchased the flouring mill then located at the Putnam end of the Third street bridge, known later as the Beaumont and Hollingsworth mill. Fire destroyed this property in 1845, but it was rebuilt. Mr. Beaumont's partner removed to Philadelphia, but the former continued the business and later purchased the Dillon mill, at the mouth of the Licking river and operated it until his death in 1873. Matilda (Hazlett) Beaumont, grandmother of David Kinsman Hook, was born in Zanesville in 1830, was educated at the Putnam Female Seminary, and became the wife of William Beaumont in 1853. Of this union four children were born: Mrs. Elizabeth Hook, still a resident of Zanesville; and Caroline, Alice and William. Matilda (Hazlett) Beaumont was of Scotch-Irish lineage. Her grandfather, Isaac Hazlett, was the son of Robert Hazlett, whose birth occurred in Ireland in 1756 and whose education was obtained at Edinborough University in Scotland. Robert Hazlett, who

emigrated to America in 1785, became first a teacher and later the proprietor of a dry goods store at Washington, Pennsylvania. The George Washington Hotel stands on the site of the old Robert Hazlett establishment. Three of this merchant's sons settled in Zanesville—Hugh, Isaac and Robert. Isaac was married to Matilda Calhoun in 1811 at the home of her uncle, Alexander McLaughlin, a prominent Zanesville pioneer who erected a handsome residence at Market and Sixth streets, Zanesville, and in it, in 1811 Isaac and Matilda Calhoun Hazlett became man and wife. Of this union nine children were born: Robert, Isaac, James, Theodore, Samuel, John, Mary Frances, Matilda (grandmother of D. K. Hook) and Jane. Isaac, the father of these and the great-grandfather of David Kinsman Hook, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1786 and came to Zanesville in the early part of the last century. He died in this city in 1865, at the age of seventy-nine years, after a successful mercantile career. His first store was located at the southwest corner of Fifth street and Fountain alley and afterward he occupied a room at the southeast corner of Main and Third streets. Elizabeth Beaumont Hook, mother of the subject of this sketch, was married to David Hook in 1876. Her husband was a native of England whose arrival in this country had occurred ten years before. He with his brother George and Howard Aston bought the William Beaumont mill after the death of its owner and conducted it under the name of Hook Brothers & Aston until the flood of 1913. Three children were born of the union of David and Elizabeth Beaumont Hook, William Beaumont, David Kinsman and Gertrude Hazlett.

Two of the nephews of Isaac Hazlett won imperishable fame as supporters of the war for the union, Charles E. and John Caldwell Hazlett. The former, a lieutenant in the artillery arm of the service, was shot down at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, while directing the fire of a battery. He was a graduate of West Point of the class of 1861. A monument marks the spot where he fell. The other brother, with patriotism worthy of his name and family, enlisted and took to the field Zanesville's first company of troops in response to President Lincoln's first call. Wounded at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, he died later from the injury. Hazlett Post, G. A. R., of Zanesville, was named after Captain John C. and Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlett—a fitting tribute to their heroic mettle.

The Scotch-Irish traits of the Hazlett ancestry found due expression in the war service performed by William Beaumont Hook, brother of the subject of this sketch and a soldier of the Spanish-American as well as of the World war. William B. Hook enlisted for service in the

latter contest at San Francisco, in August, 1917, joining Company B, of the Fourth Engineers. With the Fourth Division of the American army he went overseas, in April, 1918, and there, in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, he passed through sanguinary conflicts and rendered distinguished service. He was later sent into Germany with the Army of Occupation and there on the banks of the historic Rhine, was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre. The citation named "William B. Hook, Company B, Fourth Engineers" as the recipient of the honors awarded and spoke of his soldiership in the following terms:

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Saint Thibaut, France, August 9, 1918. While a member of a party engaged in constructing a bridge across the Vesle river, in advance of the infantry, Sergeant Hook voluntarily plunged into the stream under heavy enemy machine-gun and grenade fire, swam with a line to the opposite bank, which was held by the enemy and securely tied the end of the bridge to the opposite bank."

Sergeant Hook was honorably discharged from the army August 8, 1919, at the Presidio, San Francisco, California, and is today a resident of the Pacific coast. The people of Zanesville take as much pride in the honors he won on the banks of the Vesle as if he were a present resident of the city. They remember that he was born and received his early training here.

ROBERT Y. WHITE

That Robert Y. White was secretary of the Muskingum County Agricultural Society for twenty years implies the acceptability of his service to board and public alike and that the county fairs of this period were uniformly successful implies the excellence of the secretary's management. He gave the position up to become secretary and treasurer of the Standard Securities Corporation of this city, which important and responsible position he now fills.

Robert Y. White was born in Muskingum county, son of John B. and Mary Ann Sterrett White. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer, who came to this county in 1850, while the mother was born in Muskingum. They became the parents of seven children: Samuel M., a resident of Cleveland, Ohio; Jane R., wife of J. W. Cunningham, of Cedarwood, Colorado; Charles M., of Den-

ver, that state; Robert Y. of Zanesville; Rev. John H. White, D.D., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, a school teacher of Portland, Colorado, and William H., a physician of Akron, Ohio.

After attending grade and high schools in this county Robert Y. White spent three months, during 1892, in Kansas, but returned home to lighten the labors of his parents on the farm, a contribution to their comfort which lasted while they lived. In 1893 he established connection with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station of Wooster, experimenting on the home farm, under the direction of Professor Charles E. Thorn. His practical farm knowledge and ability to grasp the possibilities of scientific agriculture being now recognized, Mr. White was induced in 1894 to become lecturer for the State Farmers' Institute, a work which he carried on during ten years, visiting every county in Ohio. Meanwhile, in 1902, his election to the secretaryship of the Muskingum County Agricultural Society had occurred and he then assumed duties destined to be performed with signal success until 1923. In the earlier years of this period Secretary White began to take interest in the banking business and in 1909 he left the farm, removed to Zanesville and assumed active work in the bond department of the State Security Bank. When the Standard Securities Corporation was organized in Zanesville by himself and others connected with the State Security Bank, Mr. White became secretary and treasurer of the new institution, a position which he still holds. In 1905 he helped to organize the Ohio Fair Circuit and was its vice president until it was merged with the Ohio Fair Boards Association. He was also vice president of the association until it was merged with the Ohio Fair Circuit, to form the Ohio Fair Managers' Association. He declined to assume an office in this body but was elected a life member, with floor and voting privileges.

Mr. White was married to Miss Carriétta Cockins, October 19, 1910, her parents being Alexander and Henrietta Cockins. The republican party represents Mr. White's political convictions while the United Presbyterian church stands for his denominational choice.

Except for a short season in the fall of the year the work of arranging for Muskingum county's annual fairs devolves almost wholly upon the secretary of its Agricultural Society. For the performance of the duties of that position Robert Y. White had in the beginning such equipments as character, practical farm knowledge, sound judgment, acquaintance with the public and executive ability. These and similar forces he now applies in his duties as secretary of the Standard Securities Corporation.

HISTORICAL INDEX

A

A Bit of Strategy, 194.
Able and useful man, 568.
Abolitionists capture attackers, 247.
Accident lames McIntire's hand, 63.
Active Methodists, 130.
Adams, John S., 59.
Adams township, 131.
Adamsville Centennial, 639.
Additional growth, 683.
Additions to hospital, 695.
A decade of church building is reviewed, 557.
Admired White house, 161.
Adult wage earners—male, 659.
Advs. omitted selling prices, 233.
Ad. to recover stolen money, 234.
Ad. writer too modest, 225.
A fitting home, 442.
A forward march, 489.
Again assumed debt, 157.
Again in the afternoon, 575.
Against public opinion, 698.
"A grand and glorious day," 454.
A group of short-lived ones, 790.
A hissing monster, 574.
Aler Fire, The, 552.
Alexander-Armstrong plan, 696.
"All for one, one for all," 666.
All for $7,500, 152.
All told, 2,000 people, 181.
All Zanesville joined in goodbye to Battery C boys, 477.
Along two blocks, 284.
Amazed and alarmed, 206.
American Encaustic Tiling Co., 489.
American Legion, 663.
American Rolling Mill Co., 489.
Amity Lodge of Masons laid cornerstone, 534.
Amru Grotto Masons gave dinner, 600.
An attractive picture—with a shadow, 74.
An act to change the name of county, 180.
An angry editor, 232.
And still it grew, 447.
An early start, 159.
An epoch in city's history, 433.
An important step, 209.
An Indian bed, 809.
An iron and steel town, 690.
Annexation changes, 382.
Annexation plans, 708.
"Annual Homecoming, 1904," 522.
An old fashioned illumination by Lincoln men, 327.
A noted ventriloquist, 812.
Another bit of progress, 195.
Another chapter on local "characters," 767.
Another committee needed, 425.
Another community Christmas, 600.
Another hotel corner, 284.
Another in Putnam, 203.
Another new church, 575, 639.
Anti-slavery convention at Putnam, 783.
An outgrown system, 390.
A place on the air map, 706.
A prosperous county in 1925-26, 703.
Arbuckle, Dr. J. C., talks to Chicago friend, 464.
A rising man, 748.
Artificial gas gave up the ghost in 1910, 563.
Art pottery burns, 490, 564.
A school and a church, 126.
A sea of flames, 467.
A second John McIntire, 116.
Ashe, Thomas, 46.
"Ashe's Travels in America," 46.
A sorry sight, 633.
Associate judges, 102.
"A steamboat, a steamboat!", 206.
A sterling patriot, 755.
A stricken city, 356.
A tavern for every store, 160.
At Columbus February 22, 255.
A theatre—the real thing, 631.
Atheneum trustees, 314.
A thousand there, 495.
A timely $20,000, 505.
At Memorial Hall, 484.
At standstill in early '40s, 444.
Attack on muster law, 227.
Attendance in 1919, 80,000, 640.
A. T. Baker's booklet, 642.
At the Licking's mouth, 61.
Attorneys, count the, 322.
Attorneys, prosecuting, 103.
Attorneys, Zanesville's earliest, 729.
Attract millions of eastern capital, 669.
Attracts Hanna's notice, 518.
Auditors, 104.
Aurora, The, 292.
Auspicious start, 429.
Avengers on the trail, 117.
Avengers slay Indians, 54.
Average number of wage earners, 567.
A visiting route, 763.
Avondale children's home, 558.
Avondale Home opened, 570.
Axline, John, 108.

B

Back to 1830, 534.
Back to the old home, 521.
Back to the tube mill, 519.
Back to Zanesville, 734.
Backed up the guarantee, 454.
Backward bridge building, 297.
Bacon, whisky, gin, 234.
Baffled for awhile, 262.
Bailey, Frank P., wielded trowel, 564.
Bailey, Leonard P., 283.
Bailey lists stores, etc., from memory, 281.
Bailey on construction of organ, 239.
Bailey, Willis A., 146.
Baker, James, 108.
Ballot for women, The, 654.
Band of 220 abolitionists, 247.
B. & O.'s at last, The, 434.
Banked on water power, 362.
Bank officers of today, 772-775.
Banks of today, The, 772.
Baptists and Methodists, 121.
Barge or boat, 243.
Bar iron, nails, 280.
Bartlett, Ruhl Jacob, 86.
Baseball had started in small way, 359.
Baskets distributed by Salvation Army and Elks, 594.
Baskets of foods and coffee aplenty, 341.
Battle at the bridge, 249.
Battle on the east side, 344.
Bauer's Band led way, 429.
Beautiful new M. P. edifice, 558.
Became a bishop, 749.
Began at the Clarendon, 406.
Began in 1810, 120.

Began to rise, 720.
Began with forty volunteers, 193.
Beginning of the end, 617.
Begin to bridge the Muskingum, 163.
Bells tolled; cannon boomed, 266.
Belle Zane, The, 308.
Bennett, James Gordon, 606.
Best of three crossings, 68.
Bethesda Hospital enlarged, 701.
Bethesda's $200,000, 674.
Betts, Levi, 92.
Beulah Temple, No. 33, Rathbone Sisters, 803.
Big gas bags, 313.
Big river traffic, 362.
Big storm, A, 552.
Big traffic on, 211.
Billy Jones, 762.
Birthplace of a vice president, 718.
Bishop David H. Moore, 748.
Bishop L. L. Hamline, 751.
Bishop McCabe, 747.
"Black Friday," 299.
Black Hand, 222.
"Black Log" church, The, 111.
"Black Mess" Arrives, 69.
Blacksmiths, early—see townships.
Blacksmith shop, 110.
Bland, John, 54.
Blandy's locomotive works, 298.
Blazing the way, 63.
Blitz wanted him, 812.
Blocksom, Augustus P., 746.
Blocksom, William, 95.
Bloomer Candy Company, 489.
Blue Rock township, 113.
Board born February, 1903, 513.
Board of Commerce organized in 1903, 513.
Board of Education of 1860, 381.
Board of trade's officers and directors, 1895, 475.
Board $1.75 to $2.50 per week, 160.
Bond proposals rejected and approved, 595.
Bone of contention, A, 210.
Bonfires on Main Street, 302.
Bookbindery, 213.
Boone's busy Sunday, 434.
Boosters' Club for South Zanesville, 691.
Borrow McIntire money, 268.
Bought bonds "till it hurt" then gave big sums to social service, 657.
Bought off Mess' master, 69.
Boundaries set forth, 91.
Bound for the B. & O. Shops, 406.
Bownocker, J. A., 39.
Boyer, James, 43.
Boys at his heels, 762.
Boy Scouts hand out toys, 663.
Boy Scouts, The, 709.
Bradstreet list of 1864 bore 139 Zanesville names, 349.
Braved the torrent, 811.
Breaking ground, 200.
Breathing easier, 339.
Brennan, H. P., 464.
Brick burned in 1817, 110.
Brick making in 1808, 110.
Bride busy with the ax, 67.
Bridges needed elsewhere, 501.
Bridges swept down, 586.
Brief but interesting history, 668.
Broadhorn, The, 208.
Broke ground for new Y, 634.
Broke with Buchanan, 721.
Brush Creek temperance union, 120.
Brush Creek township, 118.
Brush, Dr. E. C., 82, 777.
Brush-McCoy pottery goes up in smoke, 623.
Brush pottery fire, 555.
Bucket Brigade, The, 393.
Buckeye Belle, The, 307.
Buckingham, Ebenezer, 95.
Buckingham, James, 505.
Buckingham, Mrs. Ebenezer, 509.
Buckingham, Sarah Sturges, 505.
Buckinghams donate $20,000, 505.
Buckongahelas, 51.
Buffalo, Indian, Paleface, 60.
Buhr-Stones, 43.
Builders and teachers, early schools, 108.
Builders' Exchange, A, 513.
Building of the Ohio Canal, The, 217.
Buildings going up, 181.
Built for big tasks, 57.
Burgess Green, 764.
Burley clay products plant, 690.
Burned in memory, 356.
Businesses of 1850, 282.
Business frozen tight, 354.
Business men, Early, 350.
Bus line established, 374.
Busy investigators, 267.
Busy Salt Works, 115.
Busy seeing things, 522.
Butchers and meats, 139.
But this is better, 612.
Buying the Liberties, 609.
"By express" meant by fast stage, 278.

C

Caldwell, Daniel W., 756.
Called her the hope, 241.
Campbell, John, 92.
Cambridge welcomed Zanesville, 295.
Came from England, 317.
Campaign of 1840, The, 254.
Canal in mind, The, 274.
Canal routes, 1820, 197.
Canals and pikes, 245.
Candles, candles, candles, 302.
Cannon Hill, 289.
Capital in manufactures, 567.
Capital of the state nineteen months, 151.
Capt. A. P. Stults, 628.
Captain Henry Harrier, 296.
Capt. J. T. Gorsuch, 593.
Captured a town, 734.
Carhart, Seth, 95.
Carpet weaving begun, 214.
Carr gets busy, 487.
Carr on oil wells, 329.
Carrie Brooks, The, 307.
Carrying the mails, 77.
Case of reciprocity, A, 107.
Cass came in 1799, 53.
Cass, Dr. Edward, 109.
Cass, Lewis, 70, 85, 92, 97, 109, 720.
Cass, Maj. Jonathan, 53.
Cass pole for Zanesville, 279.
Cass the candidate in 1848, 278.
Catapulting shock, 582.
Catholic and Jewish cemeteries, 204.
Catholic forward movement, 650.
Catholics, 134.
Causes of success, 752.
Celebrates first Fourth, 79.
Census data, 416.
Census figures, 567.
Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 713.
Central Ohio Railroad, The, 295.
Central Ohio, The, 321.
Central Presbyterian Church, 592.
Challenged the men, 545.
Chamber of Commerce for Dresden, 650.
Chamber of Commerce issues booklet, 689.
Chamber of Commerce launched, 525.
Chamber of Commerce secured $50,000 for the McIntire library, 533.
Chamber of Commerce turned new leaf in 1919, 637.
Chandler, Capt. John, 54.
Change to electricity welcomed, 443.
Chapman, John, 814.
Charles C. Convers, 731.
Charles Wolcott Potwin, 752.
Charter members (Hazlett Post), 441.
Chased the Fakers, 514.
Chilly reception for minister, 185.
Chimes and tolling bells, 685.
Chopping at a bad law, 530.
Chorus sang "America," 616.
Christian Register, The, 292.
Churches and schools, 325.
Churches, The, 124.
Church, Elijah, 79; recollections of, 168.
Church, Joseph, 189.
Church laymen banquet, 714.
Church of Christ, Scientist, 613.
Cincinnati had them in 1834, 225.

C. W. & Z. Railway, The, 297.
Citizens at their best, 589.
Citizens' League gets tube, steel, chain and malleable works, 487.
Citizens' National Bank, 772.
Citizens' relief association, 587.
Citizens to the rescue, 444.
City Cemetery (Greenwood), 201.
City construction work, 704.
City officials ignored law and oaths, 425.
City said goodbye to horse cars in 1890, 443.
City Times, The, 298; on State Fair, 1854, 315.
City's first free school in 1836, 237.
City's industries up to the year 1830, 213.
City's resources, 368.
City's upward turn in 1886, 472.
Clark, Dorcas Catherine, 177.
Clark, John, 177.
"Clay City," 483.
Clays of Muskingum County, 481.
Clay township, 134.
Clerks of Common Pleas Court, 103.
Cleveland Club celebrates, 458.
Climbing up Putnam Hill, 359.
Clinton, Gov. DeWitt, 197.
Closed shops and stores, 309.
Closed the school to rid it of negress, 124.
Coaches to Wheeling, 211.
Coal shipments start, 183.
Cobblers went from house to house, 138.
Co-ed School, A, 235.
"Coign of Vantage," A, 403.
Colonel Boone was busy, 433.
Col. Daniel Van Voorhis, 747.
Colonel Munson to the front, 435.
Colorful Isaiah, The, 765.
Color question again, 124.
Columbus caught up, 254.
"Come and see it," 164.
Comfort for the traveler, 69.
Commissioned officers (Battery C), 478.
Commissioners, County, 105.
Committee on road idea, 59.
Committee on pure water, 546.
Committees, Young Men's Institute Convention, 435.
Common Pleas Court clerks, 103.
Common Pleas judges from 1852, 102.
Common Pleas president judges, 101.
Community at its best, 690.
Community Christmas, A, 594.
Community development, 706.
Companies of Volunteers, 357.
Company L, 10th O. V. I., 479.
Competition with Nature's product losing game, 563.
Complete turnover, A, 611.
Compulsory school law needed, 381.
Conditions in 1856, 301.
Congressman Van Voorhis, 400.
Congress, Members of, 97.
Conrad Stolzenbach, 755.
Constitutional conventions, Delegates to, 107.
Construction enterprises—see townships.
Contents of cornerstone, 576.
Convers an Indian captive, 136.
Convers, Daniel, 55.
Cooked to death, 579.
Cooper, William, 95.
Cordrays, The, 109.
Corduroy on Main Street, 76.
Cornerstone—articles deposited in, 526.
Cornerstone laid for New Masonic Temple, 793.
Cornerstone laid July 4, 1857, 795.
Cornerstone laid, Rev. T. Crowl delivering address, 563.
Cornstalk "drill" converted into a roaring farce, 227.
Coronation of queens and their maids, 399.
Coroners, 106.
Cosgrove, W. B., dies, 612.
Cost of (manufactures) materials, 567.
Couldn't enforce law, 425.
Council moves for paid firemen, 389.
Count the attorneys, 322.
County and city enter shadow of war in spring of 1917, 607.
County auditors, 104.
County commissioners, 105.
County coroners, 106.
County infirmary, 420.
County ousts saloons, 555.
County prosperous in 1925-26, 703.
County recorders, 104.
County school board, 705.
County soldiers' and sailors' monument, 437.
County surveyors, 106.
County treasurers, 103.
County voted for prohibition, 610.
County's first conscripts, 608.
County's rural schools, 705.
County's subsequent subdivision, 91.
Courier, The, 292; on David Lee's service, 471; on fire-fighting facilites, 491; on first matches, 222; on "poor" school fund, 238; plain spoken, 277, 785.
Couriers brought rumors of Morgan, 338.
Courtenay, Dr. A. M., 185.
Courthouse-jail, 95.
Cows, horses, hogs roamed streets, 424.
Cox, Horatio J., 95.
Craig, William, 138, 187.
"Crazy Wash," 763.
Cressap, Captain, 50.
Crooks, Andrew, 55, 108.
Crooks, Henry, 55, 108.
Crooks furnished a roast pig, 79.
Crowds waiting, 759.
Crowd went wild, 265.
Croy, Benjamin, 108.
Crumbling skeleton, The, 47
Culbertson, Anne Virginia, 52.
Culbertson, Rev. James, 186.
Culbertson, Samuel W., 97, 728.
Curtis Sheet Steel Co., 489.
Cutler, Ephraim, 88.
Cut the salaries, 382.
Cypress Knights Templars, 796.

D

Daily Courier describes illumination, 327.
Daily line of canal boats, 243.
Daily Times Recorder on long distance phone service, 463.
Daily Times Recorder on Celebration, 599.
Daily Signal account of fire, 467.
Daily Signal on departure of C Battery, 477.
Damage on South Side of Market Street, 575.
Dam and Canal, The, 230.
Dam at mouth of Licking, 142.
Danced to strains of violins, 75.
Danger underrated, 585.
"Darby's Universal Dictionary", 253.
Daring Venture, A, 205.
David Chambers, 724.
David Lee built large B. & O. Shops here, 471.
Dawes' grandmother prayed, 780.
Daylight blotted out, 468.
D. B. Linn, Editor, 786.
Dead officers (Civil war), 742.
Dealt in contrasts, 768.
Death ends brilliant career of Dr. Harper, 537.
Death calls H. A. Axline, 593.
Death of Doctor Cass, 604.
Death of J. T. Crew, 562.
Death of John T. Drone, 583.
Death of F. A. Durban, 596.
Death of Alexander Grant, 565.
Death of Dr. Holston, 620.
Death of Father Lynch, 552.
Death of McKinley, The, 483.
Death of Colonel Munson, 568.
Death of D. J. Richards, 658.
Death of Joseph Shaw, 654.
Death of Wm. M. Shinnick, 683.
Death's unexpected call, 576.
Debts to pay, 274.
Dedicated in 1852 (Odd Fellows' Hall), 799.
Dedication ceremonies, Senior High School, 551.
Dedication of the Monumental building a memorable affair, 437.
Dedication of Y. M. C. A. by I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge a memorable affair, 673.

Deep was "Mud Hollow," 75.
Defied the flood, 498.
Degree of Pocahontas, 804.
Delays in permanent bridge, 599.
Delegates to Constitutional Conventions, 107.
Democrats wild with joy, 457.
Dent, The brothers, 178.
Departure of Sixty-eight, 609.
Describes Valleys in 1790, 63.
Destructive animals, 424.
Destructive fires of 1893, 459.
Dillon, Moses, 141.
Distilleries—See townships.
Distillers, 214.
Distillery opened, 110.
Divide at Ellis?, 39.
Dixon, Karl, 714.
Dr. Hiram Harrison Lowry, 750.
Dr. Holston had a history, 737.
Doctor Kingsbury's service, 512.
Dr. Mathews, Merchant, 136.
Doctor Thompson, 812.
Doctors and teachers too, 139.
Doctors, Fourteen, 325.
Doctors of 1877, 410.
Dog Hero, The, 813.
Domestic Improvements, 174.
Dorcas and Job, 177.
Dowden, Thomas, 75.
Down to a pair, 329.
Drama under canvas, 312.
Drawing the color line, 123.
Dresden Ball, The, 255; Enterprise, 650; flames took it, 240; gets notice, 254; of early days, 219; Transcript, The, 792.
Drilling came last, 227.
Drumm, Samuel, 43.
Drygoods corner, A, 282.
Duncan at the Falls, 54.
Duncan Falls, 131.
Dunzwiler Brothers got contract, 533.
Durfee, Col., L. L., 745.

E

Eagle Hotel, The famous, 282.
Eagles introduce an innovation, 663.
Earliest members of Zanesville Bar, 729.
Earliest water rates, 268.
Early brick yards, The, 214.
Early church organs, 239.
Early comers to Jonathan Creek, 108.
Early events, various—See townships.
Early merchants—See townships.
Early physicians—See townships.
Early settlers, see various townships.
Earth vibrations felt, 490.
Eastern Star comes, 797.
Eaton, Homer C., 464.
Ebenezer Zane a leader, 57.
Edged tools in 1818, 214.
Editor called for subscribers to Railroad, 277.
Editor's O. K., 251.
E. S. Grant's death, 664.
Eight big structures, 471.
Eight breweries, 361.
Elders stole a march, 287.
Election held, 86.
Election of 1892, The, 457.
Electric lines arrive, 452.
Eleven lives lost by terrible accident to train near Dresden, 579.
Eleven sites offered for new post office, 529.
Elks and Salvation Army give baskets, 594.
Eloquent funeral panegyric, 356.
End of South Side, 283.
End of the Atheneum, 535.
Engine's first appearance in Ohio, 296.
Engine telescoped coach, 579.
Englishman describes valleys, 64.
Enough pledges clinched, 488.
Enter Mechanics, 800.
Enter Parson Jones, 763.
Enter the Saint James, 190.
"Enterprise" returned from Independence, Mo., 303.
Epoch-making event, 55.
Equitable Savings Company, 774.
Estate worth $200,000, 238.
Evans, R. H., president, 526.
Even oysters were served, 207.
Even the yellow flood of 1913 did not settle the water question, 591.
Expedition to "discourage" Shawnees, 50.
Express, The, 179; on damage to dam, 169; on condition of roads, 198.

F

Factories, 362; Coming, 175; Numbered thirty-five, 292.
Facts worth preserving, 689.
Fair Grounds, The, 316.
Fair Sex Pythians, 803.
Fall festival opens, 686.
Falls of the Muskingum, 51, 131.
Falls township, 110.
False view of Lincoln, 334.
Familiar family names, 190.
Familiar names, 317, 642.
Famous lawyers launched careers in Zanesville, 726.
Famous Stone house, The, 146.
Farm boys and girls, 693.
Farmers and the County Fair, 694.
Farmers heard the guns, 345.
Farmers' horses pressed into service, 339.
Fast mail trains, 246.
Father Roach stood the test, 573.
Fauley, Peter, 108.
Faulty work done, 164.
Fearless Guthries, The, 782.
Federal Radiator Co., 680.
Fed thousands of hungry, 585.
Feeding the flames, 423.
Feeding the hungry, 587.
Felt mother Zane's slipper, 67.
Ferry the first thing, 68.
Fierce battle at Third Street bridge, 247.
Fierce fire of 1845, The, 272.
Fifth Street bridge, 501.
Fifty dollars a year for life, 70.
Filley, James, 201.
Filling goose pond, 290.
Findlay, Nathan C., 189.
Findley, David, 95.
Finley, Rev. J. B., 186.
Fire at Axline, 539.
Fire destroyed Seminary building, 379.
Fire fighters the feature, 316.
Fire of serious proportions, 231.
Fire threatens destruction of cotton mill, 385.
Firemen at the front, 300.
Firemen broke the Sabbath twice the same day, 493.
First American Daguerreotypes Zanesville made, 257.
First Baptist Church, The, 191.
First big auto show, 603.
First Chamber of Commerce, 525.
First Church, The, 185.
First Church of Christ, 592.
First Church organized, 110.
First city directory, A, 291.
First court at Harvey's house, 92.
First day $109,000 pledged, 658.
First elections—see townships.
First Fire Company formed, 193; 195.
First glass factory located, 213.
First glass works, 214.
First Hall (Masonic), The, 794.
First lucifer matches made in U. S., 222.
First meeting of Anti-Slavery Society, 146.
First M. E. Church finished, 678.
First National Bank, 771, 772.
First oil well, The, 328.
First pastor, The, 511.
First plasterer, 138.
First plate glass, 282.
First power house built on towpath, 267.
First rope makers, 216.
First school, The, 119.
First successful brewery, 213.
First telephones in 1879, 464.
First things or occurrences—See townships.
First tin and coppersmith, 138.
First trail-maker, 60.

First Trust & Savings Bank, 773.
"Firsts," a list of, 118.
Fischer, B., 453.
Five killed, 337.
Five thousand women in white, parade, 615.
Five tourneys in all, 396.
Flint Ridge Mound, A, 42.
Flood of 1913 swept bridge away, 502.
Flower of Kentucky's gallant sons, 346.
Foch handling allied armies, 617.
Foolish birds, 65.
Ford, Henry, to build courthouse, 95.
Forests were generous, 74.
Foreword, v.
Forming the lines, 477.
For Sale, farm—Isaac Zane, 199.
For the colored race, 650.
For the community, 630.
Fort Harmar, 51.
Founder's day, 273.
Found opportunity and friends, 531.
Foundries, 361.
Four billion tons of coal, 690.
Four Blue Rock miners faced fearful death, 299.
Four brick yards, 443.
Four Dents there, 177.
Four-hundred and six played "hookey", 381.
Four-hundred feet of hose gone, 460.
Four merchants became heads of Zanesville banks, 752.
Four of a family perish, 581.
Four stores destroyed by fire, 272.
Four wells were sunk, 523.
Four years more of indecision, 591.
Four Zanesville wards, 321.
Fourteen committees appointed, 665.
Fourteen doctors, 325.
Fourth of July celebration, 653.
Fourth of July, 1889, 438.
Frailty, floods and fire too much for six wooden bridges, 497.
Franklin far behind, 253.
Fraternal censor, 806.
Frazeysburg's new church, 674.
Free band concerts, 634.
Free delivery began in 1880 with but four carriers, 415.
Freemasons helped, 238.
Freemasonry here in 1805, 794.
Free privileges, 645.
From 1870 to 1880, 416.
From $10,000 to $108,000, 502.
Frost kills fruits, 320.
Fruits of the soil, 74.
Full steam ahead, 519.
Fulton, Judge Jesse, 92.
Fultonham cement works, 690.

G

Galbraith, J. H., on Garfield as school teacher, 419.
Galbreath's tribute, 257.
Galigher hats in 1811, 214.
Gallatin, Albert, 210.
Garfield and mother visited Henry Ballou, 419.
Garfield in Muskingum, 419.
Gas supplies increase, 708.
Gath and the boy scouts, 638.
Gazette, The, 231; recipe for ice cream, 234; on schools, 235; (1837) announcement, 242; 292.
Geddes, James K., 576.
Gen. Robert Burns Brown, 604.
Gen. C. P. Buckingham, 739.
General Goddard, 730.
Gen. R. S. Granger, 738.
General Hamilton (W. D.), 744.
General Putnam and Dr. Mathews, 146.
Gen. Isaac Van Horne, 140.
Gen. G. F. Wiles, 743.
Gen. Willard Warner, 742.
Generous landlords, 160.
Generous reading privileges, 645.
Gentlemen's boots, $2 to $6, 234.
George and Mammy Roots, 761.
Ghouls at work early as 1811, 201.
Gibson, Col. Hart, 347.
Gibson, Randall E., 347.
Gilbert and Lane, 745.
Gilbert Turner, 764.
Gilman, Benj. Ives, 88.
Girty, Simon, 58.
Gist, Christopher, 49.
Glance at the laws, 157.
Glassworks fire, The, 493.
Gnaddenhutten murders, 74.
"Go ahead", said city fathers, 436.
Goddard, C. B., 292.
Goddard's praise, 173.
Going through the rye, 137.
Gomber, Jacob, 95.
Goodbye selects, 616.
Goodbye to mule power, 443.
Good canal progress, 218.
Good farms, in different markets, 199.
Good progress made, 241.
Good roads work, 695.
Good Samaritan Hospital, 447.
Good water power, 159.
Got cash in boot, 347.
Got off easy, 231.
Governor St. Clair, 51. 54. 85.
Grain-grinding flints, 43.
G. A. R. encampment tastes city's hospitality, 429.
G. A. R. ranks thinning, 678.
Grandfather clocks, 215.
Granger, Ebenezer, 729.
Granger, Judge M. M., 52; on the whipping post, 157; 563.
Granger's Epitaph, 172.
Grant was his friend, 738.
Gratifying grand total, 704.
Grave robbery of 1878, 410.
Grave robbing not against law, 203.
Gray freed five hundred, 780.
Great bridge event, 596.
Great building year, 677.
Great forward movement, 435.
Great frost of 1859, 319
Great good road drive, 696.
Great gusher, A, 328.
Great merchandise depot, 161.
Great Meteor of 1860, 329.
Great 1921 Christmas, 663.
Great trees blown down, 469.
"Great water power", 230.
Green, John, 60; Captain John, 205.
Green Tree Tavern, 811.
Greene, "General" John, 55, 79.
Greetings from the absent, 506.
Greiner's pioneer song, 778.
Ground broken for Ohio canal, 197.
Growing corn killed, 320.
Growth all around, 107.
Growth of churches, 119.
Guardian Trust & Safe Deposit Co., 774.
Guests met and escorted to headquarters, 522.

H

Had a lecture course, 313.
Had broken no statute, 203.
Had to hurry, 202.
Had to try again, 261.
Half a hundred voices, 616.
Half the voters at home, 595.
Hall, F. H., 453.
Hard work, deadly danger, 300.
Harmar, General, 51.
Harper, William Rainey, 537.
Harris brick plant burns, 558.
Harris, David, 55.
Harris, Henry, had one rate, 273.
Harrison township, 132.
Hart, Elijah, 201.
Harte and Gough, 646.
Harvey, Judge David, 92.
Hauled by 24 white oxen, 256.
Hayes, Denis A., 605.
Hazlett Post home, 441.
Hazlett, Robert, 271.
Hazlett's history, 332.
Health undermined, 719.
Helped take the census, 769.

Help from strong source, 518.
Hempstead, Giles, 95.
Hendricks, John, 108.
Hendricks, Thomas A., 108, 718.
He pressed the button, 463.
Here are the names, 350.
Here is the gateway, 48.
Heroic Mrs. Taylor, 582.
Heroic stuff in pioneer makeup, 53.
Hero tried to save, 813.
Herrick, Samuel, 97, 727.
He stood high, 222.
Highland township, 114.
His heart set on dam and canal, 167.
His intrepid wife, 809.
Historical Second Street corner, 281.
Historic Zane's Trace, 57.
History of I. O. O. F. Temple, 799.
Hit at Columbus, A, 399.
Holston, Dr. J. G. F., 333.
Home-coming number two, 527.
"Home" in two tunes, 522.
Home Muskingum Savings Company, 774.
Homestead Building & Savings Co., 774.
Honeymoon trip, 761.
Honoring Garfield's memory, 417.
Hook-Aston flour mill burns, 679.
Hopewell township, 113.
Horn, David, 108.
Horses gone, women in tears, 340.
Horses in fire-fighting, 390.
Hotel at Main and Fifth, 215.
Hotel corner, A, 282.
Hotels and taverns, 322.
How did they quarry?, 43.
How many survive?, 514.
How Muskingumland looked, 73.
How school question was handled, 368.
Howe, Henry, finds pupils of Garfield, 319.
Hubbard Lodge No. 522, F. & A. M., 121.
Huge ball of fire, 330.
Hughes, Elias, 54, 55.
Hugh J. Jewett, 759.
Human clock, The, 766.
Human foot in haymow, 203.
Human interest drama, 389.
Humble beginning, 95.
Hunters' paradise, A, 63.
Hymn and tributes, 627.

I

Ice cap wrought mighty changes, 37.
Ice cream or frozen custard, 234.
Identification impossible, 201.
Ijams, Thomas, 95.
Ill-fated Buckeye Belle, 303.
Immortal trio, 333.
Important event, 521.
Important ownership change, 527.
Imposing and beautiful, 405.
Imposing new church, 660.
Impressive ceremonies, 641.
Improved lucifer matches, 225.
Improved Order of Red Men, 804.
In canoe from Pennsylvania, 121.
I. O. S. M. wheelbarrow brigade, 318.
Indians of the valley, 49.
Industrial situation, 174.
Infirmary directors (1840-1876), 106.
Interesting miscellany, 325.
In the War of 1812, 160.
In "Tippecanoe", 256.
In congress, 1872, 760.
Incorporators of Fire Company, 269.
Indians and beasts let him alone, 815.
Industrial gains marked during half of very busy decade, 567.
In hammock on wintry day, 768.
Injured in storm, 469.
Injured, in train wreck, 581.
In 1916 Odd Fellows took leading part in two dedications, 797.
Intense heat from flames, 459.
Interurban line comes, 521.
In the cornerstone, 526.
In the home of the dead, 575.
In the senator's line, 518.
Inviting advice, 638.
Iron waggoned in, 111.
Irvine, James T, 683.
Island at Licking's mouth, 74.
It gripped Putnam, 630.

J

Jackson township, 125.
James R. Alexander owner, 787.
James T. Irvine, 683.
James opened store, 108.
James Whitcomb Riley's visit, 425.
Jefferson and Cass townships, 108.
Jefferson and St. Clair, 87.
Jeffrey Price, 731.
Jeffries, James, 95.
"Jes lak white foks", 69.
Jess Arter, 767.
Jewish cemetery, 204.
Jonathan a handy man, 60.
Jonathan tarries awhile, 65.
John Bauer, musician, 570.
John Greene, host, 79.
John Greiner, song writer, 778.
John Hoge's story, 775.
John Horn starred, 430.
John McIntire and Sarah Zane, 67.
John McIntire, delegate, 87.
John McIntire, lawyer, 729.
John McIntire there, 59.
John Mathews, 733.
John T. Shryock's paper, 791.
John Simon Dugan, 810.
John A. Voll, 698.
Johnny Appleseed, 814.
Johnson. Mess, 69.
Joseph Qualls, 766.
Judge Wm. H. Ball, 744.
Judge Granger's death, 590.
Judge Stillwell, 730.
Judge Stillwell's Church, 128.
Judges and associates, 92.
Judges, associate, 102.
Judges, but not lawyers, 92.
Judges, Common Pleas, 101.
Judges, Probate, 103.
Julia Dean, The (Steamer), 304.

K

Kearns-Gorsuch Bottle Works, 690.
Keen and alert as a boy, 258.
Keith, Judge John H., 726.
Kept on climbing, 742.
Killbuck, 51.
Kimberly's dogs scented fire, 461.
King David Lodge (K. P.), 802.
King, John W. (roll of dead, Civil war), 740.
Kings coal and electricity oust King water, 365.
Kirkendall, F. C., orders local services, 695.
Kirk Hotel, The, 215.
Knew secession was coming, 738.
Knights, List of, 397.
Knights of Ivanhoe celebrated Fourth with tournament, 395.
Knitting needles busy all over town, 608.

L

Labor Day celebration, 653.
Ladies' Auxiliary, 663.
Ladies chosen for coronation, 396.
Ladies exhibited striking tableaux, 359.
Lame guessing, 637.
Landed a state convention, 475.
Large, Miss Mary, 599.
Large Sunday School, 119.
Last week of liquor selling was a busy one in Zanesville, 633.
Last word on local conditions, 714.
Latch strings were out, 206.
Later a heavy snow, 353.
Launched the city's first Chamber of Commerce in 1905, 525.
Lawyer and soldier, 332.
Lawyers, long list of, 322.
Lawyers, Zanesville's earliest, 729.
"Lazy dog, begone!", 70.
Leading clubs, 1865 (ball), 359.
League raised bonus for Curtis Steel, 503.

Leap for Life, A, 581.
Leavens, John, 146.
Lee, David, 383.
Legend of Duncan, 53.
Leggett, M. D., 380; part owner, 786.
Leggett's honorable career, 734.
L'Enfant, Capt. Peter, 816.
L'Enfant's Muskingum acres, 816.
Leonard, John, 108.
"Let's finish the job," 658.
Leverett, Frank, 39.
Lewis H. Gibson, 683.
Licking township, 109.
Life savers' friend, 723.
Life saving came first, 586.
Ligget, Dr. J. S., 218.
Lighted up the city, 565.
Liked our bridges, 229.
Limestone, A magnet, 670.
Lind, Samuel E., 702.
Lines of country wagons, 354.
Lines on the death of McIntire, 172.
List of "Firsts", A, 118.
List of Honor, 153.
List of lecture course ticket buyers, 314.
List of Sheriffs, 102.
List of Stores, 322.
Littick, W. O., 789.
Little food and water, 299.
Little Natchez led off for annexation in 1870, 367.
"Little Pigs," says Launder, 263.
Lived in Zanesville after war, 739.
Livery barn and sales stable, 215.
Lives of pioneers told at random, 808.
Lizzie Martin, The (Steamer), 304.
Local "Characters" of the colored race were many and rich, 760.
Local clays, The, 483.
Local history as revealed in lives of various human types and groups, 718.
Local memorial, 719.
Local mineral wealth, 708.
Local ministers who became bishops, 747.
Local Odd Fellow history, 798.
Local option election of 1908, 555.
Local potters stood at the wheel as early as 1808, 481.
Local Red Cross activities, 608.
Locals became (Ashe's) guides, 47.
Local situation in 1860, 321.
Location and number of mounds, 45.
Locations, names, wholesale houses in 1870, 371.
Lock-jaw killed Queen Ann, 313.
Lodge of Amity was chartered in 1806, 793.
Log church at the Falls, 143.
Log schoolhouse, 132.
London matches, 222.
Long distance phone service began in 1894, 463.
Long distance talking, 587.
Long horseback trips, 808.
Looking ahead, 149.
Looking northward, 182.
"Lorena", 776; in valley waters, 777; original dies, 778.
Loss (fire) $50,000; insurance $20,000, 461.
Loss from fire (July 23, 1882), 424.
Loss reached $100,000, 623.
"Lovers' Fountain," 83; the "Great Spring," 149.
Love in a cabin, 112.
Low bridge!, 509.
Lower bridge, The, 501.
Low spot, A, 291.
Lusty horn blowers, 311.
Lutherans, 134.
Lyman, D. H., 277.

M

McBride, Richard, 95.
McConnell, Robert, 95.
McCulloch made postmaster, 77.
McCulloch, Noah Zane, 68.
McCulloch, Wm., 55, 60.
McDonald, Col. Angus, 49.
McDowell, Lieutenant, 51.
McElhiney, Matthew, 95.
McIntire, John, 55, 67, 81, the leader, 151; proposes dam, 168, 173, 237, 273; academy, 237; academy building closed, 538; Zanesville's first body of Pythians, 802.
McIntire's warning, 163; death greatly deplored, 171; name honored, 533.
Made Green famous, 207.
Made in Zanesville, 551.
Madison township, 126.
Magnificent new temple, 793.
Mails from three routes met here, 77.
Making glassware, 175.
Making progress, 437, 546.
Male and Female Academy, 235.
Manufactories listed, 292.
Many delays ere Zanesville had telegraph line, 277.
Many Germans there, 130.
Many (I. O. S. M.'s) in Zanesville, 318.
Many in peril, 490.
Many looked on, 417.
Many losers, 231.
Many other givers, 663.
Many remains in Muskingum, 41.
Many salt wells, 133.
Marchers were mute, 318.
March to Wakatomika, The, 50.
Mardi Gras of 1918 drew 50,000, 640.
Mark, Anson, what he did for Zanesville, 520.
Mark, Clayton, 520.
Market house burns, 583.
Market house kills five, 337.
Market prices and wages, 193.
Market Street baker killed, 338.
Market Street Baptist Church, 538.
Martzolff, Clement L., 60, 63.
Masonic beginnings, 1805, 794.
Masonic Temple Company incorporated, 793.
Masons buy property for temple, 489.
Masons from other states, 641.
Masons helped, The, 238.
Masons lay Bethesda cornerstone, 595.
Matchless column, A, 616.
Mathews, George, 80.
Mathews, Dr. Increase, 81, 733.
Mathews, John, 80.
Mauk, Anthony, 108.
"May bless his name", 171.
Mayor and cops come, 466.
Mayor R. E. Silvey introduced to man in New York City, 464.
Mayors of Zanesville, 816.
Meaning of waterworks, 174.
Mechanics Lodge No. 230, 800.
Medical Society and druggists in line, 378.
Medics of 1877, The, 409.
Meigs township, 122.
Meigsville laid out in 1840, 123.
Melting of the ice cap, 39.
Members of Congress, 97.
Memorable day, A, 438.
Memorable movement, A, 451.
Memorable scene, 478.
Memorable storm, 468.
Memorial day, 634.
Memorial Hall packed to capacity, 627.
Memorial afternoon, A, 685.
Memorial talked of, 741.
Men more than machines, 386.
Mercer, David, news of death of, 333.
Merchants Fire Company, 269.
Merchants getting rich, 162.
Merchants not slow, 475.
Merry wedding of 1814 described, 177.
Messages wigwagged, 587.
Messenger, The, 181.
Meteoric shower, 329.
Methodist Protestants and Lutherans, 134.
Methodist Protestants to build, 552.
Methodists build, 187.
Methodists active, 122.
Methodists and Catholics, 134.
Met them at the Y bridge, 608.
Mexican war aroused patriotism, 271.
Mighty send-off, 308.
Militia was ready, 435.
Miller, Wm. M., 788.
Mills, Dr. W. C., 42.

Mills, saw and grist, 109.
Mined coal for personal use, 129.
"Mingo Trail", 60.
Minister arrives in pouring rain, 185.
Mistaken idea of Morgan's men, 346.
Mr. Russell fully qualified, 361.
Miss Parsons, historian, 509.
Mrs. John McIntire, 814.
Mrs. Mathews dies, 83.
Mrs. Weber lights perpetual lights, 702.
Mitchell, Robert, 95.
Mob at Chillicothe, 87.
Modern Woodmen, 805.
Molesbury making hats, 78.
Money for church site, 542.
Monroe, first trader, 78.
Monroe Street bridge, 503.
Monroe township, 121.
Montgomery, Dr. J. Knox, 667.
Moore became clerk, 382.
Moorehead, Thomas, 187.
Moos-King-dom, 52.
More and more honors, 721.
More and more progress, 179.
More church history, 118.
More industries, 194.
More secret society beginnings recorded, 804.
Morgan raid, The, 125.
Morgan's escape, 346.
Mosquitoes large and hungry, 509.
Most populous counties in 1810, 254.
Motley the only wear, 228.
Moulding sand development, 709.
Mound builders, 41.
Mounds by townships, 45.
Mourned for Dr. Spangler, 301.
Moved to Zanesville, 770.
Mozart Lodge No. 423, 801.
Mozart's turn, 801.
Much depended on the steed, 399.
Mud Hollow, 75.
Munificent Order of Camels, 806.
Munro and Convers, 809.
Munro, Joseph F., 55, 808.
Munro read "Declaration", 80.
Munson, Col. Gilbert D., 568.
Muskingum Chapter, D. A. R., 807.
Muskingum's climb, 1820-1830, 254.
Muskingum County Agricultural Society formed, 316.
Muskingum College prosperous, 651.
Muskingum courts busy tribunals in the early days, 729.
Muskingum County Farm Bureau, 693.
Muskingum County gets great utility and industrial plants, 669.
Muskingum County mound builders, 41.
Muskingum County to the front in 1920 with $15,000,000 pay roll, 659.
Muskingum Express, The, 785.
Muskingum farmers took a second step forward in 1923, 693.
Muskingum loomed large, 38.
Muskingum Messenger, The, 784.
Muskingum Ohio's fourth city in 1840, 253.
Muskingum-Perry men left for war on the May Queen, 271.
Muskingum township, 117.
Muskingum Valley Steel Co., 489.
Muskingum Valley, The—Poem by Riley, 426.
Muskingum's death roll large, 358.
Muskingum's war dead, 438.
Murderers and horse-thieves tracked, 54.
Music and ritual, 641.
Must not stand empty, 657.

N

Nails manufactured, 216.
Names and locations 1870 wholesalers, 371.
Names of charter members Hazlett Post G. A. R., 441.
Names of dead in train wreck, 580.
Names of dead and injured (in storm), 574.
Names of early merchants, 350.
Names of lecture course ticket buyers, 314.
Names of mayors, 1850-1925, 816.
Names of state senators, 98.
Narrow Gash in 1850, A, 290.
Natchez led off, 135.
National aspects, 211.
Natural reaction, A, 620.
Nearby rivers, The, 42.
Need for new church was great, 526.
Nelson T. Gant, slave, 530.
Newell, Henry, 95.
New and long line, 377.
New Bethel Church, 593.
New churches and some old ones, 710.
New Concord progress, 566; Enterprise, 639.
New Concord's new church, 680.
New courthouse dedicated, 1877, 405.
New Encampment, Odd Fellows, 799.
New fire companies, 268.
New Forest Avenue Church, 563.
New glass works, 671.
New honors for Zanesville, 705.
New Jewish temple, 567.
New kind of Fourth, 617.
New Malleable Works, 503.
New Market Street Baptist Church, 526.
New motorized fire fighting machines displayed in parade, 603.
New National Road, 624.
New St. Thomas School, The, 660.
Newspaper describes "bucket brigades," 393.
Newspapers praise, 386.
New Synagogue, A, 702.
Newton township, 107.
New York to Portsmouth, 243.
New Zane Hotel, The, 717.
Next came Grace Church, 557.
1923 a great year for Zanesville, 689.
Noble Shepherd, A, 186.
Nominees of county convention, 88.
Non-commissioned officers (Battery C), 478.
North American Review on Song, 266.
Northeast community, The, 686.
North side of Main St., 371.
North Terrace Church of Christ, 713.
No snap for Snack, 234.
Notable improvement, 798.
Not a block of modern street paving, 475.
Not enough water to save Brown Plant from flames, 423.
Nugent bid for mark, 520.
Number of manufactories, 567.

O

Oakland Brick Works, 489.
Odd Fellows take leading part, 797.
Off for the front, 340.
Off his high horse, 127.
Officeholder must own 200 acres, 86.
Officers and directors, Board of Trade, 1895, 475.
Officers Company L, 10th O. V. I., 480.
Officers, Early—see townships.
Officers of Y. M. C. A., 642.
Official list, 640.
Ohio ablaze, 331.
Ohio forging ahead, 198.
Ohio Republican, The, 217.
Ohio State Fairs began in 1850, 315.
Ohio Volunteer Infantry regiments, 357.
"O Ice Cream-O," 765.
Oil paintings of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Garfield, McPherson, 442.
Oil wells abandoned, 329.
Old and new "Y," The, 403.
Old Cassell Mill, 216.
Old Citizens National Bank, 773.
"Old 1809" razed after standing sixty-five years, 405.
Old Furnace at Dillon's Falls, 141.
Oldham, Samuel, Facts about, 569.
Old land mark held off floods but fell before the flames, 679.
Old meeting places, 796.
Old Newark River, The, 37.
"Old Town," 50.
Old Valley, An, 39.
Old whipping-post stood on a mound, 45.
Old Y bridges, 497.
One day of promise, 155.
One hundred seventy-five barrels of mackerel, 233.

One mail a day, 301.
One of Sarah's traits, 70.
On broad lines, 189.
On the Boyer farm, 43.
On the Courier, 604.
On the Father of Waters, 810.
On the homestretch, 296.
On the march, 599.
On the old Kirk site, 273.
On the Queen of the May, 272.
Opened militia's eyes, 228.
Opened to Dresden, 217.
Opening of Weller Theater, 515.
Order to improve Muskingum made Zanesville happy, 241.
Original officers, Hazlett post, 442.
Orndorff's hotel, 284.
Other vital gains, 212.
Our own "Coff" Ross electrified whigs of New York City, 263.
Outside friends, 588.
Overhead crossing at Main and Market, 638.
Over 600 sons of Muskingum fell in Civil war, 740.
Over the dam, 244.
Over the traces, 88.
Over 3,000 Masons in line of march, 641.

P

Pair of railroads, A, 321.
Panic of 1873 brought down prices, 451.
Panic over Morgan, 338.
Paper mill built, 216.
Paper mills, 361.
Parade and illumination, 241.
Parke, Uriah, 238.
Parks in sight, 545.
Parsons, Maria, 509.
Part Cass played, 797.
Part in Whig campaign, 253.
Partitioned off the sinners, 127.
Party lines sunk, 494.
Passing away—log houses, 317.
Patent barley flour, 233.
Patent to land, signed by Jefferson, 817.
Pathfinders, 806.
Patriot in the '60s, 258.
Patriotic Order Sons of America, 805.
Pease, Calvin, 92.
Penny Press, The, 790.
Peoples Savings Bank, 773.
Per cent earning, 659.
Perry township, 113.
Personal appearance, 531.
Peter the sprinkler, 769.
Phoenix organizes (K. P.), 803.
Philo power plant, 690.
Philo's beginning, 242.
Physicians of 1880, 419.
Physicians of the Academy of Medicine, 410.
Piano manufacturer, 349.
Picketing saloons, 378.
Pierce, Butler and Pierce M'fg. Corporation, 680.
Pierced Eagleport Divide, 38.
Pilgrim's busy week, 629.
Pioneer Historical Society, 806.
Pioneer life, The, 719.
Pioneers of Class, 129.
Pioneers pour into Zanesville, 135.
Pioneers, see Townships.
Pipe, Captain, 51.
Pirogues, keel boats, 207.
Pistol duel ensued, 413.
Place for skill, A, 395.
Places of honor, 615.
Plains grew heavy timber, 47.
Planing mill fire, 460.
Planned to put $120,000 into market house, but cut it to $15,000, 611.
Plans delayed, 168.
Plans for "County House" approved, 152.
Plans well laid, 173.
Planted vegetable seeds, too, 815.
Platting the town, 78.
Played a great part, 750.
Plummer, Moses, 108.
Pocket combs by Gross, 233.
Pole fell, 279.
Politics took back seat, 271.
Poor house is "County Home," 420.
Popular song "Lorena" grew out of a Zanesville romance, 775.
Population figures, 416.
Postmasters, 415, 416.
Potts & Cox, 280.
Potwin, Charles W., 505.
Powder Story, The, 58.
Power the great prospect then, 242.
Pre-departure farewell, 608.
Presbyterians build, 186.
Prescott, James M., & Co., 215.
Present owners, The, 817.
President Harding honored Muskingum and was honored by it, 667.
President judges, Common Pleas, 101.
President pleased them, 668.
President Wilson fixed wheat price, 617.
President Wilson's death, 695.
Press, The, on fire of 1893, 459.
Press helped, The, 740.
Price, Munro, Convers, 136.
Prices and wages, 160, 193.
Prices in 1895, 466.
Primitive, but priceless, 237.
Primitive traffic increased steadily, 198.
Printz a central figure, 496.
Privates, Battery C, 479.
Privates, Company L, 10th O. V. I., 480.
Probate judges, 103.
Products of 1849, 279.
Professor Lilienthal dies, 561.
Progressive efforts, 686.
Promoters were game, 155.
Property owners sometimes filled streets themselves, 289.
Propose canal 339 miles long, 197.
Proposes Trace, 59.
Prosecuting attorneys, 103.
Publications, 292.
Publications placed in cornerstone, 526.
Public utilities also suffer, 575.
Pure water question, The, 538.
Pure water still out of reach, 592.
Putnam aims at state capital, 145.
Putnam, Edwin, 95.
Putnam, General Rufus, 65, 82; renominated, 88; writes Dr. Increase Mathews, 146
Putnam Hill, Dug road, 83.
Putnam, not Springfield, 179.
Putnam orders survey, 65.
Putnam postmasters, 416.
Putnam Pottery burns, 612.
Putnam Presbyterian Church, 510.
Putnam Seminary and Presbyterian Church History interwoven, 505.
Putnam shows up well, 349.
Putnam the main support, 506.
Putnam, The steamer, 308.
Putnam's noted hotel, 145.
Putnam's prompt response, 504.
Put to the test, 767.

Q

Quaker burial early as 1810, 203.
Quake shook "1809," 156.
Queen Ann's bedroom cold, 313.
Question and answer, 665.
Quickened by the dam, 194.
Quick response to Lincoln's call for troops, 331.

R

Race under auspices Zanesville Boat Club, 430.
Radiator plant, The, 680.
Raised a company, 745.
Ranks thinning, The, 678.
Ratliff, John C., 54, 55.
Rattle of chains, The, 319.
Raymond & Co.-Van Amberg combined menageries, 311.
Razing old market house, 624.
Reading and spelling taught, 189.
Ready for defense, 339.
Ready for the boys, 358.

Ready for the call, 264.
Real estate fluctuations since 1837, 459.
Real water wagon, A, 182.
Rebekahs, The, 801.
Recorders, 104.
Red Cross Saturday a Red Letter day in Zanesville, 615.
Redman, Benjamin, 108.
Reed, Wilkin, 95.
Reeve, Stephen, 105.
"Regulator," The, 283.
Relic of 1840, brass eagle, 255.
Relief Fire Company, 269.
Removed for railroad, 297.
Representatives, State, 99.
Representing labor, 791.
Republican state convention sought, 494.
Rescued in nick of time, 300.
Residences (1850) located, 281.
Resorted to bucket brigade late as 1920, 649.
Responsive markets, 482.
Rested at the manse, 667.
Rev. Wm. Ashmore, D. D., 751.
Reverend Finley arrives, 186.
Rev. L. F. Kearney, 701.
Reversed flow of rivers, 37.
Reward for capture of negro boy, 219.
Richards, D. J., 788.
Richards stops proceedings, 611.
Rich Hill township, 114.
Riled the Southerners, 248.
Riley, James Whitcomb, tells of winter trip on the Muskingum, 426.
Riley, John, 86.
Riot call sent in, 466.
Rival claimant, A, 262.
Rival settlements, The, 79, 145.
Robbed grave in old cemetery, 201.
Roberts aimed high, 279.
Robert Thompson's record, 646.
Rocks under "Y" tell the story, 38.
Rolling the pebbles, 39.
Room and board $1.75 per week, 273.
Roosevelt Memorial a great local event of February 9, 1919, 627.
Rooster Crowed, The, 457.
Rose Law repealed, 569.
Roseville Independent, 792.
Roseville plans motorized fire dep't, 705.
Rosier's pottery, 108.
Ross, Helen, 256.
Ross quickly succeeded, 261.
Rude Hut, A, 131.
"Rufus Putnam" cost $12 000. 207.
Rufus Putnam's protege. 221.
Rum by the hogshead, 233.
Rural population shrinks, 708.
Rural telephones. 465.
Russell, C. C., 361.
Ryan, Ebenezer, 60.

S

St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church, 713.
Saints' Rest in temperance step, 250.
St. Thomas came next, 191.
Sabbath broken all day long, 434.
Sad news from front, 333.
Salaries and wages, 567.
Salaries low in 1860, 380.
Salem township, 120.
Salt Creek township, 115.
Sample trip to Columbus, 199.
Samuel "Sunset" Cox made his mark as a Zanesville boy, 722.
Samuel Oldham dies. 569.
Samuel Weber, merchant, 694.
S. A. Weller, a man of vision. 481.
Saved hundreds of imperiled lives, 585.
Saw gleaming steel, 343.
Saw waterways' value, 198.
Scenic Railway, The, 498.
Schoolhouses of early days, 108.
Schools and churches, 142.
Schools and fire companies, 325.
Schools and teachers, 381.
Schools came early, 108.
Schultz Opera House opened, 417.
Second Ferry established, 77.
Second meeting (Legislature), 86.
Second National (bank), 771.
Secretary Wilson's tribute to Hayes, 606.
Seemed to be bottled up, 344.
Senate considered five routes, 209.
Sen. Hanna thought well of Zanesville as a trolley point, 517.
Senators, State, 98.
Senior High School dedicated in 1908, 551.
Separate school provided, 124.
Separation the spectre, 781.
Settlements on river's east, 181.
Seven bells rang out, 385.
Seven hundred-pound meteor, 330.
Seven pastors in eighty-nine years, 511.
Sewer pipe and brick plant fire, 494.
Shadows were thick, 334.
Shallow clay knowledge, 229.
Shawl of General Morgan, 346.
Sheriffs, List of, 102.
Sherman, John, 241.
Sherwood, Mrs. Kate B., 430.
Shetrone, H. C., 41.
Sheward, Judge James H., 722.
Sheward's story, 762.
Shipments of stoneware, 481.
"Shrewd hospitality," 125.
Sidewalks a living mass, 418.
Siege of twenty-three hours, 58.
Signal carried evidences of editor's joy, 457; on air service, 706.
Signal's predecessors, 786.
Signers of pledge, 250.
Signing the pledge, 250.
Silliman, Cass, Herrick, 96.
Silliman and Marple act, 182.
Silliman, Judge Willis (Wyllys). 92.
Silliman, Wyllys, 96, 726.
Site of Putnam put on Market, 81.
Sites and bids (for p. o.), 529.
Six fine dwellings burned, 272.
Six to nine miles an hour, 245.
Sixth Street bridge, 502.
Sixth Street graveyard, 201.
Skies grew brighter, 737.
Slave set jail on fire, 96.
Slow express, A, 277.
Smith, Stephen C., 95.
Smith, William Henry, 54.
Soldiers enjoyed city's hospitality, 357.
Soldiers' monument for Greenwood Avenue, 697.
Solons changed sides, 378.
Solons surrendered, 378.
Solution found, The, 784.
Some 1895 prices, 466.
Some in rags, 190.
Some mounds that were, 45.
"Song Writers of Ohio," 257.
Sons of Malta, 318.
South Fifth Street busy, 529.
South Side of Main Street, 371.
S. E. O. fared worse, 698.
South Zanesville fire, 494, 539.
South Zanesville's M. E. Church, 590.
Spalls, Presence of, 46.
Spangler, Dr. Isaac, 301.
Spangler, Col. T. F., 545, 816.
Spanker carried four passengers, 199.
Span of Y bridge fell into river, 221.
Spectacular fire consumed Findeiss & Heckel tannery, 521.
Spectacular sight, 461.
Spectacular work of Morgan Raiders at Eagleport, 343.
Spinning wheels wanted, 138.
Spragues, The, 53.
Spreading stone in 1829, 217.
Springer, Jacob P., 95.
Springfield laid out, 82.
Springfield township, 112.
Spring freshet, 164.
Staff of teachers, 1851, 506.
Stage erected, seats provided, 640.
Stage service proves usefulness, 506.
Stanbery, George R., 453.
Stanbery, Henry, 728.
Stanbery, Job, 177.
Standard Stove foundry, 690.

Standard tile factory, 690.
Starr, Hayes and Drone deaths, 605.
Started with thirty-six, 510.
State convention landed, 475.
State creates Muskingum County, 91.
State paid $55,000, 275.
State representatives, 99.
State's requirements, 168.
State Security Bank, 773.
State senators, 1805-1926, 98.
State since March 1, 1803, 88.
State tournament (firemen), 390.
Statistics covering 1925-26, 709.
Steady progress, 141.
Steam engines in 1830, 214.
Steamer "Dime," 344.
Steamer Rufus Putnam dared flood, 205.
Steel plant building, 489.
Steeple comes through roof, 574.
Stephen Mill president, 630.
Stevens fire, The, 546.
Stewart, Charles D., 777.
Still advancing, 167.
Still harping on water, 561.
Still moving on, 51.
Still remembered, 357.
Still the bucket brigade, 680.
Stilwell, Daniel, 95.
Stirring day, A, 271.
Stokely, David, 80.
Stolen horses recovered, 117.
Stone coal wanted, 174.
Stood by Zanesville, 702.
Store opened at Irlville, 110.
Stores in neighboring towns, 349.
Stores listed, 322.
Story of expansion, 795.
Story told in Austria, 330.
Stout, Wilbur, 39.
Street meetings exciting, 378.
Street Railway beginning, 374.
Street Railway in receiver's hands, 517.
Streets ten feet lower than now, 76.
Strike of 1877, The, 406.
Striking object, A, 205.
Striking statistics, 230.
Strong committees, 599.
Sturges' Company, 334.
Sturtz, Clark, 45.
Subscribers to Putnam guarantee, 504.
Suburb of New York, 463.
Successful appeal for better schools, 665.
Successive owners (Street Ry.), 517.
Sunday News, The, 790.
Sunday School in 1812, A, 116.
Sunday School, Large, 119.
Sunday Schools start in 1816, 189.
Sunshine after rain, 418.
Superintendent Lash dies, 561.
Surveyors, County, 106.
Suspension of Cypress, 796.
Sutor, J. Hope, 46, 78, 83, 116, 157, 248, 256; on fire company, 269; on C. W. & Z. Ry., 297; on school difficulties, 383; on animals at large, 424; general manager of railway, 434; institutes first Pythian lodge, 802.

T

Tail wagged dog for brief time, 409.
Tanbark Street filling, 290.
Tanner, Edward, 53, 110.
Taught reading and spelling, 189.
Taught Shawnees a lesson, 50.
Tavern in 1830, 133.
Taverns mulfiply, 137.
Taylor tavern in 1808, 215.
Taylor, Zachary, 279.
Tax bugaboo, The, 368.
Teachers at earliest schoolhouses, 108.
Teachers in 1852 numbered 12, 379.
Teaching staff, 1851, 506.
Tell-tale mud on clothes, 413.
Temperance Crusade, The, 377.
Temple Company incorporated, 793.
Tented shows had winter quarters here in early days, 311.
Tenth Legion led in work of building Grace M. E. Church, 541.
Ten thousand saw regatta, 430.
Terrace Data, 384.
Terrace relief, 588.
The battle joined, 495.
The dead (train wreck), 580.
The 1878 grave robbery, 410.
The line of march, 673.
The old goes; new planned, 538.
The parade, 266.
The same outside, 690.
"The Silent Dead," King's work, 742.
Then came action, 465.
Then came the code, 496.
There was a color scheme, 396.
They bought rum by the hogshead, 233.
They prized the privilege, 655.
Third Street bridge down in flood, 596.
Thirteen churches, 292, 325.
Thirty barrels of tar, 233.
Thirty-one teachers in 1857, 380.
Thirty-three whiskies, $1.00, 273.
Thomas Ashe here in 1806, 46.
Thompson, Dr. W. G., 222.
Thompson, Dusky Ann, 69.
Thompson, Robert, preserved records, 365.
Thompson, Samuel, 69.
Thought ruins very old, 47.
Thousands held aloof, The, 409.
Threatening competition, 697.
"Three cheers for the Buckeye State!", 264.
Three falls better than one, 60.
Three formidable fires visit city in 1893, 459.
Three in one, 789.
Three removals, 725.
Three Zanesville men had successful railroad careers, 756.
Through English eyes, 64.
Ticket buyers for lecture course, 314.
Tiffin, Edward, 86.
Times Recorder on hospital builders, 447; on industrial situation in 1891, 452; tribute by, 472; on the storm, 490; treats to an auto show, 603; story of dedication, 673; and Signal arranged the Harding memorial, 685, 787.
Times-Signal article on 'phones, 464.
"Tippecanoe and Tyler too!", 264.
Tired of tolls, 497.
To Congress from Columbus, 723.
Told of "howling wolves," 199.
Told some of the truth, 520.
Too glad to talk, 300.
Too good to last, 329.
Took coal into account, 316.
Took local prizes too, 457.
Took message to Harrison, 733.
Torch applied, The, 248.
Total cost, $110,000, 576.
To the Muskingum Valley, 814.
Townsend brick plant, 461.
Townsend, Frank M., 377.
Township Lore, 107.
Town-site was rough, 75.
To Zanesville for good, 621.
Trace a town-maker, The, 61.
Tracks robbers to tavern, 202.
Tradesmen and manufacturers, 350.
Traffic on the Muskingum, 706.
Tragic home coming, 580.
Trail crossed to Licking Island, 61.
Trained at Chickamauga, 477.
Travis, Irven, 208.
Tribute to Hanna, 514.
Trinity Lutheran, The, 710.
Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 713.
Trolley lines affected by autos, 698.
Trouble in building 'phone lines, 465.
Trying to find "niggers" in school, 124.
Tucker, Benjamin, 95.
Twelve teachers in public schools seventy-four years ago, 379.
Two babies born aboard, 304.
Two bakeries in 1807-8, 213.
Two banks in 1856, 301.
Two bridges coming, 162.
Two bridges noted, 253.
Two brothers honored, 441.
Two cabins and a ferry, 55.
Two community movements, 639.
Two companies depart, 607.

Two cotton mills, 361.
Two destructive fires, 674.
Two fires on Sunday, March 2, 1902, 493.
Two frozen to death, 354.
Two kinds of bondsmen, 218.
Two legged offenders, 424.
Two Lutheran churches, 191.
Two ravines crossed Main Street, 75.
Two record-making celebrations staged, 653.
Two-thirds of a dollar an acre, 816.
Two thousand people in the four Zanesvilles, 181.
Two weeks in transit, 244.
Two Zanesville men commanded regiments in Cuban battles, 745.
Two Zanesville men given high honors by President Grant, 734.

U

Uncommonly cold January, 353.
Unexpected "tomb", 48.
Uniformed Knights, 803.
Union Fire Company, 269.
Union Passenger Station wanted, 628.
Union township, 111.
United Brethren at the front, 133.
U. C. T.'s Mardi Gras, 609.
United Presbyterian Church, 555.
United States Hotel, The, 297.
Unknown Knight, The, 396.
Unlimited power promised, 669.
Used the rural routes, 789.

V

Valley sparsely inhabited, 49.
Valuable records in Times Recorder's 1891 Industrial edition, 451.
Value of McIntire estate, 649.
Van Cleve, Benjamin, 87.
Van Engelken, Mrs. F. H., 346.
Van Horne, Wm. M., 745.
Vast changes since, 133.
Very bad roads, 198.
Vesta came next (K. P.), 803.
Vice president born on Jonathan Creek, 108.
Victory for the Victories, 629.
Villages forging ahead, 704.
Visitor looks us over, 228.
Visitors well received, 503.
Volunteer firemen and citizens saved the old cotton mill. 385.
"Vomit Town", 50.
Vote on wine, beer and bonds, 674.
Voters rejected eight bond proposals and sanctioned five others, 595.

W

Walhonding No. 55 (I. O. O. F.), 800.
Wanted, A Market House, 179.
Wanted Bassoon, 250.
Wanted—Numerous things, 638.
Wanted Scioto to divide, 86.
Wanted—Young Men, Etc., 642.
Wants water power used, 707.
War brought new fears, 55.
War department sent engineer, 403.
War gardens tilled, 607.
War's inconveniences, 620.
Was Blennerhasset here? 810.
Washday picnics, 167.
Washington township, 129.
Was this another Duncan?, 54.
Watchful eyes on National Road, 209.
Water connection with Lake Erie, 246.
Water for power, 268.
Water grist mill, A, 82.
Water power highly appraised, 670.
Water question again, 546.
Water question up, The, 523; 556.
Waterworks, 173.
Waterworks for Dresden, 556.
Wayne, General Anthony, 55.
Wayne township, 130.
Weber, (Judge L. J.) tells of raid, 343.
Weber, Louis, 702.
Weber's store burns, 564.
Webster, Daniel, on ordinance, 88.
Webster, Rev. H. L., 775.
Wedding of 1814 described, 177.
Weekly rate—wages, 659.
Welcomed the 145th, 628.
Well done, faithful league, 488.
Weller plant in flames, 467.
Weller Theater, The, 515.
Wells, or mechanical filtration?, 523.
Wells, William, 92.
Well water at last!, 623.
Went higher and higher, 537.
Went into waterworks, 275.
Wesley Gazaway, Agent, 781.
Western Recorder, The, 292, 792.
Westward Ho, 304.
West Zanesville, 400; postmasters, 416; efforts of, 367.
What did they burn? 327.
What the signals meant (fire), 389.
Wheatley, James, 461.
When thirteen years old, 506.
Where the Falls were, 75.
Where would it reach the Ohio? 209.
Whipping post mound, 46.
Whipping post, The, 157.
Whipple, Levi, 82.
Whiskey at $7.60 per barrel, 273.
Whiskey question, The, 249.
Whiskey was forthcoming as needed, 79.
Whitaker, David, 55.
White Eyes, Captain, 51.
Whole plant in danger, 468.
Wholesale dealers, 1870, 371.
"Why we laugh," 723.
William Mumford Baker, 749.
Wm. R. Baker's list, 371.
Wm. H. Beard, 732.
William Alexander Graham, 755.
Wm. E. Guthrie, 664.
William Schultz, mayor, 292.
Wilson, Ex-president Woodrow, dies, 695.
Wilson, J. B. verifies Carr on oil, 329.
Wilson, William, 92.
Window glass, 281.
Wingenund, Captain, 51.
Winter quarters for Tent Shows, 311.
Woman saloonist violent, 378.
Woman's Council, A, 804.
Women and girls first, 386.
Women's cloaks fool 'em, 206.
Women's League organized, 377.
Won by Wheeling, 210.
Wonderful dash, A, 345.
Won the prize later, 315.
Woodlawn an old one, 801.
Woodlawn Lodge No. 228, 801.
Wood pipes and hydrants, 183.
Woolen mills, 361.
Workers on parade, 653.
Workers out of employment, 468.
Workhouse gives up the ghost, 651.
World war dead, 650.
Worthington, Gov. Thomas, 193.
Wouldn't wield the ax, 87.
Wrung his heart, 722.

Y

Young, David, 95.
Young Ladies' Boarding Day School advertised, 235.
Y. M. C. A. cornerstone laid October 12, 1919, 641.
Y. M. C. A. in 1869, 365.
Y. M. C. A. staged exposition in 1873, 373.
Y M. C. A. Venture, A, 373.
Y. M. I. Convention, The, 484.
Y. W. C. A. growing, 624.

Z

Zane, Ebenezer, 57, 61; dies, 65; 68, 177.
Zane, Elizabeth, 58.
Zane Hotel, The, 322.
Zane, Isaac, 68; erects dam, 142; offers farm for sale, 199.

Zane, Jonathan, 50, 57, 60; Tarries awhile, 65; 88; 173.
Zane's Trace, 38, 56, 57, 60, 61; A maker of history, 63; 74, 113, 210, 258.
Zane's work done, 65.
Zanesville a busy newspaper field, 784.
Zanesville and Cambridge in big celebration, 295.
Zanesville artillery, 200.
Zanesville as it was in 1800, 73.
Zanesville Atheneum, 313.
Zanesville authorized to elect trustees, 275.
Zanesville Bank, The, 771.
Zanesville Bank & Trust Co., 773.
Zanesville becomes a buckeye town, 85.
Zanesville boat building, 308.
Zanesville boats made long trips, 303.
Zanesville borough, 178.
Zanesville, by wards, 741.
Zanesville Camps, The, 357.
Zanesville Courier, The, 785.
Zanesville did good work for good roads, 695.
Zanesville Dispatch, The, 791.
Zanesville electrified, 355.
Zanesville Express of April 6, 1815, on new bridge, 164.
Zanesville Glass Mfg. Co., 174.
Zanesville got a good start in 1923, 677.
Zanesville had a bank early as 1812, 770.
Zanesville had a calamity and panic in 1863, 337.
Zanesville had a grand and glorious time Armistice Day, 619.
Zanesville Hospital, The, 444.
Zanesville host to over 4,000 Ohio Veterans in 1884, 429.
Zanesville Iron Company, The, 280.
Zanesville locomotives, 298.
Zanesville Lodge (K. P.), 802.
Zanesville Malleable Iron Co., incorporated, 503.
Zanesville mayors, 816.
Zanesville men captured, 345.
Zanesville men to the front, 453.
Zanesville Physicians in 1880, 419.
Zanesville Post, The, 791.
Zanesville postmasters, 415.
Zanesville-Putnam on underground railroad, 779.
Zanesville put up $3,000 to get State Fair in 1859, 315.
Zanesville rose to the occasion during the flood of 1913, 585.
Zanesville Savings & Loan Co., 775.
Zanesville Signal on death of Garfield, 417.
Zanesville three years after Civil war, 361.
Zanesville took lead in making American tiling, 453.
Zanesville township, 128.
Zanesville was thriving in 1812, 159.
Zanesville went wild with joy when Lee surrendered, 355.
Zanesville women rush to register, 655.
Zanesville's Big Four, 193.
Zanesville's first doctor, 82.
Zanesville's Main Street in 1850, 281.
Zanesville's Musical Band, 250.
Zanesville's Scenic Railway, 498.
Zanesville's worst storm came on a Sunday morning, 573.
Zanetown in 1800, 73.
Zeisberger, David, 73.

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

Atherton, H. C. 960
Atwell, W. J. 911

Baker, C. C. 897
Ball, J. W. 886
Basehart, O. S. 879
Black, Peter 877
Black, T. S. 938
Bowers, A. L. 948
Brown, C. H. 934

Chandler, N. S. 844
Clunis, F. G. 838
Crossland, C. J. 956
Culbertson, Howard 944

Danker, R. E. 860
De Velling, C. T. 919
Duncan, M. M. 830

Ebert, Elias 913

Felton, F. C. 849
Fergus, G. C. 855
Frazier, F. F. 961

Gaumer, D. H. 832
German, J. R. 843
Geyer, H. R. 825
Gibson, L. H. 892
Gobel, H. H. 831
Gobel, P. R. 856
Graham, C. A. 900
Graham, L. J. 827
Griffith, Thomas 875
Guthrie, W. E. 887

Harper, W. W. 923
Henslee, L. W. 872
Highfield, H. M. 863
Hiler, W. A. 967
Hook, D. K. 973

Israel, F. L. 904

Johnson, D. H. 841

Kinney, J. H. 868
Knoedler, H. J. 971

Lee, J. H. 889
Leininger, A. L. 880
Littick, C. H. 891
Loebell, M. A. 952
Lorimer, E. E. 958
Ludy, M. E. 865

McCaslin, J. W. 867
McHenry, J. M. 885
McNeal, Elizabeth 921
Mangold, H. A. 928
Martin, O. L. 932
Montgomery, J. K. 851
Moorehead, H. D. 836
Morrison, C. W. 916
Mourin, Philip 964

O'Neal, E. F. 968
O'Neill, R. F. 927
Orr, H. L. 866

Price, G. W. 837
Prose, C. T. 901
Pugh, H. C. 969

Rea, A. L. 898
Ribble, C. F. 962
Richards, D. J. 823
Richey, H. J. 903
Roney, C. S. 840
Rosa, Eugenia M. C. 908

Shainholtz, John 829
Slater, C. C. 915
Smith, I. W. 862
Snyder, C. F. 861
Stockdale, W. E. 848

Tannehill, P. H. 940
Thompson, M. H. 925
Truesdell, C. W. 874

Walters, A. E. 910
Watts, C. H. 842
Wedge, C. D. 936
Wendell, O. W. 951
White, R. Y. 975